"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light north winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,060. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE MEETS SHARP CHECK; BEATEN BACK IN MOUNTAINS WITH HEAVY LOSS; VIENNA CLAIMS GAIN ON THE LOWER PIAVE

INDICTMENTS AND RAIDS START WAR ON PROFITEERS

Government Takes Drastic Measures to Stamp Out Contingent Fee Contract Jobbing.

RAIDS IN NUMEROUS CITIES

Papers of Suspected Firms Are Searched for Proof of Payment for "Influence."

FOUR BOSTONIANS ACCUSED

Trapped by Raincoat Maker They Approached—Army Officer In Another Case Got 20 Years.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A form of war profiteering based on contingent fees for obtaining Government contracts is to be made the subject of drastic prosecution. This policy was announced today at the Department of Justice in connection with numerous raids made throughout the country and in connection with the indictment of four men who figured in a transaction resulting in a large contract for raincoats for the army. The department announced also that a court-martial had sentenced an army officer, name not disclosed, to twenty years' imprisonment for conniving with a contractor to procure a Government contract. The contractor received a five-year sentence.

The men indicted today were John Fleming, John T. Cavanaugh, Eugene Sullivan, and Joseph Kohn, all of Boston. It is alleged that they attempted to get a contract for the Quaker City Raincoat Company of Philadelphia. The prosecution is based on the Conspiracy act, the intent alleged being to injure the Government.

The announcement by the Department of Justice revealed a nation-wide conspiracy between manufacturers and contractors' agents in Washington to solicit Government war orders under an agreement to pay commissions illegally to the agents. The raids made simultaneously with the announcement were on hundreds of manufacturers' business offices throughout the United States in search of papers showing the scope of the illegal practice.

Even before the results of the raid were fully reported here tonight officials indicated they had evidence that scores, perhaps hundreds, of contracts had been made with manufacturers who were under pledge to turn over to contract commission agents in Washington, New York, and elsewhere a percentage of their profits.

Threats, as Well as Promises.

Officials, said the manufacturers, were led to enter into the agreements by assurances of the agents that they had special influence with army officers or others in charge of letting contracts, and under threat to use that influence against the manufacturers. Evidence was said to have been secured that some of the agents already have made thousands in commission fees.

This development led to investigation of the relations between certain army officers and these agents, and, although there is no definite indication that these officers are knowingly involved in the conspiracies, Secretary Baker is making a thorough investigation in cooperation with the Department of Justice, and tonight authorized the statement that he would go to the bottom of any suspicious cases. Secretary Daniels also is keeping in close touch with the investigation, and the whole situation has been called to the attention of President Wilson and his Cabinet.

The commission agents guilty of these illegal practices will be prosecuted under conspiracy statutes, and all contracts made by them or with their aid are subject to annulment by the Government.

Ramifications of the plot may lead shortly to other disclosures as sensational as those of today. These may develop as reports trickle in from the dramatic raids pre-arranged for 4 o'clock this afternoon, Eastern time, when secret agents of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation entered offices of several hundred business firms, showed their badges of authority and spent several hours going through letter files, searching for documents which might shed light on contingent fee contracts. Eleven offices in Washington were raided at the same time, and a great mass of papers of contract agents were carried away.

Other cities in which raids were made include New York, Boston, Washington, Chicago, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Ohio; Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Providence, Buffalo, Hartford, New Britain, Niagara Falls, Portland, Me., and Bridgeport.

Continued on Page Eleven.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World." 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 25c. to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

Germans Planning Strikes Against Bread Ration Cut

AMSTERDAM, June 17.—A political strike has been arranged for today at Nürnberg as a protest against the reduced bread rations and the postponement and hampering of Prussian suffrage reform, according to reports received here.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that the Social Democratic Party and the United Trade Unions of Nürnberg have issued a warning against a strike.

LONDON, June 17.—A movement is afoot in Germany for the organization of strikes because of the decreased bread ration, says a dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam.

The situation, it is stated, is so serious that Socialist trade unions have considered it necessary to warn the workers, but the latter have taken no notice of the warning.

BUSCH PROPERTY SEIZED BY NATION

Vast Estate of Brewer's Widow Is Now Being Operated by a Trust Company.

WORTH MANY MILLIONS

Mrs. Busch, It Is Understood, Will Protest to Lansing and Gregory—Now in Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The entire estate in this country of Mrs. Lily Busch, widow of Adolphus Busch, the millionaire brewer of St. Louis, has been taken over by the Government under the alien property law. These facts became known today in connection with the return to America of Mrs. Busch, who has been living in Germany for several years, or practically since the death of her husband.

The Government has not yet appraised the property, which consists largely of breweries in St. Louis and other cities, stocks and bonds, and real estate in New York, but it is believed to be worth many millions of dollars.

Alien Property Custodian Palmer announced today that the seizure of the estate was made some months ago, and that the Union Trust Company of St. Louis had been named as depositary and has been operating the property for the Government. Under the law, which permits the Government to seize the property in this country of any person resident in Germany, title to the entire estate has reverted to the Government, and unless the Attorney General rules otherwise it will be held subject to such disposition as the Government may choose to make of it.

Mrs. Busch, who is 74 years old, was in Havana over Sunday on her way to the United States from Germany through Switzerland and Spain. She is accompanied by her attorney, Harry D. Hawes, who went to Switzerland to confer with her several months ago. It is understood that Mrs. Busch plans to call at the State Department and the Department of Justice in an effort to regain custody of her estate. It is understood that Mrs. Busch will insist that she is a loyal citizen of the United States, who did not forfeit her citizenship by reason of her residence in Germany since her husband's death.

Mr. Hawes, in a recent statement, denied that Mrs. Busch had contributed a large sum to the German hospital service, and said that her four children in this country had indicated the loyalty of the family by making large contributions to the American Red Cross and heavy subscriptions to the Liberty Loans.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Charles Nagel, one of the trustees of the Adolphus Busch estate, said tonight that he had not been notified of the order of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, directing the seizure of the property of Mrs. Busch.

"Mr. Palmer first demanded custody of Mrs. Busch's property last December," Nagel said. "However, a conditional custody was agreed upon, and the property remained in the hands of depositaries. We have made reports from time to time to Mr. Palmer, and I had no knowledge of any plan to change the existing arrangement."

Inquiry made by the United States officers here last Fall into the status of Mrs. Busch's citizenship developed that she was born in this country, and that her husband was a naturalized American.

Two of Mrs. Busch's daughters are wives of German subjects, and she stayed with them while in Germany.

Spend Your Summer at Hotel Kaaterskill. Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Advt.

NEW METHODS OF AMERICANS

Get Information by Stalking German Sentries in Indian Style.

AVOID NEEDLESS BARRAGES

Isolated Germans Are Captured if Possible, or Their Bodies Are Brought In.

BOCHES PAY FOR ALL TRICKS

Group That Surrendered and Then Hurled Grenades Is Wiped Out by Machine Gun.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, June 16.—Tacked on the wall of every army headquarters is a map showing the location of enemy divisions. These locations are constantly changing; and tab is kept on German units from day to day. This is done by capture of prisoners or by bringing in bodies.

The English method of making identifications is by laying down a heavy barrage, cutting off the Germans, and then going over and taking them. The French method is generally by a heavy raiding party going into the enemy positions and fighting its way back with prisoners. The Americans have a method all their own, which obviates the use of barrage and does away with costly fights. It is borrowed from Indian warfare, and consists of stalking German sentinels and listening-in parties in No Man's Land, and bringing in the needed prisoners.

Lieutenant William Zwickley today received a letter of commendation from his General for an exploit last night in identifying a German division before the American positions. The information which Zwickley gained was most valuable. His Colonel this morning told me how it was done.

With five privates, one Sergeant, and one Corporal, Zwickley left the American line and crawled on his stomach over plowed ground, along the edge of a wood, until 100 yards away from a boche post he heard men talking German. Then he crawled up until he was twelve yards from the enemy. The Lieutenant ordered his men to lie in the grass quiet until called for, and, with the Corporal, went around behind the Germans. Twenty yards away from them he saw two sentinels, fully armed. He took one side of the path, the Corporal the other; and they crawled toward the Germans.

When he was five yards away a twig cracked under Zwickley's foot. The Germans heard and cried: "Halt!"

Zwickley replied by calling on the boches to surrender. The Germans both opened rifle fire. Zwickley fell, as if wounded; but in falling he pulled his automatic and poured a whole clip into the body of one German who was shooting at him.

Meanwhile, the Corporal had killed the other German sentinel. The six other Americans, who had obeyed their orders to lie still in spite of seeing their commanding officer fall, as they thought, wounded, were called up.

The body of the German whom Zwickley killed had all marks of identification cut from the uniform, but the other German's body contained the information needed.

The Americans started back, dragging the body, which was over six feet tall, weighing 180 pounds. In his report Zwickley said the body was in no condition to be handled: so they stripped it of identifications and returned safely to the American lines, two hours and a half after leaving them.

This is one instance of the method generally used by our soldiers to obtain German identification, and an instance also of the great personal bravery which our men are called on to show in the performance of their routine duties.

The American soldiers have an innate spirit of fair play, and as a rule treat captives unusually well. But the enemy recently paid heavily in several instances for barbarity toward our men.

Only the other day forty-four Germans, including an officer, were captured by a detail of our men command-

Continued on Page Three.

Russians Fleeing from German Rule in Ukraine

MOSCOW, June 6.—The unemployed are flocking to Russia from the Ukraine and other districts occupied by the Germans, where virtually all the factories are closed, the eight-hour laws are in abeyance, and workmen are being forced at the point of a bayonet to replace strikers in industries still operating.

Official figures of the Ukrainian Commissioner of Labor show there are 15,000 unemployed in Kiev, 20,000 in Odessa, 25,000 in Kherson, 40,000 in Ekaterinoslav, 25,000 in Kharkov, and 25,000 in Nikolayev. It is announced officially that 15,000 workmen are being evacuated daily from Petrograd, and that 86,000 have left that city since December, going chiefly to their native villages. Workmen are also being evacuated daily from Moscow in an effort to relieve the state of famine.

HAIG'S NEW DRAFTS ARE COOL FIGHTERS

Youngsters Showing Themselves of the Same Quality as Veteran Comrades.

HARD TO RESTRAIN SCOTS

One Corporal at Hinges Insisted on Rushing a Machine Gun Post Alone.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 17.—The enemy has done some heavy shelling during the last day and night up in Flanders, by Mont Rouge and Mont Noir, round about Robecque and also in the neighborhood of Albert, but has engaged in no infantry action. Except for a few small raids he has made no counterattack attempting to get back the ground taken from him across La Bassée Canal, opposite Hinges, as I described in my message yesterday, and the British dug themselves in during the daylight, after their wild adventure of the night, unmolested, though the enemy flung over many big shells into poor old Hinges and strafed some of the villages behind.

I went up to this part of the country again today and spent some time with the Gordons, who were in the attack. They had had no sleep until the small hours of this morning, and when I went among them at midday one company was fast asleep, lying like drugged men in their camp, and another company had just waked up and were walking about in shirts and steel hats, or less than that, before washing and shaving and cleaning off the dirt of battle. They looked like wild birds, some of them with forty-eight hours' growth of beard on their chins, and touzled hair; but it was only a matter of soap and water and razor blade to make them as smart as any Gordon who walks with swinging kilt down the main street of a French village. Some of them were young soldiers out with the latest drafts, but they showed great courage and coolness in attack on that night of darkness when some of them were held up by German machine gun fire from a ruined cottage on their right. They were too rash, some of them, not having the experience of older soldiers, and a Sergeant of the Gordons told me he had to hold them back from going beyond their mark.

But one of the rashest men, after all, was a Corporal who had been through many battles and had been wounded eight times. When another German machine gun was sweeping the ground in front of him, this Gordon was impatient.

"Sergeant," he said, "I'm going to rush that post."

"Not alone, man," said the Sergeant. "Wait till we get some more to help you."

"Oh, I'll take on the job, myself," said the man, and he rushed forward alone, but fell wounded before he had gone many yards.

"You were right, after all, Sergeant," he said, when he was carried back, but it shows how the spirit of the British keeps up, and how even those who have been through many actions of this war are as daring as ever.

But the old-timers are astonished at the spirit of the new lads who come out. "It's innocence that makes 'em so brave," said one of the veterans to-

Continued on Page Three.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

CUT UP 4 AUSTRIAN DIVISIONS

British Inflicted 5,000 Casualties, Demoralizing Their Opponents.

FOE USED HALF HIS FORCE

Has Only 15 Divisions in Reserve to Push Offensive That Opened Badly.

BIGGEST GAINS ON PIAVE

Austrian Success at Montello Would Threaten the Italian Flank and Rear.

By WARD PRICE.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, June 16.—On balance the result of the first serious fight which the British troops in Italy have had with the Austrians proves even better than my earlier telegrams indicated. The British have taken over 700 prisoners and four guns; the enemy casualties in the four divisions they have exhausted are estimated at 5,000, and their own are beyond all comparison less; the British patrols out in No Man's Land are constantly picking up war material abandoned by the enemy on his way back to his own line.

The Austrians are, indeed, thoroughly demoralized, and their deficiencies in comparison with the British troops are more evident than they have ever been before. British airplanes on the Piave continue their work. Today the number of footbridges destroyed by their bombs was increased to seven, and they fired 25,000 cartridges at the Austrians scurrying across them.

Austrians Use 29 Divisions.

The latest information is that the enemy has so far engaged twenty-nine out of his total of fifty-eight or fifty-nine divisions on the Italian front. When subtraction is made of the minimum number necessary to hold the whole front of 300 miles, this leaves him with some fifteen fresh divisions still to use if he decides to carry on the offensive begun under auspices that are, to say the least, discouraging.

Except for lack of secrecy, the Austrians organized this supreme effort of theirs better than might have been expected. It was well planned and resolutely delivered. The credit due the Italians is all the greater for repulsing it completely in many places, containing it in others, and nowhere allowing it to break through.

The sector on which the enemy gained most ground is on the Piave. There the Austrians made three principal crossings of the river and established three bridgeheads or salients into the original Italian line.

To make this possible they blinded the Italian artillery and airplanes by using great quantities of smoke shells which covered the river and the Italian trenches on its bank with a dense black fog. Thus hidden, the Austrian patrols hurried across the water in boats and on rafts under no more than a random fire from the defense.

Having reached the western bank, they pulled pontoon bridges across and pushed reinforcements rapidly forward. The most notable of these crossings has been the enemy's penetration in the Montello sector, the position which the British forces held all last Winter.

Importance of the Montello Ridge.

As General Plumer pointed out in his dispatch, Montello is of particular importance because it is the hinge between the mountain and the Piave sectors of the Italian front. It stands, in fact, at the angle where the Piave leaves the mountains and enters the Venetian Plain.

Montello is a curious hill. It is an

Continued on Page Two.

DANERSK—Furniture of beauty and good taste. Exhibition, 2 West 47th St.—Advt.

Italian Chamber Adjourns in High Spirits; Austrians Rushing Reinforcements to Front

ROME, June 17.—The Chamber of Deputies adjourned today until September—unless extraordinary events require that it reconvene at an earlier date—amid scenes of tremendous excitement. Premier Orlando paid a glowing tribute to the Italian Army, which, he declared, was aiding in certain victory for civilization and right in the world conflict, as well as the deliverance of oppressed peoples.

The Chamber was in a great uproar of applause as the Premier eulogized King Victor Emmanuel and those who had been instrumental in helping the combatants and the civil populations in distress through the war.

Put Slav Regiments in Front to Prevent Desertions.

GENEVA, June 17.—Reports received here from Buchs and also from several points along the Swiss-Tyrolese frontier indicate that the Austrians are aided by some contingents of Germans, and that the Austrians continue to pour considerable forces toward Italy. It is said that trains from Innsbruck, Botzen, and Trente are crowded with troops going southward, and that the ordinary traffic on the railroads has been suspended.

The new Austro-German headquarters, the reports add, is established just behind the Sette Comuni region. Following the example of the Germans with the Alsatians and Lorrainians, the Austrians are placing Slav Irredentist regiments in the first and most dangerous lines, with Tyrolese troops behind them, in order to prevent wholesale desertions.

Vienna newspapers received here devote large headlines to alleged successes by the Austrians. They deny that the offensive was ordered by Berlin, saying it is due entirely to the foresight and preparations of the Austrian headquarters staff.

ALLIED MAN-POWER IS NEARING FOE'S

Paris Getting Skeptical as to German Superiority in the West Now.

AUSTRIAN DRIVE AS A SIGN

Either Berlin Cannot Send Help, It Is Argued, or She Has Lost Control of Vienna.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 17.—A question which is being discussed here with increasing interest daily is whether the Germans after all really possess now anything like a crushing superiority in numbers on the western front. The tendency is more and more to discredit the theory that they do, and there are now many who are skeptical as to whether the whole tradition of German numerical superiority ought not to have been given up long ago.

The fact that the Allies since the end of March have been able to bring four great German offensives to a standstill on the French front, and that the German high command is known to have sent urgent orders to Falkenhayn to send back every available man from Russia within seven days, certainly affords strong evidence in support of this view, which the peculiar circumstances of the Austrian offensive may perhaps confirm.

The fact that Austria appears to be playing a lone hand in this offensive can only mean one of two things. Either the Germans are so short of men that they have been unable to furnish Austria with stiffening German troops, without which Austrians have never been able to make any headway against the Italians, the Russians, or even the Rumanians, or the German grip on the Austrians is nowhere near as complete as we had been led to believe. If it were the predominant partner would surely have been able to compel her "brilliant second" to send a substantial number of divisions to the west front during the present critical period.

That Austria could do so, if she were willing, is evident from the fact that according to experts the total of her forces engaged in the present offensive against Italy does not exceed 350,000 bayonets.

There is also a certain amount of collateral evidence in the fact that it would be greatly to Austria's advantage to send some Czech, Slav and other troops of doubtful loyalty to France in exchange for an equivalent number of reliable German divisions. Yet she has not done so.

Although many persons here regard the Austrian offensive as the result of German initiative with the object of preventing the allied army in Italy from giving any assistance to relieve the pressure in France, there are others who find it difficult to reconcile the Austrian offensive with German strategic plans. These are inclined to regard the offensive against Italy as evidence that Austria is determined to take the offensive in spite of German interests in order to divert the attention of the people at home from the domestic situation, which appears to be becoming desperate. To this school belong those who have begun to deny that Germany possesses any real superiority in num-

Continued on Page Two.

FOR AN ACHING HEAD
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Healthful and agreeable to taste. Refreshes and invigorates. Use in place of lemons.—Advt.

GERMANS NOW FEAR CRASH OF AUSTRIA

Whole Machinery in Vienna Is at a Standstill, Says a Berlin Correspondent.

POLES FORCING THE CRISIS

Germany Sees in Great Racial Alignment a Danger Such as Wrecked Russia.

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.—"This is not a parliamentary or a Cabinet crisis, but a State crisis, the crisis of Austria, the old Austria of 1867. The Constitution has ceased to exist. Herr von Seidler, a man of no political imagination, has failed to recognize that, and therein lies the reason for the present chaos, and also for the peril of the situation. The people in Berlin must clearly recognize that this contracting party to the old alliance is no more and that no power on earth, not even the might of German support, can restore it to life."

In these words the cautious and moderate Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt sums up the Austrian situation.

He adds that the whole machinery of the Government has come to a standstill. Other papers confirm this view of the position. Private information to various quarters here shows that in political and Government circles in Berlin great concern is felt lest with race against race and with despotic government Austria should go the same road as Russia.

There are three great factors in the Austrian situation. First and foremost comes that of the oppressed nationalities. The powerful Polish Party, against which no Government can stand and live, has delivered a death sentence on the Seidler Government, and the Premier cannot, in consequence, face Parliament again. He is faced with resignation or rule without a Parliament. All parties agree that the latter alternative cannot be long adhered to.

Not only are the Poles demanding that the long era of suppression shall end, but other races are coming more definitely forward with the same clamant call. The "Southern Slav question," says a Vienna message to Die Post, "has become acute. The situation in this respect is getting worse from day to day and is leading to a catastrophe."

Summing up the situation, the Arbeiter Zeitung declares that with a couple of more months of such confusion as now prevails, those who are now speculating on Austria's collapse will be able to jubilate.

The Poles' great demand is an Austrian solution of the Polish question—the transfer of Russian Poland to Austria and its union with Galicia as a third party in the Hapsburg realm.

Clash on Poland Critical.

Here comes in a second factor in the situation—Germany. I have re-

Continued on Page Two.

YOUR LIBERTY BOND.
If you must cash it, go to JOHN MUIR & CO., 61 Broadway, and branches.—Advt.

BRITISH HALT RIGHT WING

Shatter Enemy in Asiago Region and Win in Counterattacks.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON RIVER

Austrians in Upper Reaches Continue Effort to Smash Through to Plain.

EMPEROR CHARLES ARRIVES

Capture of Capo Sile Claimed—Rome Reports 4,600 Prisoners, Vienna 12,000.

ROME, June 17.—Severely defeated at the opening of their drive on the western sector of the mountain front by the British and Italian forces in the regions of Asiago and Monte Grappa, the Austrians there, while reorganizing their shattered forces, kept up an intense artillery fire, in an effort to break up counterattacks, which, however, were successful at several points and resulted in the straightening of the allied line, according to the official report issued today.

Captured maps show that the Austrian objectives on the section held by the British were Pau and Cima di Fonte, which are about eight miles south of Asiago.

The Italian official statement says the Austrians, disregarding their losses, continued their endeavors to cross the Piave River, but that the Italians are bravely holding their positions. More than 4,500 prisoners have been taken by the Italians, British, and French. [No mention is made in the report of Capo Sile, on the extreme lower Piave, which the Vienna report says was captured by the Austrians.]

Italian Official Statement.

Following is the text of the Italian official statement:

On the Asiago Plateau and on Monte Grappa the enemy, who had on the 15th inst. suffered heavy losses, limited his action yesterday to hindering with intense fire the counteroffensive push of our own and allied troops, who, however, were able at several points to gain partial successes and to rectify our line.

Along the Piave the battle went on with extreme violence. The enemy, heedless of his losses, continued his powerful pressure in order to extend his occupation on the Montello and open the way to the plains. Our troops have strongly engaged the enemy on the line of Ciano, the Montello crest, and St. Andrea.

The Italians are bravely holding the positions on the river from St. Andrea to Fossalata and are effectively opposing the enemy's advance in the area in front of San Dona di Piave.

Prisoners taken from the beginning of the fighting amount to more than 120 officers and 4,500 men of other ranks, including 716 captured by the British troops and 261 by the French.

The aviation service has continued to take a very important part in the fighting, notwithstanding the unfavorable flying conditions. Forty-four enemy machines have been brought down during the last two days.

Reorganizing in Front of British.

LONDON, June 17.—The Austrians are reorganizing their effectives along the British line of the Italian front after their "severe defeat," according to an official statement issued tonight on the operations of the British with the Italians. The statement says:

There is little change on the British front, (left wing of the Italian Army.) The artillery battle has died down, and the enemy is reorganizing after his severe defeat.

Captured maps show that his objectives were very ambitious. They include the capture of Pau and

Cimadi Fonte, (about eight miles south of Asiago.) The number of prisoners has increased to 716, including twelve officers. The total amount of captured material actually brought in was four mountain guns, forty-three machine guns, and seven flamenwerfers.

Considering the severity of the bombardment and the intensity of the fighting our casualties were very slight.

On June 15 and 16 the Royal Air Force dropped over 300 bombs and fired over 25,000 rounds of machine gun ammunition on troops and transport attempting to cross the Piave.

Vienna Claims Gains on Piave.

VIENNA, June 17, (via London.)—The number of Italian and allied prisoners captured by the Austro-Hungarian forces in their new offensive on the southwestern Italian front has been increased to 12,000, the Austro-Hungarian official statement issued today says. The Austrians have captured Capo Sile, on the southern end of the Piave line, and on the west side of the river, and also have captured ground to the west of San Dona di Piave, the statement adds. The text is appended:

Fighting activity on the Venetian mountain front was considerably limited yesterday, owing to the weather. Notwithstanding violent attacks west of the Brenta River, our Alpine regiments maintained the mountain positions they had taken on the previous day.

In the high region of Montello our divisions advanced to the westward, fighting their way.

On both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso Railway strong Italian counter-attacks broke down.

Our forces wrested from the enemy more ground west of San Dona and captured Capo Sile.

The number of prisoners brought in on the southwestern front has been increased to 12,000.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.—Emperor Charles is with his troops on the Italian front, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant. No German troops are participating in the offensive, the dispatch adds.

ITALIAN COMMAND TAKES HOPEFUL VIEW

One General Wants Four American Divisions to Join March Into Austria.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Sunday, June 16, (Associated Press.)—Austrian troops which forced the Piave River have been driven back. The fighting along the river is most intense. Nowhere else along the front of attack has the struggle been so severe as on the Piave line.

One of the most brilliant of the Italian actions was the defense of the Monte Moschin salient, protecting the important Brenta positions. Here the Austrians suffered heavy losses. Many of their machine guns were captured.

The prisoners are ragged and ill-fed. Many of them are undersized youths. One of them remarked to the correspondent that he had no interest in the war.

The feeling of the Italians is buoyant. At Italian Army Headquarters satisfaction is felt over the situation on every part of the front. The General commanding the artillery corps in the Monte Grappa region expressed this feeling to the correspondent.

"Now send us only four divisions of Americans," the General added. "We will first shake hands and then travel together into Austria."

The severity of the fighting on Monte Grappa may be understood from the fact that the Italian artillery fired 70,000 shells in twelve hours.

As the first phase of the battle unfolds, it is evident that Austria is engaging all the forces possible, although the exact number of the divisions in action is as yet unknown. Italy's soldiers are fighting on their own soil, aided by English and French troops. All are in the best spirits and making supreme sacrifices to prevent the enemy from obtaining the advantage which is supposed to belong to an army launching an offensive.

The uneasiness preceding the offensive was dissipated and followed by satisfaction. The Austrian action in the Tonale district was intended to block any efforts of the Italians to threaten their rear and possibly cut the single railway line leading from Austria into the Italian Alps. It appears that the Austrians had been preparing the railway most carefully so that auto trucks could carry forward troops and munitions over it.

One evidence of the preparation for the drive has been found in the large number of small boats built for night raids across the Piave. An immense quantity of gas bombs had been prepared. These were of different kinds, some with invisible and some with colored gases. They were loaded upon auto trucks which the Italians frequently shelled, causing the gas to explode within the enemy lines. During the afternoon preceding the initial attack the Italians succeeded in blowing up dozens of such auto trucks and many portable bridges.

In the evening, while it was still light, the Italians vigorously shelled the Austrian lines, forestalling the offensive at many points.

The use of gas bombs about Mont Asalone, Mont Tomba, and Mont Grappa was such that the fumes obscured daylight, floated like white clouds about the mountain tops, and filled the valleys.

An example of the use made by the Austrians of their long-distance guns was shown in the bombardment of Treviso, from which all inhabitants were removed two months ago during air raids. The correspondent has just seen this little city. Its churches and hospitals were then crumbling under enemy shells which were dropping by hundreds. On this subject B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., the American Consul at Venice, said:

"The Austrians are fit understudies of the Germans. They dearly love to bombard cities and churches, but give them a hospital and they are delighted."

Austrians Have Sixty Divisions.

ROME, Sunday, June 16.—The situation on the Italian front in its entirety seems very reassuring, says a semi-official note issued tonight. It is added that the great battle which broke out Saturday has but begun. Although having a strength of sixty divisions, the enemy attacking forces have not succeeded in passing the Italian advanced area at any point.

Austrian pressure continues very strong along the entire front. The enemy is concentrating most powerful and fierce attacks astride the Brenta and across the Piave, and it is still possible for the fighting line to flow backward or forward.

The enemy based his enterprise on various factors to assure him a victory, says the semi-official note. There was a relatively brief but extremely violent artillery preparation with a large number of gas shells. This bombardment was for the purpose of destroying the Italian front line and paralyzing the Italian artillery. Then, under cover of an artificial fog from bombs and smoke apparatus, the enemy in open formation advanced to the attack. The enemy placed such faith in this preparation that he fixed his objectives for the first day's fighting more than fifteen kilometers in advance and planned to descend from the mountain area and also reach the city of Treviso from the Piave River.

The enemy's bombardment was frustrated by the formidable fire from the Italian artillery, which destroyed lines and shelters and made full hits on massed troops as well as drenched his battle emplacements with gas. When the enemy infantry advanced into the front line zones they found that resistance had been prepared for by the Italian machine guns and had to meet a counterattack from the Italian supporting troops. This resulted in the loss of a great part of the advantage he had gained and he left prisoners and machine guns in the hands of the Italians.

This is what happened to the Austrians along the whole front of the attack. Southwest of Neunar, from Moschin to Monte Fenera, the Fourth Army completely regained its advanced positions on Asolone, Pertica, Solarolo, and Porte di Salton, where the enemy had made slight progress. A storming detachment retook Col Meschin, with 250 prisoners, in ten minutes. The prisoners included twenty-five officers.

Altogether, between the Brenta and the Piave 959 prisoners were captured.

South of Montello the enemy crossed the Piave with considerable forces, but is being gradually pushed toward the river by the Italian reaction. On the Lower Piave the enemy passed the river between Candelu and Zenson loop, in the region of San Dona di Piave. The enemy was immediately checked and driven back by a counterattack to the bank of the river. One thousand five hundred and forty-five prisoners, including a Colonel, two Majors, and forty-two other officers, were made prisoner by the Third Army.

Altogether 3,000 prisoners, including eighty-nine officers, were taken by the Italians and their allies in the first day of the struggle, which was to have been a great success for the Austrians, but which resulted in a dismal failure.

It is believed the Austrian general attack is a repetition of the enemy's manoeuvre of last October, when he took the offensive from Caporetto to Monfalcone with the intention of disguising his main plan of breaking through the Alps and forcing the Italians to retire in the Bainsizza and Carso regions. Now the enemy's feint apparently is intended to conceal the development of a plan long cherished by Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf to break through from the high Asiago Plateau to the Venetian Plain, thus obligin the Italian army along the Piave to retire in order to avoid being caught by an outflanking movement.

Throughout the country there is a feeling of tense expectancy. The grave, solemn faces of the people are expressive of the seriousness of the hour, but also of the pride which is felt in the army for its splendid stand all along the difficult battlefront. The churches were more crowded than usual today, throngs of women praying for victory and for the safety of those at the front. Many women brought jewels as offerings.

BRITISH TAKE HEAVY TOLL.

Losses of Austrians on Their Sector Given as Five to One.

LONDON, June 17.—Austrian troops who had as their objectives on the British front the range of hills including Cima di Fonte, Pau and Cavaletto, telegraphs Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters, were much discomfited before reaching the British wire entanglements. In front of the Cesuna positions the Austrians suffered heavily from the British machine-gun fire, and they were also caught by their own artillery, which fired short.

The Austro-Hungarian casualties, the corresopndent says, are being reckoned in thousands, while those of the British are very light. The number of prisoners taken by the British has been increased to 400. Besides re-establishing their line, the British patrols again are pushing out into No Man's Land.

A semi-official dispatch from Rome says that north of the Cesuna an advanced group of British soldiers surrounded by Austrians resisted until they were released by a British counter-attack. At the same time they succeeded in taking 200 prisoners.

A high British army officer, interviewed last night by Reuter's correspondent with the British army in Italy, expressed himself satisfied in every way with the result of the attack against the British forces. He said:

"The enemy has practically lost five men to our one and we have captured four guns. Our airmen on the Piave smashed the seven bridges and fired 25,000 rounds at a low altitude."

All accounts agree that the scantiest success attended the attempt of the Austrians to carry out the offensive on the new German model of storm troops and infiltration. The offensive was really a series of attacks at widely distant points and delivered at different hours, apparently with the idea of effecting a surprise.

LONDON PRESS CONFIDENT.

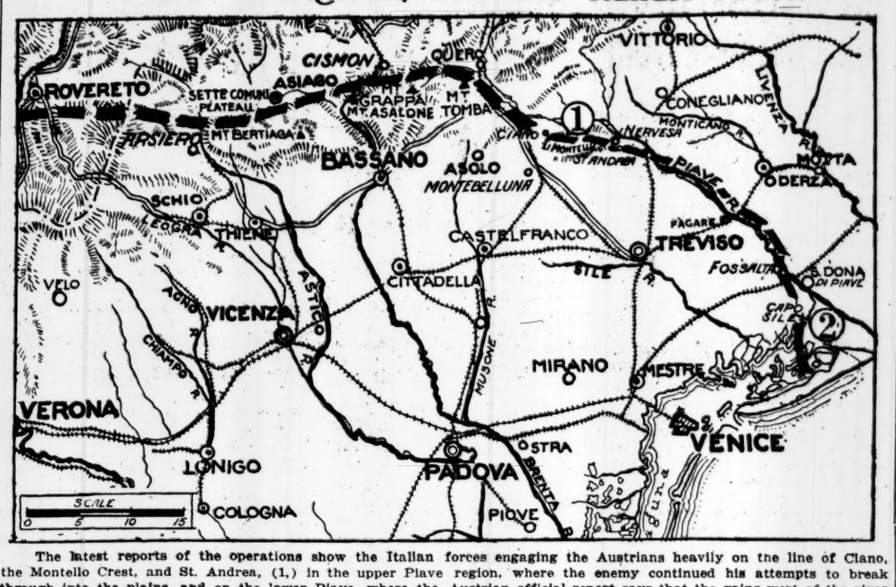
Predicts Serious Troubles in Austria if Offensive Fails.

LONDON, June 17.—The outcome of the Austrian offensive is viewed hopefully, even confidently, by the newspapers here. This view is based on the tanch resistance of the allied defensive and the failure of the enemy to make anything like a big success in his initial advance.

It is admitted that some days must pass before the results of fighting on such a great scale can correctly be judged, but the conviction is firmly expressed in several quarters that it will end in failure for the enemy.

"Failure," says The Daily News, "on the first day of these attacks, as conducted on the modern German plan, has hitherto been fatal, as in the case of Vimy Ridge, and in the present case the fact of failure can hardly be doubted."

Scene of Fighting on the Italian Front



The latest reports of the operations show the Italian forces engaging the Austrians heavily on the line of Ciano, the Montello Crest, and St. Andrea, (1,) in the upper Piave region, where the enemy continued his attempts to break through into the plains, and on the lower Piave, where the Austrian official report says that the gains west of the river opposite San Dona di Piave were extended, and Capo Sile, (2,) was captured. In the northwest sectors, Asiago and Monte Grappa, the Austrians, because of their losses at the opening of the drive, were unable to continue, and were busy reorganizing their shattered forces and resisting counterattacks by British and Italian troops.

The Times Dispatches from the Italian Front.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

isolated hog's back, 700 feet high in the middle and seven and a half miles long, running almost east and west, with the foot of its northern and eastern slopes washed by the river, its surface undulating, dotted with farms and little woods—an unusual feature—crossed from north to south by no fewer than twenty-four roads. The value of Montello to the enemy would be that it would dominate from the flank and rear all the Italian positions defending the line of the Piave in the dead flat plain to the south.

Austrians Massed Great Gunpower.

By AUSTIN WEST.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ZONE OF WAR, June 16.—Italy's hour has come. The long-expected Austrian attack, which in extent, as in intensity, surpasses anything experienced hitherto on this front, is now in full progress, from the Asiago Plateau away down to the Venetian Gulf.

The latest reports from various sectors show that the enemy pressure is about equally strong at all points. The splendid behavior of the Italian troops, not only in resistance but also in prompt and vigorous counterattacks, has thwarted so far the enemy endeavor to rush the main lines of defense, and while the Italians, French, and British have at divers places fallen back upon these latter, they have reoccupied their original positions in others.

The terrific preliminary bombardment, which was distinctly audible in the neighborhood of Milan, began at five minutes past 3 on Saturday morning and lasted uninterruptedly for four hours before the massed infantry was hurled forward. Though accompanied by a tremendous rain of gas shells and special fiery liquids, it lacked the element of surprise and the consequent overpowering effects, common to grand offensives, for General Diaz, having obtainied beforehand very precise information of the enemy's intentions, had ordered a twenty-minutes' violent concentration of artillery fire at midnight and another twenty minutes' concentration at half past 2 upon the first lines and the rear communications in the mountains sectors as far as the Monte Grappa range, where it was known the Austrian onslaught would be fiercest.

Some idea of the situation may be formed from the fact that Austria had assembled over a thousand cannon in the Trentino sector alone and another 1,600 of all calibres on a single front from Asiago to the Brenta.

General Borcevitch, the Austrian Commander in Chief, extended Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorfs's command in the Alpine sectors so as to include all the lines within the Grappa region held by the British forces.

With his unprecedented wealth in mean and means, released from the Russian front, Hoetzendorf appears to be reattempting for the third time his favorite plan of forcing a passage into the Brenta Valley and through the Frenzela corridor upon Val Stagna, with Bassano as his objective, and thus pour out his forces in the Vicenza Plain.

Between Monte Grappa and Montello the Franco-British forces are confronted by General von Schenchenstnel's eleventh army, the subcommand of which is intrusted to Lieutenant Field Marshal Kletter. Here the fighting has assumed a desperate character.

Along the Piave General Kirkbach's armies have been reinforced by army corps under Generals Wurm and Henriquez, which are bent on getting across the river between Montello and Zenson.

The present offensive was originally arranged for the first week in May, when the German auxiliary army under von Below was to smash through the Giudicaria Valley, while the second, under von Bothmer, was to assail the valley of the Brenta, but the whole Austro-German scheme was foiled because of Germany's April failure to cut off the British from the French armies in France.

The newspaper cites the opinion of its correspondent on the Italian front that no enemy offensive up to this time has begun so badly, and adds:

"There is strong ground for believing that an enemy failure is imminent."

The opinion is expressed by several papers that there is a direct connection between the initiation of the offensive and internal conditions in Austria-Hungary. The Daily Express describes it as "a gambler's throw, the most desperate that the war has seen," while The Times declares it is "a desperate attempt to keep up the waning spirits of such elements of the population as still remain faithful to the established institutions of the Austro-Hungarian State."

The Daily Mail and others predict that an Austrian failure to gain a decision will have serious internal effects. Germany's hand generally is seen behind the move. The Daily News believes that it is an offensive "imposed by Germany on an ally which long ceased to have any part in the struggle, and which is sinking to a condition of internal disintegration and despair." The Daily Mail says:

"It can hardly escape the Austrian peoples that they are being driven to slaughter for the profit of Germany."

Paris Papers Expect Italian Victory.

PARIS, June 17.—The reports from the Italian fighting front are encouraging, and the newspapers believe that the enemy will be checked. The Echo de Paris says the Austrians may get a repulse which might be turned into a defeat.

The Matin declares the present battle is an unquestionable success for the Italians, because the Austrians appear to have failed.

Almost all the newspapers insist that serious political consequences in Austria-Hungary will follow a check to the Austrian offensive.

JUBILATION IN VIENNA.

Glowing Official News of Victories in Italy Stirs the People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch from Geneva to The Daily Express says:

"Vienna newspapers announce with paeans of joy the first official news of successes in Italy. The report is displayed under largo headlines. The newspapers deny that the offensive was ordered by Berlin and state that it was due entirely to the foresight and preparation of the Austrian headquarters staff.

"The news received here from the frontier shows that the Austrians with some German contingents are pouring into Italy in force. Trains from Innsbruck, Bozen, and Trente are crowded with troops bound south and civilian traffic has been suspended.

"A neutral diplomat who has just arrived in Geneva from Berlin declares according to La Suisse that the enthusiasm created by the first German offensive has passed and a profound feeling of disappointment reigns among the people who expected from the official bulletins a speedy victory and above all a speedy peace. The principal question asked in Berlin is: 'Have we entered Paris?'

"The situation in the interior of Germany in the meantime is becoming economically more and more serious, while Germans, both military and civilians, are beginning now to realize the fact that strong forces of American troops are constantly arriving at the front."

The diplomat concluded with the significant statement that during a recent meeting of the Reichstag the possible autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine was discussed officially for the first time during the war.

ARMY CIRCLES HERE EXPECT COUNTERBLOW

Believe Austria's Lack of Success Has Caused Shift of Germans from France.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The latest reports from the Italian front showing that the Italians had held everywhere and had driven back the Austrians at several points were received with satisfaction by American and Entente officials and military men today. There is highest praise in army circles for the Italian troops which, it was declared, had achieved what amounted to a victory by preventing the Austrian offensive from gaining any of its objectives or making a real advance.

The Italian Embassy today received this official cablegram dealing with the new offensive:

The Austrian offensive, directed by General Borevic, is along a front of 150 kilometers. Two armies are operating along this front, the army of General Conrad von Hoetzendorff on the Asiago Plateau and that of General Kuchbach along the Piave.

The element of surprise has been entirely lacking. The stronger attack has been made against the defenses of Montello and along the right bank of the Piave down to Capo Sile. The Austrians started the attack by launching waves of tear-producing gases against the Italian lines. The Italian batteries bombarded during the entire day the points where the enemy battalions were concentrating for the attack.

At 9 o'clock yesterday (Saturday) morning the Italian infantry came in contact with the Austrian infantry on the Asiago plateau on the Grappa and on the lower Piave. The battle went on the entire day and is growing in intensity at this moment. It is evident that the battle will assume gigantic proportions and that the plan of the enemy is as follows:

While General Conrad von Hoetzendorff tries to break through the Italian defenses along the Brenta and come down to Bassano, General Kuchbach is endeavoring to cross the Piave and cut the roads which are protecting the Italian lines along the Piave. The enemy hopes through a great pincer system of attack to break the compact order of the Italian Army.

The battle will last several days before a decision is reached on either side. The Italian people are calm and perfectly confident that no moral crisis will develop in the ranks of the army, whose resistance has stopped the enemy before the first line of defense and has even obliged him to go back to the points whence he started.

Officers here discussed the situation with an increasing air of optimism. In some quarters it is believed that these operations may have a decided effect on the situation on the western front. There is a strong feeling that if the Austrian drive breaks down, the Italians will launch a counteroffensive on a large scale. In that event officials are certain that Germany would rush divisions of its troops to aid its ally because of the effect an Italian success would have upon the already turbulent internal situation in Austria.

Some officers are confident that the lack of success of the Austrians now disclosed already has resulted in a shifting of the German forces on the western front in preparation to rush divisions to the Italian front to prop up weak spots in case of a counterdrive. Certainly, German reserves must be held for that service, it was argued, as the disorganization resulting from the failure of an attempted drive to get through is almost as demoralizing to an army as an enemy advance.

While there is any doubt in the minds of the German leaders as to the progress of events in Italy, a considerable force of German shock troops probably will be kept out of the western front fighting and held at points in Germany where they can be hastened to Italy if needed. Some officers hold that the lull in the west may be due, in part at least, to the fact that the Germans feel it necessary to await developments in Italy.

HUNGARY SEIZES CROPS.

Flour Mills Now Supervised—Move to Patch Polish Breach.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.—All new crops have been ordered to be requisitioned by the Hungarian Government, according to a report from Bundapest. All flour mills have been put under Government supervision.

The expected turn in the Austrian political situation by Ministerial action over the week-end did not materialize, pending a plenary meeting of the Polish Party, announced for June 21, to reconsider the Cracow resolutions, which were a virtual appeal for the independence of Poland and its separation from Austria and the Hapsburg dynasty.

It is believed, according to news advices here, that an open German-Polish breach will not ensue, even should the Cracow resolutions be upheld and the situation remain undecided until such time as the parties can come to terms. Some German elements hope that the meeting on June 21 will build a bridge for an agreement. If this occurs, a Summer convocation of the Austrian Parliament is deemed within the range of probability.

AUSTRIAN EXCHANGE FALLS.

Another Decline in Holland, Despite Support from Vienna.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.—The Austro-Hungarian Consulate has issued a denial of recent rumors on the Bourse of friction between Austria and Germany in connection with the fall of Austrian exchange.

Nevertheless today, despite alleged successes by the Austrians in their offensive on the Italian front, it dropped another fraction—to 21.45, as compared with a par value of 50.41.

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TANKS LED CHARGE THAT WON BELLOY

Squadron of French Machines Swept Over Three Batteries in Their Rush.

CHEERING TROOPS BEHIND

Heroic Deeds Done by Tank Crews Helped Greatly in the Checking of Oise Drive.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 15.—If the big French counter-attack of Tuesday contributed very greatly to the bloody check of Hindenburg's scheme of operation between Noyon and Montdidier, it may equally be said that the work of the French tanks was not the least vital factor in the success of the counterstroke itself. And that, despite the conditions of exceptional difficulty and danger. The enemy was known to have massed large forces against our line, running almost due south from Mery, with the intention of a violent push westward that would round out his gain in the centre.

The French counterattack was commanded with the swiftness of decision that is one of the greatest military qualities. The result was that the tanks only received their instructions just in time for them to reach the scene of action. Fortunately they knew the ground well.

By a forced night march they reached the plateau above the Montdidier-Estrées railroad in the early hours of the morning of the 11th. The railroads run along the valley from which the French attack was to start shortly before noon. The tank commander was faced with a serious problem. The roof of the plateau and the western slopes were devoid of cover. He was forced to adopt a course of waiting under the shelter of trees until the attack began, and then rushing to support at utmost speed.

Down Hill with a Rush.

At 11 o'clock the infantry advanced, after a brief artillery preparation. The enemy was exceedingly strong, both in numbers and in machine guns; and progress was difficult, especially toward Belloy, whose wood formed a central redoubt of the German position.

One of the youngest Captains in the French Army—he is only 24—who commanded a battery of tanks, described their charge to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today.

"We broke all speed records down that hill," he said. "On the flat plateau we made good time, but down the slope it was like a herd of elephants running amuck. Then up across the cornfields on the further side, and into action. Before 1 o'clock we had caught up with the infantry, who were having trouble with the German machine guns and must have been awaiting us anxiously.

"As we passed a group of officers I saw a gray-haired Colonel cheering like a schoolboy, and it was everywhere the same. You know, tanks have a double effect. Their ponderous strength stimulates our infantry as much as it disconcerts the enemy.

"We then formed the equivalent of a creeping barrage in front of the advance. The charge seemed to demoralize the boches. In the first hour we knocked out scores of mitrailleuses and passed right over three batteries. Sweeping around the southeastern edge of Belloy Wood, and followed by the infantry, whose work was magnificent, we reduced the nests of machine guns there and the village was taken."

Brings Back His Tank.

The subsequent French gains have already been recorded. But the service done by the tanks had not been without loss.

Young officers with whom I talked recounted wonderfud deeds of heroism as if they were simple everyday occurrences. There was the case of an aspirant Lieutenant, whose tank was put out of action. He withdrew, but later volunteered to return. Another tank took him forward. He leaped swiftly into the machine through a hail of bullets, and stayed there alone, with German shells raining around the inanimate monster, until he was able to restart the engine and bring back the tank under its own power. I could cite a dozen such actions, but these two are sufficient to show one of the prime reasons of the French victory—the spirit of courage and self-sacrifice that animates every branch of the army.

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FRANCE TURNS TO FISHING.

Paris Crowds Forget the War to Open the Angling Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 17.—The lawful fishing season began yesterday in France. It may not be war news, but the outpouring of crowds to the rivers and lakes was significant of the healthy frame of the public mind under trying circumstances.

Paris forgot bombs and Berthas and went fishing. In the city itself both banks of the Seine were fringed by convalescent French soldiers from the hospitals, every man with a rod and line. In the evening, from all the railroad stations which were filled so many weeks with refugees and their pitiful bundles there came crowds of holiday makers—men and boys with their tackle and bags of fish, and women and girls with their arms filled with wild flowers.

Paris is anxious, but neither losing its head nor forgetting how to take a day off.

BULGARIAN CABINET OUT.

Radoslavoff's Resignation Due to Failure of Annexation Projects.

SOFIA, June 16, (via Amsterdam.)—Premier Radoslavoff has tendered the resignation of the Cabinet, and King Ferdinand has accepted it. The Ministers were requested by the King to retain their portfolios until a new Cabinet should be formed.

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GERMANS NOW FEAR CRASH OF AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

ported in more than one message recently that Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, went to Berlin very largely to influence the German Government in support of his solution of the Polish question. I have also reported that he had failed. Now the Frankfurter Zeitung admits that. The same journal says that Burian insists on his solution as the only one which can rescue Austria from her present perilous situation. He insists that without it there can be no extension of the alliance, no Central Europe.

The article goes on to give the German point of view. The Fatherland does not wish to see Austria obtain so much in Poland, for under such conditions Germany fears very greatly the strengthening of Slavdom and the incalculable consequences of a union of the Slav races against Germany. There are those who talk of the Austrian solution of the Polish question meaning a war between the Central Empires, so that Germany may prevent Seidler from solving his main difficulty.

The difference between the Central Allies extend to Hungary, as the Frankfurter Zeitung points out by referring to the recent speech by Count Tisza. The Count regards the Central Europe scheme as one to be supported only as long as Hungarian interests are guarded securely. He claims the right to veto the entry of any third party into the alliance, if such is likely to increase the supplies of raw material to such an extent that there will be an excess. He judges the scheme from a purely business standpoint, and insists that such excess must be prevented, so that Hungary can obtain good prices for her supplies.

The Frankfurter Zeitung sadly asks, if that be the attitude of the leader of the Magyars, who have always been a pillar of the alliance, "what are we to expect from the Czechs, Poles, Southern Slavs, and Rumanians?"

Trying to Avert Strikes.

A third factor affects all the races alike—the terrible food scarcity and almost hopeless economic condition of the Dual Monarchy, to which I have frequently referred.

Strong appeals have been made of late to the workers by the Social Democratic press, advising them to remain quiet and not to take action until their leaders judge it to be the proper time. In this connection it should be remembered that not a single condition of those on which the recent great Austrian strike was settled has been carried out by the Government. The Austrian people indeed, are thoroughly war weary. The great masses feel that the war has passed out of their orbit and is now being pursued by Germany for aims not their or of interest to them. So each race is now seeking its own ends.

The new offensive may possibly be an endeavor to turn the attention of the people to the battlefield again, but to all outward seeming that effort would appear to be too late. When German observers on the spot say that the old Austria has ceased to exist, we may take it that the situation is serious as never before.

ALLIED MAN-POWER IS NEARING FOE'S

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

bers on the west front, and the reason why the Allies are remaining on the defensive is not lack of men, but transport difficulties, arising from the fact that the Germans are able to work on interior lines, and lack of sufficient self-confidence to pass to the offensive.

The arguments of this school are not without plausibility. The population of Germany at the beginning of the war, they say, was 67,000,000, while the population of Great Britain and France was 46,000,000 and 38,000,000 respectively, making a total 17,000,000 above that of Germany. As all three nations are now fully mobilized, it is unlikely that Germany can have more men under arms than France and Great Britain together.

The number of men required by the Allies for Saloniki, Mesopotamia, and other side shows would be more than compensated for by the million men, drawn from the British and French colonies, not included in the above figures, while the fact that the Germans have impressed large numbers of Russian and other prisoners to work for them in the rear would not, it is held, make up for the difference on the population basis.

There is, moreover, the great and growing factor of the American Army, which already neutralizes 700,000 Germans, no matter whether at the front or in the rear.

All this is causing a growing belief here that the end of the war, through the collapse of the Germans, may be much nearer than has been generally supposed.

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BALLIN WARNS OF BAR AROUND MIDDLE EUROPE

Hamburg Trade Chiefs Tell Reichstag Members That Berlin Blunders in Trade Policy.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.—The visit of 165 members of the Reichstag to Hamburg to discuss rebuilding and the economic system after the war appears to have resolved itself, on the part of the Hamburg shipping world, into a demonstration in favor of free as against State controlled trade and shipping.

In an address to the Reichstag Deputies yesterday, Herr Witthöf, member of the Chamber of Commerce, complained that everything was placed under the tutelage of Berlin and concentrated on Berlin, where the authorities, he said, no longer knew of the existence of Hamburg and Bremen. The continuation of the war economic system after the war, he said amid applause, would mean the ruin of German trade, for a world trade which rested on the basis of supply and demand could not bear such bonds.

Prince von Bülow attended the subsequent banquet, at which Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, said it was his firm conviction that the policy developed under the title of a "transitional economic system" was wrong, as by it ground was being prepared for an economic war after the war.

"We cannot fight for freedom of the seas and simultaneously place a barrier before Central Europe," Herr Ballin added.

DENIES PRISONER CHARGES.

Wolff Bureau Says American Captives Are Not Mistreated.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.—American war prisoners are not being illtreated in Germany, says a dispatch telegraphed to Amsterdam by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin.

The prisoners, it is declared, are not used as show objects to the German public and are not subjected to insults and the throwing of stones which is "foreign to the calm-tempered German mind, which does not excite itself anyhow over a few Americans in the midst of so many thousands of war prisoners of all nationalities."

Adequate food "on a scale corresponding to the present conditions in Germany" is not lacking in the camps where American prisoners are quartered.

FRENCH TAKE 370 NORTH OF AISNE

Strike Near Hautebraye, West of Soissons, and Improve Their Position.

REPEL COUNTERATTACKS

British and Germans Engage in Raids Along the Northern Battlefront.

LONDON, June 17.—Operations on the western battlefront have fallen off to mere local attacks, most of them of very minor importance.

Between the Oise and the Aisne early today the French troops attacked north and northwest of Hautebraye, (about eleven miles west by northwest of Soissons,) and improved their positions there. The enemy promptly counterattacked, but were repulsed. The French have consolidated their gains and have 370 prisoners and 25 captured machine guns to show as tangible results.

On the British front raids and heavy gunfire have been the only feature of the day. Both sides have been taking part in the raids.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

Between the Oise and the Aisne the French succeeded in carrying out early today a local operation which resulted in improvement of the French positions north and northwest of Hautebraye. The French took 100 prisoners and captured several machine guns.

In the Cavières [Caurières?] Wood and in the Vosges our troops repulsed enemy surprise attacks. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

The night French bulletin is as follows:

"Between the Oise and the Aisne we repulsed enemy counterattacks north of Hautebraye and consolidated our gains of the morning.

The prisoners taken in this region numbered 370. We captured as well 25 machine guns and 8 trench mortars.

The day statement of the British War Office says:

We carried out a successful raid last night east of Arras and captured a few prisoners. A raid attempted by the enemy yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Givenchy was repulsed.

For a short period during the night the enemy's artillery heavily bombarded positions northwest of Albert.

Elsewhere only normal activity was reported.

Field Marshal Haig's report from British Headquarters in France tonight is as follows:

The enemy raided a British post last night east of Hebuterne; one man is missing.

Another hostile raiding party attacked our lines north of the Somme early this morning, but was repulsed.

Beyond the usual artillery activity on both sides there is nothing to report.

The report on aerial operations says:

The uncertain weather interfered with our operations Sunday. The enemy aircraft were active at times on the northern portion of the British front and in the French battle zone. Eleven hostile machines were destroyed in air fighting; nine were disabled; one German balloon was shot down in flames. In addition, one hostile machine was shot down and another driven down out of cotrol by anti-aircraft fire.

We lost ten machines Sunday, six of which were working south of Montdidier.

We dropped twenty-two tons of bombs by day and twelve tons Sunday night, heavily attacking the railways at Armentières, Estaires, Comines, and Courtrai, and the docks at Bruges. Two of our night-flying machines failed to return.

Berlin Recounts Oise Booty.

BERLIN, June 17, (via London.)—The official communication from General Headquarters today says:

Lively reconnoitring activity led to violent infantry engagements at many points on the front. Southwest of Ypres and on both sides of the Somme, the fighting activity revived in the evening.

On the battlefield southwest of Noyon the artillery activity increased in intensity in the evening. Between the Ourcq and the Marne we captured 120 prisoners in local raids.

The booty in guns captured by our advance between Montdidier and Noyon has increased from 150 to more than 300, including some of the highest caliber. The booty in machine guns amounts to far more than a thousand.

Eight enemy airplanes and eight captive balloons were brought down yesterday.

The night bulletin reads as follows:

There is nothing new on any battlefront.

PRUSSIAN MILITARISM GETS THE KAISER'S O. K.

Gives "German Nation Strength to Triumph," He Tells Hertling —Message to Crown Prince.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.—Prussian militarism will bring victory to Germany, says Emperor William, in reply to a telegram of congratulations on the thirtieth anniversay of his accession from Chancellor von Hertling. The Emperor boasts that he leads "the most capable people on earth," and expresses the hope that the German people will have strength to bear their sufferings and privations.

The telegram reads

"I express cordial thanks and kind good wishes to your Excellency and the State Ministry on the day on which, thirty years ago, I ascended the throne. When I celebrated my twenty-five-year jubilee as ruler I was able, with special gratitude, to point out that I had been able to do my work as a prince of peace. "Since then the world picture has changed. For nearly four years, forced to it by our enemies, we have been engaged in the hardest struggle history records. God the Lord has laid a heavy burden upon my shoulders, but I carry it in the consciousness of our good right, with confidence in our ship, our sword, and our strength, and in the realization that I have the good fortune to stand at the head of the most capable people on earth. Just as our arms under strong leadership have proved themselves invincible, so also will the home land, exerting all its strength, bear with strong will the sufferings and privations which just now are keenly felt.

"Thus, I have spent this day 'midst my armies, and it moved me to the depths of my heart, yet filled with the most profound gratitude to God's mercy.

"I know that Prussian militarism, so much abused by our enemies, which my forefathers and I, in a spirit of dutifulness, loyalty, order, and obedience, have nurtured, has given Germany's sword and the German nation strength to triumph, and that victory will bring a peace which will guarantee the German life.

"It will then be my sacred duty, as well as that of the States, with all our power to see to the healing of the wounds caused by the war and to secure a happy future for the nation. In most faithful recognition of the work hitherto performed, I rely on your approved strength and the help of the State Ministry. God bless our land and people!"

Field Marshal von Hindenburg in congratulating the Emperor on behalf of the army extolled the Emperor's "wise care for peace" during the first twenty-six years of his reign and Germany's brilliant progress in all works of peace in that period. If, the Field Marshal continued, the German Army and people have been able for nearly four years in the face of a world of enemies to show such proof of their strength and right to existence as never yet in history had been demanded and given in such measure, they also owed this to their war lord who had indefatigably watched over the fighting efficiency of his armies.

The Field Marshal renewed the unswerving loyalty until death of Germany's sons at the front, and concluded: "May our old motto, 'Forward with God for King and Fatherland, for Kaiser and Empire,' result in many years of peace being granted to your Majesty after our victorious return home."

The Emperor has congratuiated the Crown Prince on the recent successes gained by his troops, according to an official dispatch from Berlin.

"Under your leadership," the Emperor telegraphed, "the armies of Generals von Boehm, von Below, and von Hutier have severely defeated the enemy and shattered the storm of his hurriedly brought up army reserves. Eighty-five thousand prisoners and more than 1,000 guns are the outward signs of this tremendous battle success. To you and the participating commanders and troops I express my thanks and those of the Fatherland.

"The fighting spirit and fighting strength of my incomparable troops guarantee our final victory. God will further help."

38 of Lansing's Men in Deferred Class.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Thirty-eight employes of the State Department of draft age have gained deferred classification, the department today advised Congress. The report was in response to a resolution by Representative Madden of Illinois, Republican, calling on all Governmental departments for similar information.

SEVERE PENALTIES FOR ARMY OBJECTORS

Baker Approves Sentences Imposed on Men Who Refused to Fight Germans or Austrians.

WOULD DEPORT THEM LATER

Secretary Favors Returning Soldiers at Upton and Gordon to Lands of Their Preference.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—In approving today sentences ranging from eighteen months' to twenty years' imprisonment imposed by courts-martial upon twelve privates who refused military service at Camps Upton and Gordon, Secretary Baker made it plain that the War Department does not consider these men as coming within the class of conscientious objectors.

The men refused service solely because they were asked to fight against Germany and Austria, in which countries most of them claimed to have relatives. Since they are not regarded as conscientious objectors, they will not have the right of a review of their cases by the special board appointed to hear appeals of such objectors.

Secretary Baker held with the courts that since the men were citizens of the United States, regularly inducted into service under the selective service law, they were in duty bound to fight for the country, and that they could not select the country against which they would bear arms.

In approving the findings of the courts, the first of the kind to reach the department, Mr. Baker went on record as favoring the return of such men "to the countries of their preference" after the war. The twelve men were sentenced as follows:

Hyman Polkes, fifteen years; William J. Seider, twenty years; Joseph White, fifteen years; Anton Zsoldak, ten years; Julius Levinthal, eighteen months; Louis Silverman, ten years; Mayer Suffkind, ten years; Louis H. Blumenthal, fifteen years; Samuel Spire, five years; Paul Bauer, ten years; William Charles Schwab, twenty years, and Michael Ciupa, ten years.

"In my judgment," said Secretary Baker's approval, "the sentences should be executed and if, after this war is over, some process can be devised by which these entirely undesirable citizens can be returned to the countries of their preference, it would be highly desirable from the point of view of the United States.

"I have not the least doubt as to the propriety of the procedure in these cases, nor am I uncertain as to the correctness of the results reached.

"The soldiers in all these cases were either naturalized citizens of the United States or native citizens of the United States born of parents of countries with which the United States is now at war. They were properly members of the army of the United States pursuant to the selective draft law.

"They were summoned before proper officers of the army and asked whether they would in fact fulfill their military obligations by fighting against Germany and Austria in Europe. They all answered that they would not.

"There was the same shuffling on the part of some of the soldiers as to what they meant by their answers, and some long-winded refinements were undertaken to the effect that some of them were willing to fight Germans and Austrians generally, but would not fight their own relatives, although they offered no explanation of the process by which they were going to discover whether particular Germans and Austrians whom they were required to shoot at from long range happened to be related to them.

"In one of the records the soldier claims to have an uncle, evidently too old to be in the military service of Austria, whom he once saw, and he had heard of ten or twelve other relatives in Austria of some of whom he had seen photographs, which must have been of a very persuasive character, since they aroused in him emotions of blood kinship strong enough to overcome the obligations of his oath of allegiance as an American citizen.

"These men were full citizens of the United States, most of them by the voluntary act of naturalization. They were full citizens in the sense that they had equal rights and privileges with all other citizens. They have also equal responsibilities. Among these duties and responsibilities is to protect the United States against all its enemies, domestic and foreign. No right is extended to a naturalized citizen to pick and choose."

WOULD EXTEND DRAFT AGES

Chamberlain Approves Proposal to Include Men Between 18 and 45.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Support for Provost Marshal General Crowder's proposal to extend the army draft to men between 18 and 45 years was given today by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, at hearings on the $12,000,000,000 Army Appropriation bill.

"I have always advocated having it apply to men of those ages," said Senator Chamberlain, "and think we will yet come to it. There are lots of men over 30 who really are doing nothing and ought to be reached."

Unanimous approval of the House provision authorizing the President to call all men of draft age who can be trained and equipped was voted by the Military Sub-Committee considering the Appropriation bill.

OUTLINES A PEACE LEAGUE.

Barnes Favors Formation by the Powers Before War Ends.

LONDON, June 17, (via Ottawa.)—The only way to secure a lasting and just peace was through a league of nations, although an indispensable preliminary was the defeat of German aspirations to dominate Europe, said George N. Barnes, member without portfolio of the British War Cabinet, speaking at Dartford on his proposed conference of the Allies to start such a league.

Mr. Barnes said that a beginning should be made before the war ends, because in the flush rush of peace the world would fail to make provision for the prevention of other wars. The league, in his opinion, should call upon all powers to submit their disputes to the tribunal, to use the economic boycott, and as a last resort to bring international force against any power breaking the peace in the future. The inclusion of Germany should later be insisted upon. The agreement, he said, should be a common, defensive treaty for arbitration and for pooling the resources of the Allies for the reconstruction period after the war.

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NEW METHODS OF AMERICANS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ed by a Lieutenant. After crying "Kamerad!" "Kamerad!" and surrendering under the rules of war, when the Lieutenant's men approached, the German officer and two men hurled stick grenades, known as "potato mashers," at the Lieutenant, missing him, but killing three of the Americans. An American machine gun behind a tree thirty yards away opened fire on the Germans and mowed them down to the last one.

Our Medical Corps is greatly hampered by the Germans' firing on dressing stations back of the lines, although they are plainly marked with the Red Cross and with the Red Cross flag. A boche airplane yesterday located two dressing stations, and a few moments later they were shelled. A German prisoner admitted that they had orders to fire on our medical stations.

I saw a captured German today, who belonged to the Medical Corps and wore a Red Cross on his arm. When searched he was found to carry a revolver and two daggers. Another had five purses which he had pilfered from American and French wounded.

Our medical officers, while treating German wounded yesterday, found they yelled and shrank in horror from a painless antitetanus injection. When questioned by an American doctor speaking German, they said the officers had told them that they would get injections of fatal germs from the American medical men. When shown that the American wounded were injected with the same syringe, they lost their terror.

This German canard is on a par with the officers' telling the men to fight to the death because Wilson had ordered American soldiers to take no prisoners. I give this instance to show that the Americans, while wishing to play the game as fairly as it can be played, do not intend to be the victims of any German tricks.

GERMANS RESUME MARNE GAS FIGHT

Drench Our Lines Near Belleau with Noxious Vapors, but Americans Stick.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE, June 17, (Associated Press.)—The Germans began today to use gas to a greater extent along this front than they had done heretofore, but, despite the heavy gas and other shelling, the American lines remain intact.

The enemy drenched some localities with mustard gas, one of these being Belleau Wood. The Germans apparently thought that this was the only way to drive the American troops out, but it was not, for they are still holding all their positions, and at the same time are giving the enemy some clouds of American gas to worry about.

The German artillery fire in the section east of Château-Thierry has been increased for some time, and the American fire has increased proportionately.

The Germans last night started to construct a footbridge across the Marne at this point, but were discovered, and abandoned the attempt even before the American machine gunners on the bank could get into action.

During the night an American patrol crossed the Marne east of Château-Thierry, and at once established contact with the Germans. After an exchange of shots the Americans recrossed the river safely by means of boats.

The Americans along the south bank of the Marne have been constantly crossing to the north side, where the enemy is intrenched in wooded lowlands, and returned safely.

Most of the American patrols have crossed by boat. Others, singly or in small numbers, swim the stream, which is about 150 feet wide. Only twice have the larger patrols encountered the enemy. It is known, however, that some of Germany's best troops are facing the Americans here.

German airplanes late last evening and today were very active. There was hardly a moment when the hollow bark of the Archies was not heard. The enemy has been especially active against the sausage balloons.

A downpour of rain late today caused a temporary lull in the artillery duel.

ADMITS WE'RE IN ALSACE.

Berlin Says Prisoners Were Taken by Raid on Our Trenches.

BERLIN, June 17, (via London.)—The bulletin from General Headquarters today contains this paragraph relative to Americans:

Between the Meuse and the Moselle we inflicted losses on the Americans by an advance on both sides of Xivray and destroyed parts of their positions.

Reconnoitring detachments brought back prisoners out of the French and American trenches in the Vosges and in the Sundgau.

The second sentence is an admission that the American troops have arrived in Alsace. Mülhausen, which is within sight of the American trenches in our new sector, is in the region known as the Sundgau. The Vosges Mountains also lie largely in Alsace and the battlefront runs through a large section of them.

LOST MORE THAN 200 IN ATTACK ON XIVRAY

Germans, Foiled by American Swiftness with Guns, Were Unable to Take Prisoners.

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, June 17, (Associated Press.)—The Germans failed to renew their attacks on the American front northwest of Toul today. Their losses yesterday morning when they were defeated in an attempt to take American prisoners at Xivray are estimated at more than 200. The American casualties were much fewer.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 16, (Associated Press.)—In their attack on Xivray today the Germans hoped to enter the village and carry off many prisoners, but the alertness of the American artillery observers overturned the enemy plan. Examination of the Germans captured showed that the enemy lanned the raid a week in advance and that the 600 special troops who took part in it were rehearsed behind the German lines.

Their plan was to send forward a large party without preparatory artillery fire. This party was to take up a position near the American barbed wire and then send up a signal rocket for a box barrage to cover Xivray and the approaching communication trenches, while the heavier artillery was to bombard villages in the rear.

American artillery observers saw many Germans creeping about in No Man's Land, and, thinking they composed a large working party, signaled the artillery for a barrage. The American artillery and machine guns went into action immediately and before the enemy barrage could get started had inflicted heavy casualties on the unprotected Germans in No Man's Land and played havoc with the plans for the raid.

The German attacking party was to divide into three sections and enter Xivray from three directions. One section reached the outskirts of the village, but only after it had been cut up badly by the American barrage fire. Of these only a small group got into Xivray, where they were quickly surrounded by Americans and captured or killed. Eight prisoners, including a Lieutenant, remained in American hands.

Most of the American casualties resulted from the German artillery fire. These include no missing.

A German shell burst near a church as a procession of villagers was emerging from mass. Many of the French wounded were cared for in American hospitals.

This afternoon the American artillery opened a retaliatory fire against the area behind the German lines, while the Germans, apparently angered by the failure of the raid, bombarded villages as far as eight miles behind the American lines. The whole Toul sector is now echoing to the heaviest gunfire in many weeks.

REPULSE A RAID IN ALSACE.

American Gunfire Breaks Up the German Force.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Repulse of a hostile raid on American trenches in the Vosges (Alsace) is reported by the official bulletin from General Pershing today. The announcement reads:

There have been no important developments at any of the points occupied by our troops. In Picardy, in the Château-Thierry region, and in the Woevre artillery fighting of moderate intensity has occurred.

Patrols have been active in Picardy, in Lorraine, and in the Vosges, where a hostile raid was broken up by our fire during the night.

General Pershing's communiqué of last night, the text of which was received today, told of the repulse of attacks yesterday in the Woevre and near Château-Thierry. It reads:

Section A.—This morning in the Woevre the enemy executed a local attack against the left of our positions. During the attack there was brisk artillery fighting. The assailants not only failed to penetrate our lines but were thrown back with severe losses and left in our hands several prisoners, of whom one was an officer.

In the region of Château-Thierry two local attacks made by the enemy during the night on the line Bouresches-Bois de Belleau were easily broken up. Artillery on both sides continues very active in this region and in Picardy.

FIRST MAN KILLED IN ALSACE.

French Award Cross of War to Private J. W. Guyton of Michigan.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Award of the French cross of war to Private Guyton as the first American soldier to be killed on German soil, was announced by General Pershing in a continuation of yesterday's communiqué received today. Guyton belonged to the American force operating in Alsace. The dispatch read:

Section E—Private W. J. Guyton, who belonged to the American troops operating in the Vosges, was killed by machine gun fire on the day after his unit entered the line. He received the Croix de Guerre as the first American to die on German soil.

As the division to which he belonged has now been identified, this information, which was transmitted confidentially on May 27, may now be published.

Private Guyton was identified at the War Department as Private Joseph William (not W. J.) Guyton, whose next of kin was Mrs. Agnes Winona Guyton of Evart, Mich.

RAIDERS TAKE AMERICANS.

A Few Captured on the Luneville Front by Germans.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 17, (Associated Press.)—A German raiding party took a few American prisoners on the Luneville front this morning.

The enemy raid followed a patrol fight, in which the Amerecan penetrated the enemy trenches, killing one German and wounding another.

AMERICAN AIRMAN CAPTURED.

Lieut. R. W. Parker Forced to Land While on a Bombing Expedition.

PARIS, June 17.—Lieutenant R. W. Parker, an American pilot in the French Flying Corps, was forced to land while acting as a scout on a bombing expedition over Germany and was taken prisoner by the Germans.

POPE RECEIVES AMERICANS.

Grants Audience to Mrs. N. R. Shank and Miss Pearl Barti.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 17. — Notwithstanding numberless cares and preoccupations owing to these turbulent days, the Pope still finds time to grant audiences, especially to Americans, who generally apply through Mgr. Cerretti, who has become a kind of informal American representative at the Vatican.

Today the Pontiff received Mrs. Norman Romano Shank, wife of the American Consul at Palermo, together with Pearl Barti of Chicago, who made a great success this season in Palermo singing in "Manon Lescaut" at the Massimo Theatre. She sang five years ago at the Globe Theatre in New York in "The Rose Maid."

The Pope said a few words to each of his callers. He presented to Mrs. Shank his signed photograph and showed a paternal interest in Mlle. Barti's musical career.

FRENCH THANK AMERICANS.

General Cites 65th Sanitary Section for Courage in Action.

PARIS, June 4, (Associated Press.)—For courage in action the members of the Sixty-fifth Sanitary Section of the United States Army were cited recently in a communiqué signed by Divisional General Targe, commander of the 121st Infantry Division.

"In the heavy battles taking place at the present moment," says the statement, "the American personnel of the S. S. U. 65 has commanded, as in the past, the admiration of the officers and soldiers of the 121st Division.

"Always ready to go forward to the zones most intensely under enemy fire, the Americans expose themselves voluntarily to rescue and bring back our wounded. Worthy sons of their great country, they show the initiative, the audacity, the calm courage of their race.

"In the name of their brothers of the French Army the General commanding the division thanks them and congratulates them."

TURNS TABLES ON CAPTOR.

Wounded American Soldier Suddenly Makes Him a Prisoner.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 16, (Associated Press.)—The Germans captured an American soldier in their attack on Xivray today, but he did not remain a prisoner very long.

At the edge of the village three Germans came upon a wounded American. He was placed under guard of a German private and started for the enemy lines. Reaching a point near the enemy's wire entanglements, the American suddenly drew a revolver and forced his surprised custodian to march back across No Man's Land into the American lines.

After turning his prisoner over to fellow soldiers the wounded man fell unconscious from loss of blood.

2 ARMY AVIATORS KILLED.

Their Machine Falls 100 Feet Near Memphis.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., June 17.—Lieutenant Keller and Sergeant Eugene Chapman were killed when the airplane in which they were flying from Park Field, near Memphis, Tenn., to Camp Shelby, Miss., fell from a height of 100 feet here today. Lieutenant Keller's home was in California and Chapman came from Jackson, Miss.

After leaving Clarksdale the aviators were to have made a stop at Jackson, and according to word from that city, after the accident, Chapman's mother was at the fair grounds there awaiting the arrival of her son.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Austrian offensive against Italy is the most ambitious effort which Austria has made since the war began. This is but natural. It is following in Italy the plan which Germany has attempted in France. Just as Germany realizes that this year affords her only opportunity of winning, so Austria realizes that her fate will be decided by the events between now and 1919. Germany has therefore tried to eliminate the British Army in France and to crush France at the same time, while Austria, in pursuance of the same general plan, is in the act of attempting to crush the Italian Army.

There is possibly an additional motive in Austria's offensive—a political motive which was entirely absent from Germany's move. Affairs in Austria are apparently in rather a dangerous state. Some of the reports from the interior are possibly colored by German interests, with intent to deceive the allied Governments into underestimating the situation, but that there are very distinct rumblings of discord which contain the elements of revolution is certain. With the political side of the country in such a condition, an offensive military operation does not open as propitiously as it might. At the same time a successful enterprise on the battlefield will do much to strengthen the hand of the Government and still the mutterings of discontent.

Austria, therefore, both from a political motive and with military reasons supporting it, has begun the most serious effort she has made since 1914. As would naturally be the case, she has begun it, too, with all the force at her disposal, with a force equipped as carefully and as thoroughly as possible, a force tuned to make the last and greatest drive of the war.

The Austrian plan in general was based entirely upon the formation of the battleline as was noted yesterday. The grand strategy was a pincers movement, designed to break through down the valley of the Brenta and at the same time to force a crossing of the Piave, between the two squeezing the Italian line into either a disastrous retreat or capture. Both movements were therefore directed primarily at necessary lines of communications.

The movement down the Brenta Valley aimed to strike the railroad which runs east from Milan through Brescia, Verona, Vicenza, and Treviso, and crosses the Piave near the little village of Fagare. This railroad is the life line of the Italians holding the mountain positions in the north. From it tentacles reach northward into the mountains, linking up in admirable form these positions with the main railroad stem. It is an ideal system for the present Italian lines but possesses the danger that if cut in the west it becomes useless.

The attempt along the Piave had for its purpose to cut these feeders running north into the mountain, forcing the abandonment of the mountain positions one after the other and, in combination with the attack along the Brenta, of opening up all of the plain of Northern Italy to invasion.

It was a plan as ambitious as the Teuton necessity is great. Whether it will succeed or not no one can say, but the present indications are far from unsatisfactory.

The Italians were evidently prepared for the attack. They had known it was coming; they had reason to believe that the plan which was followed would be the one which has been disclosed. And they have met it almost completely. There is not the slightest sign of uneasiness, of a rapid giving way of the defense, of inability to hold the Austrians approximately in their trenches. That advanced positions should have been given up was to be expected. It always happens in a great offensive. But this appears to be all that Austria has accomplished. As indicating the confidence of the Italian troops, in the second day's fighting, in the very midst of the Austrian attack, a heavy countereffort was made which Austrian reports admit was in a measure successful. It is a most hopeful sign.

In the mountains, between the Asiago Plateau and the Piave, the Austrians seem to have been fought to a standstill. The report from Rome indicates that the fighting in this zone has quieted down, and the Austrian reports themselves seem to show that their attention is being directed to repelling the counterthrusts of the allied troops. The first part of the ambitious Austrian plan, therefore, is up to the present time a complete failure. They have not debouched from the mountains to the plains below; on the contrary they are held fast in the mountain positions with the initiative having passed into the Italians' hands.

On the Piave front, which is a measure the more dangerous since if this line is forced there is no other behind the Italians until the Brenta is reached, and even if a stand here were made Venice would be given up, more substantial success has been recorded. In the first attack the Austrians succeeded in crossing at two places, near Nervesa, which is near the point of crossing of the main railroad between Treviso and Udine, and near Fagare, where the road from Treviso to Trieste crosses the river. The Italians, however, counterattacked the next day and cleared the west bank in these places of Austrian troops. But another crossing seems also to have been effected at Capo Sile, across the river from San Dona di Piave. It is, however, not yet clear how secure this crossing has been made.

HAIG'S NEW DRAFTS ARE COOL FIGHTERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

day. The older men play the part of elder brothers to the youngsters of the latest drafts who come into action for the first time.

These raids and night attacks test them under fire, and they are a severe test, for it is not an easy job to get across ground in darkness, to rush machine gun posts from which there comes a deadly tattoo and to face a crowd of desperate men who fight like tigers sometimes when the British get into their ground. But the new drafts are proving themselves of the same quality as those that came out in the early days, and the new officers are keen to learn and to lead.

"It was grand to see our young platoon commander," said one of the men today. "He was always in the thick of it."

One hates the thought of all this youth having to face the infernal fires of battle like their elder brothers who have gone before them. One hates it, but their courage and the fine spirit that is within them will be needful to resist the next assaults of the enemy, which will not, I think, be long delayed. During the next two months every man among them will be needed to hold back the tide of the enemy's race against time in his last and fiercest endeavor to smash his way to victory before the tide turns against himself.

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The Master War Correspondent.

Philip Gibbs, at British Army Headquarters, is regarded as the leading correspondent with the allied forces. His dispatches appear regularly in The New York Times.—Adv.

Why Stein-Bloch Is "Fort Security" These Doubtful Days

THIS war is like sea sickness—one thing brings up another. Chief among the half-forgotten, but wholly vital truths being brought home to Americans today is the wisdom of *buying by reputation.*

Stein-Bloch Summer Suits at $25 to $50 are fuller intrinsic value than no-account, nondescript clothes, because the first is thinking of the protection of a life's prestige, rather than the pocketing of a sale's profits.

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OUR NEGRO TROOPS TRAINING IN FRANCE

Hope to Win Name of "Black Devils" as French Have Their "Blue" Devils.

KEEN TO GET INTO BATTLE

Officer Would Prove Race's Right to Equality—Lilting Music of Regimental Bands.

By FLOYD P. GIBBONS.

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(The appended dispatch, filed by Mr. Gibbons before he was wounded in the action near Chateau Thierry has just been released by the censor.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 25, (Delayed.)—France has sent her "Blue Devils" to America. America has now reciprocated by sending her "Black Devils" to the western front. The "Ole— —th," but now bearing a totally different and unmentionable regimental number, is in training behind the lines in France. I have just returned from a visit to their camp.

Daily I have watched from the hill slopes our sturdy blacks as they indulged in machine gun and automatic rifle practice. The reports of the machine guns across the valley sounded strange, because the men of the "Ole— —th" have introduced syncopation into their shooting, and are now able to strike the beats of "Walkin' the Dog" with 100 rounds.

The regiment's inspiration to great deeds on the front was explained to me by a negro Lieutenant.

"One of my men came to me several days ago," he said, "and asked me why I had joined the army. He reminded me that I was above draft age and he wanted me to tell him what I was fighting for. I told him I was fighting for what the flag meant to the negroes in the United States. I told him I was fighting because I wanted other oppressed people to know the meaning of democracy and enjoy it. I told him that millions of Americans fought for four years for us negroes to get it and now it was only right that we should fight for all we were worth to help other people get the same thing.

Question of Equal Rights.

"We are supposed to have had equal rights for fifty years now, but many times we have thought that those rights have been denied us, and many times it has been held that we have never done anything to deserve them.

"I told him that now is our opportunity to prove what we can do. If we can't fight and die in this war just as bravely as white men then we don't deserve an equality with white men, and after the war we had better go back home and forget about it all. But if we can do things on the front; if we can make ourselves felt; if we can make America really proud of the Ole— —th, then I am sure it will be the biggest possible step toward our equalization as citizens. That is what I told him, and I think he understood me. The whole [Censored] has the same spirit."

And so the strife for distinction has been inculcated to the ranks of the Old (Censored.) The men are looking forward to being known as the "Black Devils," the same as the Chasseurs have earned the right to the "Blue Devil" nickname.

These negro officers and men have tasted a new equality since arriving in France. In the village square of a small hamlet serving as headquarters I saw them mingling on the easiest terms with the most cultivated French officers. And as officers they carry out their bearing in their personal appearance. Among no American officers in France now, even the nattiest, whose habitat is at G. H. Q., far from the dust and mud of the camps, have I seen more highly polished shoes and leathers or better pressed uniforms. Pride in the wearing of clothes is something which these negro officers did not have to learn from orders.

In the ranks there are all types of intelligence, the same as in white organizations, when men have been picked up from all walks of life. Coming up on one dusty, dusky figure on the road I invited him to a seat in the motor and asked him to guide me to Headquarters. As we rode I talked to him.

"What do you think of these French black troops?" I asked.

"Never seen them drill, but I knows we got a better band than they has," he said while particles of the English walnuts he was munching formed a white fresco about his lips. "They say though that they sure is fighting people. When we got here we found out that 2,000 of 'em had captured 50,000 Germans one night. They says they must gets crazy like in battle and throws away their rifles and goes after them bushes with knives.

"We hear that they can't keep 'em in rest camps long or they go crazy. Just wants to be killing Germans all the time. Seems like they just got to see blood. If they ain't killed a German for some time they takes a knife and cuts themselves on their hand. They ain't no other way 'bout it. They sure is fighting people. They calls 'em Samboleese."

Rivalry Hits New York.

I told Lucius that a New York negro had been in the front line trenches for six weeks and had killed many Germans, and had made a wonderful record. He received the news like a wounded man would drink vinegar.

"Yeh, I guess dat's so," he said. "But if this yeare bunch cain't kill more Germans in a night than that New York outfit can in a month, then I'm a mighty mistaken black man. You know tain't right the way they keeps us back here trainin'. Why we been in France for weeks and they say we can't get to the front for a while yet. Say, somebody else's got our place up there just now. But just wait till we get there. Them New York boys is got their white officers, but we've got officers of our own color, and if we cain't do somethin' under them they'd better take the guns away from us and give us shovels."

Every one in the army has heard the old saw that negroes make fine troops if led by white officers. The old —th is making a great effort to show that they will be just as good soldiers, if not better, under officers of their own color. These same officers, so far as I could see, received the same respect from their men as their men would give white officers, and I have seen white American officers and officers of this (censored) drinking beer together in a nearby town.

That evening in the little headquarters village the "ole —th" band played guard mount and followed it up with a syncopated rendition of "I Don't Love Nobody," rendered with ticklish variations that started the Frenchmen and Americans alike to snapping their fingers and swaying their shoulders. I saw an old Frenchwoman knitting in a doorway swinging her rocking chair back and forth to the time of the music while her wrinkled pink face was wreathed with smiles. Jazz has found a ready home.

There was even a lighter lilt in the following piece, which sent a thrill through homesick hearts and involuntarily brought to lips the words: "By the Rivers Gently Flowing, Illinois." The last verse was repeated with slower time and fervent sweetness and was applauded by the French soldiers who have come to know and like it. Thousands of miles away from home it sounded sweeter to me than ever before.

That band is going to lead these men to that line where there is no color line. They are going for the purpose of proving that white and black both bleed red under the Stars and Stripes.

WHEN OUR SOLDIERS MARCHED INTO ALSACE

Some Crossed the Border Quietly at Night, Others Cheered by Girls and Women.

[This account of the arrival of Americans in Alsace was written by Mr. Gibbons before he was wounded on the Marne front.]

By FLOYD P. GIBBONS.

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WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN ALSACE, May 22.—(Delayed by censor.)—A pale moon, hanging high over the Swiss Alps, looked down on the groups of United States troops moving along winding mountain roads bordered and shaded by pine trees as trim, verdant, and conical as the painted wooden imitations of the real thing. A gray film of mist roofed the valleys, giving them the appearance of cloud oceans above which silent forested peaks thrust themselves like a hundred islands.

Half-timbered chalets with paneled walls of white plaster, crossed with beams and shadowed from above by the projecting eaves of red tile mansard roofs, gave themselves ghostly outlines in the forest darkness.

Occasionally the marchers moved across open spaces in the trees, where the moon poured milk-white pools on the roadway. Men, heavily laden with packs, were smoking cigarettes and talking as they marched. Jokes passed through the ranks and produced carefree laughter and smiles and a marching song made rhythm for their strides.

One column stopped in the shadow of a tree for the customary five minutes' rest. The platoon commander gave the order "At rest" and walked to the side of the road for a solitary smoke. He took a match from his pocket and scratched it on a pole which stood ten feet high at the edge of the road. As the match flared, something caught his eye and arrested the movement of the flame to the cigarette in his lips. He covered the burning match in his hands so as to cast a light on the pole, which was striped red, white, and blue.

"Some location for a barber's shop," he said, then stopped suddenly as if struck by the news. The match went out and the unlighted cigarette hung neglected from his lips. He fumbled with his map case, and then directed the rays of the electric flash lamp on the unfolded map. He considered a minute, and then gave vent to an involuntary whistle of surprise.

"Platoon, attention!" he ordered sharply. There was a rustle of equipment as the men standing in the road moved to their places. They waited expectantly.

"I know it will interest all of you to know," said the Lieutenant, "that this minute you are in German territory. That is, it used to be German. This red, white, and blue pole marks the old French-German frontier. That building over there is the Custom House. You are now standing in the old province of Alsace, which the Germans took from France in 1870. You have just stepped across the border into territory the Kaiser calls his. At the beginning of this war French soldiers moved across this same border, driving the Germans before them. It is our job to drive them further. All of you may be proud to remember this night. You are among the first American soldiers to invade Germany. Platoon, rest!"

Upon the sound of the rest order a buzz of interested voices rose as the platoon took new inventory of its surroundings. One man picked a handful of dust from the roadway and threw it into the air. Another spat violently, and accompanied the act with a violent remark. A third went to the roadside and picked a small white flower. This he placed between a letter and a photograph in a notebook and deposited it in his left breast pocket.

"Doesn't feel so bad to be in Dutch, does it?" remarked one.

"If the Kaiser knew it he'd have us arrested," said another.

"When he finds it out he will be so mad he will bust the mainspring of the watch on the Rhine," was another contribution.

"I t'ought dere vass someding aboud dis air vot made me veel chust like yodeling, issent it, yah?" one burlesquer ventured.

"Ever hear the story about the Dutchman that—" was the introduction to the inevitable limburger cheese story that started others.

Conversation was interrupted by a call to attention, and the platoon was soon swinging off down the road, kicking up the dust of old Germany under sturdy American heels.

When the sun peeped up over the valley of the Rhine this morning, American soldiers were occupying positions in the front-line trenches, facing the Germans on their own territory. Many had crossed the line during the night. Some had arrived by trains which scooted across the old line with such utter absence of recognition that many passengers landed in Alsace before they knew it.

I visited their front-line positions today. From observation stations on the heights which the French hold, one can see the Rhine with a telescope, while the naked eye can pick out a forest of brewery chimneys that tower over the German city of Mülhausen. Beyond the front lines where the American soldiers are, shells were breaking on red tile roofs on which the morning sun glinted.

Shoulder to shoulder with the boys are veterans of a hard fighting French regiment of the line, which now rests in this quiet sector.

These Americans received royal welcome when they alighted from the troop trains in a French city not far behind the lines. On their march through the Alsatian villages they were cheered by old men and women and yellow-haired girls wearing the native costumes and large headdresses of black ribbon.

Near a house the windows of which boasted American flags and a picture of President Wilson was a roadside crucifix with a prayer, inscribed in German, at the bottom. As far as I could see all other Germans signs had been removed during the three years which the French have occupied this section.

The advent of the American troops here came on the same day that the French newspapers published recent statements in which President Wilson reasserted American support to complete the allied peace which the Alsatians understand to include primarily the delivery of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

The sight of the American troops has carried much cheer to the civil population which remain in these villages in spite of the fact that German shells fall on the crossroads upon occasions during the night and day.

This is the seventh sector of the western front on which Americans have made their appearance. Although our soldiers find no basis for public pride in the statement that we occupy a longer front than the Belgians, there is a feeling of satisfaction in the knowledge that our divisions now face the Germans at various points between Picardy and the Swiss border.

Only 39 Casualties Reported by Pershing; Five Commissioned Officers On Day's List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The War Department today gave out a list of 39 casualties in the American army in France, bringing the total to 8,124, exclusive of marine casualties. Six were killed in action, 2 died of wounds, 1 died in an airplane accident, 24 were severely wounded, 1 was wounded to a degree undetermined, 1 was missing in action, and 4 died of disease.

Five commissioned officers were included. Captain Harry S. Gwynne was killed in an airplane accident. Captain Albert S. Tucker and Lieutenants William Ross Gahring and Samuel K. Gilmore were severely wounded. Lieutenant Hugh Smith Thompson was wounded to a degree undetermined

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 17.	Total.
Killed in action	881	6	887
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	364	2	366
Accident and other causes	422	1	423
Died of disease	1,234	4	1,238
Total deaths	3,192	13	3,205
Wounded	4,547	25	4,572
Missing, including prisoners	346	1	347
Grand total	8,085	39	8,124

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 17.

Army casualties reported today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—6.

Privates.

ALBRECHT, CHARLES F. W.; Frederick Albrecht, 58 Church St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GOODWIN, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Missouria Goodwin, Clovis, N. M.
GRAVES, DAN T.; Mrs. N. A. Graves, Ellisville, Miss.
MYERS CLAUDE H.; Andrew Myers, Browning, Mo.
NATALE, PIETRO; Giovannio Natale, Lucca, Montenegro.
ROBERTSON, HENRY J.; John Robertson, Lockport, La.

DIED OF WOUNDS—2.

Privates.

OLKOSKY, ALEXANDER; Frank Olkosky, Cameron Court, Canoe Run, Penn.
PETERSON, JOHN M.; Olie G. Johnson, Rutland, N. D.

DIED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—1.

Captain.

GWYNNE, HARRY S.; Mrs. Eula Jane Gwynne, 802 So. Boston Av., Tulsa, Okla.

DIED OF DISEASE—4.

Privates.

JONES, GEORGE; Mrs. Sidney Williams, Norwood, La.
MILLER, BONIFUSS; Edward Miller, 509 East 18th St., Erie, Penn.
PATTEE, EDGAR LAWRENCE; Joseph Henry Pattee, San Mateo, Cal.
WINEHOLT, PAUL A.; Harry S. Winehelt, La Porte, Ind.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—24.

Captain.

TUCKER, ALBERT S.; Mrs. Albert S. Tucker, 1,218 Houston St., Laredo, Tex.

Lieutenants.

GAHRING, WILLIAM R.; Mrs. Mary L. Sloat, Mount Vernon, Mo.
GILMORE, SAMUEL K.; Samuel Gilmore, 9,312 4th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergeants.

BUCK, CHARLES H.; L. U. Buck, Jamestown Street Railroad Clubroom, West 3d St., Jamestown, N. Y.
SIMMONS, ARTHUR; George Simmons, Canton, Okla.

Corporal.

SABO, ALEXANDER; John Sabo, Box 72, Rahway, N. J.

Privates.

BALENGER, JOSEPH G.; Mrs. Mary Balenger, 18 Branch St., Lowell, Mass.
BECKWITH, BARNES C.; George Beckwith, 615 Bird St., Parkersburg, W. Va.
BREWER, DEWEY; Charles Brewer, 942 English Av., Indianapolis, Ind.
DONALDSON, JAMES; Sarah Gammor, Washington, D. C.
FERGUSON, JODIE M.; Mrs. Ada Ferguson, Timpson, Tex.
FOX, RALPH M.; Robert Fox, R. F. D. 1, Hershey, Penn.
GARCIA, MARCELINO; Miss Amador Garcia, Meadowbrook, W. Va.
GIBSON, NEIL W.; H. Gibson, R. F. D. 2, Holley, N. Y.
GUNDERSON, GUSTAV C.; Hans Gunderson, Maddock, N. D.
JOHNSON, LEVI D.; J. M. Johnson, Ayr, N. D.
LAWYER, FRED R.; Stephen Lawyer, 8th St. and Av. F, Bismarck, N. D.
LISLE, JOHN C.; Mrs. J. O. Lisle, 452 Vermont Place, Columbus, Ohio.
MATTHEN, HARRY R.; Thomas Matthen, 1,154 Robeson St., Reading, Penn.
MITCHELL, LEO E.; William Mitchell, 127 Market St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
PACE, JOSEPH R.; Mrs. Annie Pace, Elizabeth, La.
ROE, WILLIAM A.; Miss Irene Roe, 434 East Leath St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
SINATRA, MARION; Mrs. Francis Sinatra, 376 Summer St., East Boston, Mass.
STIFF, CLARENCE; Mrs. Barbara Stiff, 335 Longfield St., Evansville, Wis.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED—1.

Lieutenant.

THOMPSON, HUGH SMITH; T. C. Thompson, 715 Main Nat. Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MISSING IN ACTION—1.

Private.

NIVER, ROBERT S.; Samuel Niver, 101 Hudson St., Hartford, Conn.

REJOINED COMPANY.

(Previously reported missing.)

Privates.

GURNEY, EDWARD E.; F. W. Irish, 402 Huntington St., New Haven, Conn.
NILSON, CARL H.; John Nilson, 24 Forestville St., Plainville, Conn.
SEFCIK, BOLESLAW R.; S. Sefcik, New London, Conn.

BOAST IN GERMANY OF RAIDER'S WORK

American Coast Cities May Be Shelled, the Kaiser's Press Predicts.

TELL OF "PANIC" HERE

Scenes Which Will Make "the Marrow in Wilson's Bones Turn Cold" Are Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary Lansing today received a cabled summary of German press comment on the U-boat campaign which Germany has initiated along the American Atlantic coast, praising the exploits of the German submarines and boasting that worse events are to come, intimating that American coast cities may be shelled and picturing this country as quaking in its boots for fear of German air raids. The claims of the German press were so ridiculous in their falseness that Secretary Lansing authorized their publication.

One German paper asserted in its issue of June 7 that the German submarine activities were obstructing the transportation of American aid to France at a moment when American reinforcements were the last hope of France and England.

"Our submarines," this paper continues, "are delivering decisive blows to French hopes by checking the delivery of American soldiers and supplies. No threat of increased war spirit can prevent us from continuing the submarine attacks and Germany may wait patiently and confidently for future submarine activity on the American front."

Another German paper said that the people of the United States were trembling with fear of German air attacks and the hour was perhaps not far distant when American ports would be bombarded by German cannon.

"The sudden appearance of submarines along the Atlantic Coast," it says, "must be a presage of impending calamity. The American Government is trying to conceal its concern."

The New York newspapers, according to some German press comment, announced that the submarine attack was expected, although, "in truth it caused a huge panic." One German paper carried this comment: "This is only the beginning. The real work of the submarines begins when the Atlantic is filled with ships assembled by America. Germany possesses submarine cruisers which can cross the ocean, and then will occur scenes which will make the marrow in Wilson's bones turn cold."

Other German papers are asserting that the American fleet was powerless against the submarine attack.

In strong contrast with the boastful tone of the German press a neutral organ, the National Zeitung of Basle, Switzerland, was quoted in the summary sent to the State Department as asserting that Germany would pay a big price for this submarine venture.

"The submarine campaign on the American coast," says the National Zeitung, "will, like all other similar undertakings, end with disappointment on the part of the originators. American hatred will be increased, and the war against Germany will now become a matter of personal importance for every American. It is very doubtful if the attack will really serve German military interests, and not result only in a momentary advantage for which too high a price must be later paid. This is naturally beyond the comprehension of Germany's military leaders and people. Immediate results will be innumerable American volunteers. A wave of hysterical fanaticism, an increased thirst for revenge, will sweep America and easily counterbalance the advantages of the attack for Germany."

The Navy Department was informed today that twenty survivors of the Norwegian bark Krinsjaa, sunk by the U-boat raider, had been landed safely at an Atlantic port.

407 SUNKEN VESSELS SALVAGED BY BRITISH

Admiralty Says Methods Have Been Improved and Tells of Hazardous Work.

LONDON, June 17.—From January, 1915, to the end of May, 1918, 407 ships sunk by the Germans in British waters have been salvaged, according to details of the work of the Admiralty Salvage Department made public today.

Up to December, 1917, 260 ships were recovered. In the present year, to the end of May, 147 have been salvaged, the increase being due to improved methods and not to the greater activity of U-boats.

Among the difficulties encountered has been the emission of poisonous gases from the rottling cargoes of sunken ships, which sometimes have caused the loss of lives. One salvage ship was torpedoed while working on a wreck, while sometimes the work of weeks is destroyed by one rough sea.

Feats performed by the Salvage Department include the raising of a large collier sunk in twelve fathoms of water and involving a dead lift of 3,500 tons. Another vessel was raised fifteen fathoms by the use of compressed air.

40 FIGHT FOR LIFE IN A SUNKEN U-BOAT

In Struggle for Hour and a Half, Many Commit Suicide—Lungs of Some Burst.

LONDON, June 17.—Harrowing details of the destruction of one of the largest and more recently constructed German submarines are given in a dispatch from a neutral correspondent. This submarine was one of the last to leave Zeebrugge before the entrance to the harbor was blocked by British forces on April 24.

The U-boat struck a mine, and out of the crew of forty only two survived on reaching the surface after a terrible struggle with death for an hour and a half twenty fathoms below the surface. Some of the crew committed suicide, having lost all hope of leaving the boat alive.

The only chance of escaping was to force open the conning tower and the forward hatches and trust to the compression of air in one part of the vessel to force each man like a torpedo to the surface. The air pressure in the submarine had become so high that the great majority of the Germans could not keep their mouths shut.

The compressed air shot them to the surface, and hardly had they reached the sea level when the air pressure burst their lungs and about twenty of them sank like stones. The survivors described the yells of the men when the end came as the most horrible noise they had ever heard.

The attention of a British trawler was attracted and it hastened to the rescue. The condition of the survivors showed that their experiences in the submarine had been of a dreadful character.

Crooks make counterfeits—but you don't refuse real money. Don't miss

Club Cocktails

because some other bottled cocktail tasted like hair tonic

BONUS FOR OFFICERS ON COAST VESSELS

Shipping Board Grants Pay Increases for Men Who Defy the Raiders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The presence of German submarines on the Atlantic Coast has impelled the United States Shipping Board to give bonuses to the licensed officers of vessels in coastwise trade. They are to receive hereafter a 25 per cent. increase in their pay for braving the U-boats, and it is probable that this increase will be extended to the crews.

Up to the time that the U-boats began to threaten coastwise shipping no bonuses were given. The officers, however, had asked it and the matter came to a point on Friday where a decision had to be made. News was received while the Wage Adjustment Commission was in session that another ship had been sunk and that settled the matter.

Under the agreement masters of first-class ships will receive $300 a month, and a scale has been adopted which will give a substantial increase to the licensed officers in the coastwise fleet, in addition to this increase there will be a 25 per cent. bonus for all ships engaged in the coastwise, West Indies, and South and Central American trade. This is half of the bonus granted those who venture into the transatlantic service.

Officers of the coastwise fleet asked a bonus at least a month ago in expectation of the submarine raids on shipping on this side of the Atlantic. It was refused at that time.

DIRIGIBLE IS MISSING.

Wide Search for Aircraft Which Went After the Raider.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 17.—A large dirigible which sailed away from this base at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning in search of German submarines had not returned up to a late hour tonight. The machine was manned by an aviator of the Naval Air Station and a student flier. Only after continued search night and day of the waters between here and the Virginia Capes by seaplanes, submarine chasers, scout patrol boats and destroyers, would the officers at base headquarters confirm the fact tonight that the air machine was missing.

The dirigibles have been flying very successfully here for several months, and, although none has been known heretofore to stay away from the base more than fifteen hours, hopes are entertained that the propelling machinery of the missing aircraft may have become disabled, and that the men aboard may be able to make repairs and return to the home station.

U-BOAT SURVIVORS HERE.

Men from the Krinsjaa Were Adrift for Two Days.

Twenty members of the crew and the Captain of the Krinsjaa, the Norwegian bark which was sunk by a U-boat last Friday ninety miles off the Virginia Capes, arrived at the Pennsylvania Station last night from Lewes, Del., under escort of an agent of the Naval Intelligence Bureau.

The survivors went directly to the American Seaman Church Institute, 25 South Street. The survivors were not permitted to give any information.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The crew of the Krinsjaa passed through here tonight under a naval guard for New York. No one was permitted to speak to the crew, but it was learned that the vessel was sunk at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The crew was adrift for two days before being picked up by a patrol boat and landed at Lewes today.

SHIP EVADED THE RAIDER.

Vessel from West Indies Picked Up Distress Calls.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 17.—Officers of a passenger steamship which arrived today from the West Indies, with fifty-five persons in her first cabin and thirty-three second-class passengers, reported having picked up several S O S calls on the voyage, but did not see anything of the U-boat raider or any wreckage.

On the voyage to the West Indies from this port the wireless operator said he picked up the warnings from the Navy Department when the first attacks were made by the U-boat.

SUSPECT FLOATING MINES.

Hydrographic Office Reports Objects Adrift at Sea.

The Hydrographic Office, in a report issued yesterday, said that on June 11, about eight miles northeast of Cape Charles Lightship, a round, smooth object, resembling a mine more than a buoy, was reported.

An oval-shaped object painted red was reported about nine miles northwest of Bodie Island Lightship. It was floating on its side and was probably a mine.

ONLY 2 MARINES CAPTURED.

Summary of 717 Casualties to June 9 Shows Fine Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—American marines have established in France a remarkable record for not being taken prisoners in the engagements in which they have figured in France, and they have faced some very severe fighting. An official statement recapitaulating the marine casualties to date shows that there have been 717, of which 182 represent deaths, and 533 wounded, while only two marines have been captured or are missing. For a long while not a single marine has been captured, which is a wonderful tribute to their fighting qualities. The marines have been in France for a year, a brigade of them having gone there with the very first expedition.

Here is the official recapitulation of Marine Corps casialties:

OFFICERS, (DEATHS.)

Killed in action	5
Died of wounds received in action	3
Killed (airplane accident)	1
Other causes	1
Total	10
Wounded (severely)	26

ENLISTED MEN, (DEATHS.)

Killed in action	101
Died of wounds received in action	62
Died of disease	15
Accidentally killed	2
Other causes	2
Total	172
Wounded (severely)	134
Wounded (slightly)	373
Total	507
In hands of the enemy	1
Missing	1
Total deaths (officers and men)	182
Total wounded (officers and men)	533
In hands of enemy and missing	2
Total casualties	717

The foregoing includes casualties from the date of the marines' landing to June 9.

BROOKLYN OFFICER KILLED.

Lieut. Leslie H. Groser Was in Fighting Near Chateau-Thierry.

Lieutenant Samuel J. Gilmore, who is mentioned as having been severely wounded in action in yesterday's casualty list from General Pershing, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Gilmore of 9,312 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. Lieutenant Gilmore is 30 years old and a graduate of the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp of 1917. Mr. Gilmore received a cablegram from his son Sunday night stating that his condition was not serious, and that he expected to be back in action soon. Lieutenant Gilmore has a brother in the marines and another who is soon to enter the National Army.

According to a message from the War Department, First Lieutenant Leslie H. Groser of 763 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, has been killed in action in France. Herbert W. Groser, his father, said yesterday the regiment with which his son was connected had been engaged near Château - Thierry. Lieutenant Groser was a graduate of the Second Plattsburg Training Camp of 1917. On reaching France he was attached to a French regiment for intensive training, and later transferred to the 23d Infantry. He was a graduate of the Brooklyn Boys' High School and of Cornell. In his senior year there he was editor in chief of The Cornell Daily Sun. He was 27 years old. Lieutenant Groser was married in August last to Miss Lenore Strong of Philadelphia.

Private Charles F. Albrecht, mentioned in yesterday's casualty list as having been killed in action, is not known at 58 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, where the War Department's dispatch was sent. The address given was 58 Church Street. There is no such street in Brooklyn.

FURTHER CUT IN BREWING.

Conferees Will Discuss Decrease in Coal for the Industry.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Further curtailment of the brewing industry through a decrease in allotments of coal will be discussed at a meeting tomorrow between Director of Conservation Noyes of the Fuel Administration and representative brewers. Several hundred individual brewers and officers of the larger breweries of the United States have been invited to participate.

The output of breweries has already been curtailed 30 per cent. by fuel restriction, but Fuel Administrator Garfield is understood to consider further curtailment necessary.

WOOD SENT BACK TO CAMP.

Report Revived That He Is to Receive Some Important Assignment.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Revocation of orders assigning Major Gen. Leonard Wood to command the Western Department and reassignment of the General to Camp Funston, Kan., was announced today by the War Department.

When General Wood recently was withdrawn from the division he had trained at Camp Funston, on the eve of its departure for France, he urged strongly that more active duty be assigned to him than he would find as a departmental commander.

No explanation accompanied a brief announcement by the Adjutant General that the assignment had been changed. There had been intimations that the War Department contemplated giving General Wood some special assignment of great importance, and it is said that he goes to Camp Funston only temporarily until the plan can be worked out.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 17.—The Administration was criticised for shelving Major Gen. Leonard Wood in an address by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia at the Trinity College commencement exercises today. The assembly rose and cheered when he said that the American people must demand his services.

"If, when a democratic State is at war," said Mr. Pepper, "there is a man possessing in marked degree the qualities that make the soldier and the experience and training that make for command; if the people trust him and he has justified their trust; if the Congress has honored him and the Allies are calling for him, then he must be given responsible command or Washington ceases to be distinguishable from Berlin.

"If it were to turn out that the command of his division had been denied to such a man because another General does not want him around, or because a Cabinet officer is unable to estimate him at his true worth, then one of the two things will be true—either that the bottom is dropping out of American democracy, or else that sooner or later the American people will insist upon having the services of Leonard Wood."

French Ace Is Missing.

PARIS, June 17.—Adjutant Quette, the French aviator, who has a record of having downed ten German airplanes, has been missing since June 5. He was officially proclaimed an "ace" on June 4.

Cuba Helps French Refugees.

PARIS, June 17.—General Torriente, President of the Cuban National Commission for the Relief of War Victims, has sent to General Pau, President of the Red Cross Committee, a check for 571,422 francs. The money is to be used for refugees from the invaded regions.

Carpets Cleaned!

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Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

"Start of Season" Sale

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Our reg. 7.50 to 8.75 — **5.38** — *Our reg. 7.50 to 8.75*

SUMMERTIME wear requires just such cool, practical, picturesque dresses as these, which combine the utmost advantages of original designing and smart materials. During this sale you may buy dresses that are reasonable at our regular prices and are truly unequalled at these "Start-of-Season" Sale Prices.

FASHIONS Many models and extensive assortments reveal how clever designers have introduced new ideas to give the utmost becomingness in pretty vestees, softly folded girdles or sashes, dainty button and buckle finishings, pocket panels, and frilled net and organdie collars, not forgetting the sleeveless coat and the jaunty attractiveness of sports styles also.

MATERIALS

Voile, gingham and cotton gabardine were chosen for these dresses because voile has added to the charm of its grace and softness many delightful new patterns and color effects, while the accepted popularity of gabardine is at its height this season and gingham is enjoying the greatest vogue in its history.

COLORS

Soft tones, pink or blue or orchid, and deeper shades such as new blue, reseda green, rose and khaki, black and navy blue, may all be had in plain colors, including white, or a variety of lovely combinations in gingham plaids or checks. Besides these there are smart striped and dotted materials also to select from.

Sale Ends Tuesday 6 P. M.

Until June 30, the closing hour of this store will be 5 P. M., excepting Saturday; Saturday closing hour 1 P. M.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

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Important Sale—Tuesday—

3000 prs. Women's *Thread Silk & Silk Fibre Mixed* Stockings

.68 pr.

All are Stockings of *higher-grade* stock.

They are odds and ends, left-overs from *popular sellers* that have been swept out as the summer season has *advanced.*

There are silk and silk fibre in black, white, tan, Havana brown, pongee, and Cordovan.

There are a few dozens *fancy* silk Stockings of many sorts.

Fine full-fashioned hose, seamless and mock-seam Stockings. *Not an imperfect pair in the lot.*

Women who wear *tan* shoes will find an unusual opportunity in the lots on sale Tuesday. Women who wear *black* shoes can buy as successfully *a summer's stock.*

Those who wear fancy stripes can pick up unusual bargains.

All sizes represented but not every size in every lot.

No Phone or C. O. D. Orders.

You Never Pay More at Best's

The completeness of our assortments of women's Summer Footwear has left no need unnoted, nor is any new and smart style missing.

Decidedly correct modes for dress, travel, outing or sports, and general wear.

Elegance Without Extravagance

Livingston Inc
4 W. 57th St.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.
Bleu Diable Bleu
(Blue Devil Blue)

the color of the now famous regiment is introduced by us in dainty Organdy Neckwear; collars, sets, fichus, guimpes and vestees, hemstitched, frilled or picot-edged. Prices range from $1.00 to $2.98.

Main Floor.

BLOOMINGDALES 59th St. & 3rd Av.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
40th St. at 5th Ave.
Are Featuring
Henry Cort & Co.
Men's Shoes
Department conveniently located on main floor.
Separate Entrance, 449 Fifth Ave.
Women's and Juvenile's Smart Footwear in all the season's latest models.
Popular Prices.

Start the "Sunny Book" Series For a Child Today

There are now eight wonderful books to choose from, written by the best authors for children, brilliantly illustrated in the bright colors that children love, and printed and bound as handsomely as the more expensive Volland books.

And they cost only 50c each

Your Dealer Will Be Glad To Show Them To You

EACH BOOK BEARS THE MARK of ORIGINALITY
P. F. Volland Company
PUBLISHERS of BOOKS GOOD for CHILDREN
NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO

Something you need, and will pay for itself in a week. But it will last a lifetime.

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THE WEILAPHONE

is a patented device, little larger than a paper weight, instantly available for use (it is not a telephone attachment, and will immediately increase the sound and clearness of a message so you can readily hear under all and any conditions.

Both Hands Free When Phoning, saving time when awaiting connections, and indispensable for long distance calls, as it not only prevents errors but reduces the cost of same.

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IF YOUR BOOKKEEPER KNEW

that we go over the work monthly, how well kept your books would be!

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Shipping Prospects.

The ftuure of American shipping and the probable policies of the Shipping Board discussed in an article in The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents; $4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MORE O'LEARY AIDS TO BE ARRESTED

Government to Round Up Agitators Accused of Assisting Fugitive.

NAME HIM IN SPY CASE

Jeremiah's Clerk Testifies Mme. Victorica Often Called to Consult Him.

NOTED MEN TO PROSECUTE

De Lancey Nicoll and H. Snowden Marshall Volunteer to Assist U. S. District Attorney.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the Irish agitator, who fled from New York to escape prosecution for his pro-German activities, will arrive in New York today or tomorrow. O'Leary, who was captured last Wednesday at the little town of Sara, in Southwest Washington, is in the custody of Charles W. De Woody, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation for the New York District, and immediately on his arrival will be taken before a Federal District Judge to plead to the indictments charging him with having entered into a conspiracy to commit treason and espionage against the United States, the penalty for which may be death.

John T. Ryan, a lawyer of Buffalo, is the only person named in the treason indictments who is now at large, and there is a report in Federal circles that his arrest may be expected at any time. Ryan disappeared at the same time as did O'Leary, and is believed to have gone West also.

Other arrests are to follow of persons who are believed to have been concerned in the anti-American and anti-ally plots which the Government alleges trusted German agents, aided by disloyal Americans and British subjects, planned in this country, England, and Ireland. At least one of the men, an American citizen, who stands indicted for treasonable activities, is known to have made important revelations, and may have made a complete confession. This man is held incommunicado by the Federal authorities.

It is also understood that as soon as O'Leary is arraigned the Government will ask for an early trial of the treason cases, and that the death penalty will be urged in the cases of the main conspirators. That the Government will make every effort to bring the accused to justice without delay was indicated when United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey announced that De Lancey Nicoll, one of the noted trial lawyers of New York, and ex-United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall had been appointed special counsel for the United States and would have charge of the prosecution of O'Leary, Ryan, Willard Robinson, Albert P. Fricke, Emil Kipper, Mme. Victorica, and Lieut. Commander Carl Rodiger of the German Navy, the seven persons named in the two indictments. Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Marshall serve the Government without charge, and were appointed as a result of an offer of assistance by the War Committee of the Bar Association, of which Henry W. Taft is the Chairman.

Colonel Thomas B. Felder, leading counsel for Jeremiah A. O'Leary, said yesterday that he had received no word from his client since before he disappeared on May 7 last.

"I suppose I will have a chance to talk with him shortly after he arrives," said Colonel Felder, "but I have no more idea as to when that will be than you have."

Whether an effort will be made to have bail fixed in the case of O'Leary is not known. It is known, however, that such a move will be opposed by the Government. The other persons named in the indictment are held without bail. With the exception of the German spies the prisoners are in the Tombs, where no one is permitted to see them without the written authorization of the Department of Justice.

O'LEARY UNDER HEAVY GUARD.

Federal Agents Left Portland for the East on Fast Train Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 17.—It became known here today that after Jeremiah O'Leary was arrested he was brought to Portland, where Federal officials examined him Wednesday and Thursday last, and then, under heavy guard, put him aboard a fast mail train for New York on Friday morning.

In O'Leary's house at Sara the officers found a shotgun and a supply of cartridges, and on a shelf they found a revolver with all six chambers loaded. Both gun and revolver were placed so that they could be reached from the bed.

Utmost secrecy was maintained by the Federal officers here, both before and after the arrest. A drawing room on a Pullman car was reserved for O'Leary and his guard for the trip East, and, because it was impossible to get such accommodations Thursday, the start was deferred until Friday morning.

It also became known today that a man arrested by Secret Service men in Phoenix, Ariz., last week has been identified as the "Thomas J. Corbitt" who acted as agent for O'Leary. Corbitt left the little ranch hurriedly after being on it about six days.

SAYS O'LEARY ACTED FOR MME. VICTORICA

Clerk in Jeremiah's Office Says German Spy Called There Often to See Him.

The trial of John J. O'Leary, brother of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, now under indictment for conspiracy to commit treason, who is charged with having entered into a conspiracy to aid his brother to escape from the jurisdiction of the courts, was resumed before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday morning. In spite of the fact that Arthur L. Lyons, who accompanied Jeremiah A. O'Leary when he fled from New York, is to be a Government witness and will tell all he knows, John O'Leary is going to fight the case to the end. Lyons's wife was a Government witness yesterday afternoon and told in great detail much of what happened in the two days that preceded O'Leary's and her husband's departure, Lyons going to Arizona and O'Leary to the State of Washington.

The Government also called as a witness a young sailor of the United States Navy, Herbert F. Rosenbush of Houston, Texas, who was for more than a year and up to last Thanksgiving, when he enlisted, a clerk in Jeremiah O'Leary's office. Rosenbush told of visits which Mme. Marie K. Victorica, the German woman now under indictment as a spy, made to the office of O'Leary as well as of other visits by Margaret Sullivan, Mme. Victorica's secretary. He testified that Mme. Victorica conferred only with O'Leary and would have nothing to do with other members of the firm.

"While you were in the employ of Jeremiah O'Leary did a woman by the name of Victorica ever call there to see O'Leary?" asked Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes.

"There was a woman by that name who called to see him on two occasions which I remember," Rosenbush answered.

"What did Victorica say when she called?"

"She said she wanted to see Jeremiah O'Leary."

"How many times did she call?"

"I saw her twice."

"When was this?"

"In the Spring of 1917."

"Did Jeremiah O'Leary ever say anything to you about Mme. Victorica?"

"Yes, on one occasion he called the office on the telephone, and asked me to go into his private office and talk to him from there. I did so and he asked me to get the papers in what he termed 'the South American divorce case.' I asked him what the name of the client was, and he replied, 'I cannot mention the name over the telephone,' and then added, 'I will send Stern for the papers I have in mind.'"

"Who is Stern? Is he the same Stern who is named as a defendant in The Bull indictment?"

"Yes, Sir, he is the same man."

"Did Stern come for the papers?"

"Yes, he came in about half an hour. I asked Stern what was the name of the person in the case, and he said Victorica. Stern took the papers to the office of the American Truth Society."

On cross-examination Colonel Felder, attorney for John O'Leary, asked the witness if he remembered the names of any other women who had called on O'Leary.

"Yes, Sir, I remember quite a number."

"Name one of them."

"A Miss Sullivan."

"Was that Miss Margaret Sullivan?" Mr. Barnes asked.

"Yes, Sir, that was Margaret Sullivan."

"Are you certain that Victorica never saw any member of the firm but O'Leary?"

"Yes, Sir, she insisted on seeing Mr. O'Leary. No other member of the firm would do, she said."

"You have referred to the South American divorce case. Did the books show any divorce case pending in which Victorica was a party?"

"No, Sir, they did not. There was no such case pending. I kept the book in which was listed all pending actions. There was no record of Victorica versus Victorica in my book."

Mrs. Arthur L. Lyons of 1,496 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, wife of the man who accompanied O'Leary on his flight, followed Rosenbush as a Government witness.

"Do you know Jeremiah A. O'Leary?" Mr. Barnes asked.

"Yes, I know him. My husband worked for him for about six years."

"Did Jerry ever call at your home?"

"Yes, once when my husband was ill."

"Do you know John J. O'Leary, the defendant in this case?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever call at his house?"

"On one occasion, and that was after my husband went away. I went there to try and find out why I did not hear from my husband. That was the only time I ever called at his house."

"Did John O'Leary ever call at your home?"

"Yes, he came there on May 5 last. It was after dinner and he asked to see Arthur. They went away in Jeremiah O'Leary's car. It was about midnight when Arthur returned. Arthur went away again the next morning at about 9 o'clock and came home about 6 in the afternoon. He had dinner with me and then went back to New York. I do not recall that he said anything about going to see Jeremiah O'Leary. It was 3 o'clock the following morning when he got back home. He woke me up and asked me to go into another room. He said he had brought Jeremiah to the house to stay with us that night, and I told him I did not want Jeremiah around my house as I had troubles of my own. So Arthur went away again and said he would be back in an hour. He returned as he said he would and hurriedly packed a dress suitcase. I asked him where he was going and he said that he was going to Reno, Nevada, in some divorce case and asked me to call up the office later in the morning and tell them that he had gone to Nevada. Arthur said he would be back in ten days and that he would write me in care of my brother, Maurice O'Brien."

"Did he say O'Leary was going with him?"

"Yes, I think he said O'Leary was going with him."

"When did you call at John O'Leary's house, and why?"

"In the evening of May 15. John was not at home, and I left word that I wanted to see him. The next morning he called at my house. I asked him why I did not hear from my husband, and if he could tell me where he was. He told me he did not know where Arthur was, and that Jerry had gone, too, and that he did not know where he was either. The next day my brother Maurice said he had heard from Arthur, and that he would be home soon. He said he had burned the letter."

"When did you next see your husband?"

"Saturday, June 8. He was arrested the following Monday night by agents of the Department of Justice."

Colonel Felder did not cross-examine Mrs. Lyons.

Alexis O'Leary, one of the five O'Leary brothers, said that Jeremiah had lived for a week preceding his flight at the home of his father at 1,239 Madison Avenue. During most of that time, he added, he lived at the home of Jeremiah as protection for Mrs. O'Leary. Alexis, who is the youngest of the brothers, said he had twice tried to enlist in the army, but had been disqualified physically on both occasions. His brother, Arthur O'Leary, he said, was a Lieutenant in the army.

Alexis said that Jeremiah was of an excitable disposition and that he often became enraged on the slightest provocation. No member of the family, he said, approved of Jeremiah's activities. His sister-in-law, Mrs. John O'Leary, would have nothing to do with Jerry. He also testified that the relations between John and Jeremiah had not been amicable for years.

"We all disapproved of Jerry's activities," said Alexis, "and were opposed to the Bull and to his other agitations. We were all opposed to his activities in the line which you have mentioned."

Warden John J. Hanley of the Tombs testified that William H. Daly, who is associated with Colonel Felder in the defense of John O'Leary, and is a close friend of Jeremiah O'Leary, had called at the Tombs on six occasions to see Commander Rodiger, the alleged German spy. He called three times prior to Jeremiah's flight and four times subsequently. On one occasion he saw Rodiger.

The trial will be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

DEVLIN FIGHTS SINN FEIN.

Policy Grotesque, He Says, Opposing Its Parliamentary Candidate.

DUBLIN, June 16.—Joseph Devlin, member of Parliament and Deputy Leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, addressing a meeting at the village of Virginia, Cavan County, in support of the candidacy of O'Hanlon, the Nationalist candidate for Parliament for East Cavan, today, said that the parliamentary policy was one of the principal factors in the upholding of Ireland's interests. The Irish party, he said, was not going to throw away the weapon.

"The Sinn Fein is not a new doctrine or a new policy," he said. "It has been before the country for twenty years, but the Irish people have paid no attention to it because it is too grotesque, and during this period of twenty years it has not raised a laborer's cottage or helped to brighten or beautify a single woman's home. The Irish party did not enter into this contest lightheartedly, and if the contest could have been avoided it would have been.

"When it was declared by the Sinn Feiners that there was no room for men like John Dillon in Irish politics, then the supporters of the constitutional movement accepted the challenge. There are now two policies before the people in this election. One will result in assured success and the other in certain failure. The promise of an Irish republic in fifty years or fifty centuries is no compensation to the men and women living in this day and generation."

To Arrest More Irish Agitators.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The capture of Jeremiah O'Leary, Irish-American leader, under indictment in New York, will be followed soon by arrest of a number of other Irish agitators in the United States on charges of treason or espionage. Officials intimated today that the Government might not press its charges against some known conspirators if they disclose what they know of past relations between a group of Irish radicals in this country and agents working in the interest of Germany to promote rebellion in Ireland.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 15th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 23.66 cents per pound.—Advt.

C. E. STANGELAND HELD IN $10,000 BAIL

Former Official of Our London Embassy Is Locked in the Tombs.

MAIL SMUGGLING CHARGED

Government Intercepts a Letter to His Wife, a Famous Danish Novelist.

Charles Emil Stangeland, former Second Secretary of the American Embassy in London, at one time an official of the Census Bureau in Washington, later associated with the Federal Bureau of Corporations, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and a holder of degrees from the Universities of Berlin and Paris, was brought to New York by agents of the Department of Justice yesterday and locked in the Tombs in default of $10,000 bail. Stangeland, who was born in America of Norwegian ancestry, is the husband of Karin Michaelis, one of the best known of Danish women writers. He is held on a charge of attempting to smuggle a written communication to his wife in Copenhagen, the person who was to take the letter being Ragnar Lindgren. When arrested on Sunday Stangeland was working for the Bethlehem Steel Company at Bethlehem, Penn., where he was employed as a statistician.

Joseph A. Burdeau, the Assistant United States District Attorney, who is in charge of the Stangeland case, said last night that the communication to Mrs. Stangeland, which was now in the possession of the Government, contained the names of several persons, to each of whom was written a message for Mrs. Stangeland to deliver. Lindgren, who is also under arrest, having been taken into custody several days ago just as he was about to sail for Copenhagen, like Stangeland had been in the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The messages which Mrs. Stangeland was to deliver had she received the letter, are said to be quite unintelligible to the authorities and are now the subject of study by the proper Federal officials.

The complaint on which Stangeland is held was made and sworn to by Charles V. Palmer of the Customs Intelligence Service, the official who found the letter in Lindgren's trunk. The complaint gives none of the details of the case.

Stangeland made no statement on his arraignment yesterday. Mr. Burdeau said that the prisoner was a close friend of a former Columbia University professor, who recently resigned from the Faculty of that institution. This professor resigned shortly after Professor J. McK. Cattell and Professor H. W. L. Dana ceased to be members of the Columbia Faculty. It was also said that in 1916 Stangeland gave letters of introduction to his professor friend to Ram Chandra and Karak Mah Daz, the Hindu revolutionists. Chandra was recently convicted in San Francisco of enemy activities in this country.

Stangeland was Second Secretary of the embassy in London until August, 1915, when he returned to this country. Previous to going to London, he was Secretary of the American Legation in Bolivia. At one time he was Professor of Political Economy in the Washington State University. He also has the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University.

It was in 1912 that Stangeland married Karin Michaelis, whose works, translated into many languages, have gained her fame. The wedding took place at the home of Baron and Baroness Joost Dahlerup in New Rochelle, just after Stangeland had been appointed Secretary of the American Legation in Bolivia.

Mrs. Karin Michaelis Stangeland, as she was thereafter known, is the author of the novel, "The Dangerous Age," which was widely read in this country some years ago. Most of her works, which include "The Child," "The Little Mother," and "Past All Understanding," achieved their greatest popularity in Germany and Austria. "The Dangerous Age" was translated into German and more than 100,000 copies of it were sold in Germany in a month.

About a year before she came to this country Mrs. Karin Michaelis Stangeland was divorced from Sophus Michaelis, known to the American public through the production of his play, "A Son of the People," which was put on at the New Theatre.

RUTHERFORD DENIES GUILT.

Testifies in Defense of Himself and Seven Other Russellites.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Charles Emil Stangeland waived further hearing here today when he was arraigned before Commissioner Long.

United States Attorney Kane told the Commissioner that there were no charges against Stangeland in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, so Mr. Long discharged the defendant. Stangeland was rearrested as he was about to leave the room and left on the noon train for New York.

Stangeland was arrested several days ago while working as statistician for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation by officers of the Naval Intelligence Bureau. His arrest was kept secret until Saturday night.

Joseph F. Rutherford, successor to the late "Pastor" Charles Taze Russell as the head of the International Bible Students Association and other Russellite organizations, took the stand yesterday in the United States District Court in Brooklyn, in defense of himself and seven others prominently identified with the various Russellite movements. The eight defendants are charged with conspiracy to defeat the purposes of the Selective Conscription act.

Mr. Rutherford testified that he was born in Morgan County, Mo., forty-nine years ago, and that for fourteen years he was a Judge of the Circuit Court in that State. He said he was admitted to the New York bar in 1910. The witness said that he became acquainted with the doctrines of "Pastor" Russell by reading his books in 1894, and met him personally a short time later. In 1906 he made his consecration to the Lord, and in 1916 he became head of the International Bible Students Association.

He said that when criticism was directed toward "The Finished Mystery" he went to Washington and asked the authorities to censor the book, but that they refused. Mr. Rutherford denied that he had ever entered into a conspiracy against the Selective Conscription act, or did anything to obstruct the Government in its preparations for war, but admitted that as a "consecrated Christian" he was opposed to war in any form.

ALLOW DR. VIVAS TO LAND.

Satisfies Authorities He Is Not Connected with German Propaganda.

Dr. E. Vivas, who arrived from Caracas on Sunday with his wife and children and three servants, and was sent to Ellis Island for further examination, was released yesterday afternoon. He went before a Board of Special Inquiry at 1 o'clock and satisfied its members that there was nothing of a suspicious character in his visit to the United States.

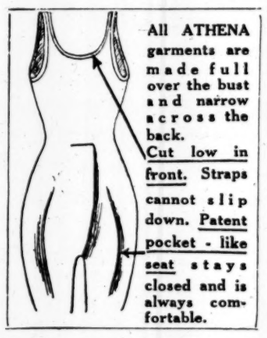
Dr. Vivas proved that he had come on personal affairs which had nothing to do with the Government of President Gomez or German propaganda in Venezuela.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Athena Underwear

For Discriminating Women

¶ Athena means more to women than "just underwear." It affords unrestricted freedom of movement—never "binds" over the bust or around the hips. By giving free play to body and limbs Athena adds to woman's grace and poise.


All ATHENA garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back.
Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip down. Patent pocket - like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

Being tailored to fit the form, it never "bunches" under the arm or in other places, but conforms to the figure, all over.

Its comfortableness is so unusual that when women once wear it they seldom return to the ordinary garment that must be stretched into shape.

Athena underwear is made in all sizes, weights, and qualities, at the prices you have been accustomed to pay for ordinary underwear.

Vests and Tights
Reg. Sizes.....75c Extra Sizes.....85c

Union Suits
Reg. Sizes..75c to $2 Extra Sizes 85c to $2.25

Athena Underwear is sold in New York exclusively by Saks & Co. Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Makers.

George Bernard Co.

Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
Further Reductions

Fraction of Former Values — GOWNS, FROCKS, HATS, SPORT APPAREL, BLOUSES — *Almost Nominal Prices*

673 FIFTH AVENUE at 53d St

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Furs are advancing every hour, every day, making the importance of the

June Sale of Furs

of extraordinary interest to well dressed women everywhere. Savings in prices that will have to prevail in the Fall range from 15% to 50%. Only furs of the very highest order are included, and

Only one-third the purchase price need be paid now

on any garment selected, the balance to be paid when your furs are taken from our cold storage vaults in the Fall. A few of the many wonderful values offered for balance of this week:

Hudson Seal Cape Stoles.....Special $59.50
Beautiful Nutria Coatee.....Special $79.50
Hudson Seal Coat with Shawl collar.....Special $225
Hudson Seal Coat with shawl collar, cuffs and border of Skunk.Special $295
Selected Fox Scarfs.....Special $28.50
Exquisite Wolf Scarfs.....Special $24.50

Beginning this morning—A remarkable

Sale of 500 Georgette Crepe Blouses at $3.95

Regularly $5.95

In six very charming models, displaying the very newest style treatments, being exact reproductions of much higher-priced blouses. Colors: Flesh and White; also some in pastel shades. Two of those included are illustrated.

Such an offering is rare, and should be taken advantage of immediately.

75 Women's Light Colored Summer Suits

Formerly $29.50 to $50

Reduced to $17.50

An unequalled opportunity to secure a really stylish Summer suit at a mere fraction of its former price. The materials include Finest Tricotines, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, and Men's Wear Serge, in Tan, Grey, Copenhagen Blue, and Checks. Good range of sizes.

Fourth Floor

450 Women's "Tub" Skirts

In an extraordinary special sale

at $3.95

Beautifully tailored skirts in a large selection of smart styles for sports and general wear. Developed in Gabardine, or Surf Satin, with slit or novelty patch pockets and trimming of Pearl buttons. Waistbands 25 to 36. A rare value!

New Summer Skirts for Women, Special $6.95

Cool, cleverly styled skirts in Organdy, White Cotton Voile, and imported Surf Satin. Beautifully made, some having 15-inch hem with tucks above. Sizes 25 to 36. The values are extraordinary. *Fourth Floor.*

In a remarkable Special sale—

Lyra Corsets, Special $4.95

Regularly $8. Long, graceful, straight hipline model made of handsome Broche, with or without rubber top.

La Vida Corsets, Special $6.50

Regularly $10. Medium and low bust models, with straight lines, for medium or full figures.

American Lady Corsets, $1.50

Regularly $3. Made of White and fancy Broche or Batiste, with or without elastic top.

C. B. Net Corsets at $1.50

Remarkable values. Made of very serviceable Net, with elastic top. None cooler made.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Chasing the Camouflage

Jap Bronze
In Lamp Vases
Is not Pottery
Finished in
Metallic paint,
But Real Bronze.

Japanese Bronze Table Lamp Vases

can be distinguished from their imitators by their "ring." Or, they may be dropped on the floor, if you prefer—when the pottery vase will very quickly prove its fragile nature. Not every one will notice the surface difference in the genuine and imitation lamps because of the sort of antique finish both possess. It is always well therefore to "sound" the material by tapping the vase.

We carry both kinds, but the "pottery" vase is so designated so as not to confuse it with the real bronze.

Take a look at our lamp display. For variety and charm, and for the sake of sound economy, you will find it worth your time and money should you intend buying.

Macy's—Basement, Front, Centre.

Stamps for Books for Soldiers

The books you own are very likely ones that mean far more to you than the price paid for them. You are perhaps justified in not giving them away. But Thrift Stamps collected toward the price of a new volume or two can readily be applied to that end.

Thrift Stamps And War Saving Stamps May Be Bought At Any Department Store In The City Or At Hundreds Of Other Places.

About 10% Off

the list prices for Victrolas and Records still holds good for our new, June stock; while we have a quantity of old Red Seal records that are selling at a quarter less than the regular price. Many of these are standard pieces that are never old in a musical sense.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear, 34th St.

Vacation Preparation vs. Annoyance

Most every one needs advice in matters pertaining to travel. A little expertly directed preparation accordingly works wonders in getting you away for vacation without a headache. That is what our TRAVEL SERVICE BUREAU is for: not only to give expert travel advice but to secure accommodations of every kind for you. In accepting this service you are obligated in no way to us, unless it be in satisfaction for help cheerfully given—and we may be able to effect a considerable saving to you above similar services rendered through agencies that make such service a business.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

WILSON APPROVES WAR LABOR AGENCY

Centralized National Service Will Recruit Workers for Country's Needs.

APPEAL TO ALL EMPLOYERS

President Asks Them Not to Take Unskilled Men Supplied in Any Other Manner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17. — President Wilson today announced his approval of a plan recommended by William B. Wilson, as Secretary of the Department of Labor, and of the War Labor Policies Board, for a centralized national agency to recruit workers for war needs. This agency is the United States Employment Service, and the new plan will go into effect on Aug. 1.

The President issued a statement, in connection with his approval of the plan, appealing to all employers engaged in war work to refrain after Aug. 1 from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner except through this central agency.

"For more than a year," says President Wilson's statement, "it has been our pride that not our armies and navies only, but our whole people is engaged in a righteous war. We have said repeatedly that industry plays as essential and honorable a rôle in this great struggle as do our military armaments. We all recognize the truth of this, but we must also see its necessary implications—namely, that industry, doing a vital task for the nation, must receive the support and assistance of the nation.

"We must recognize that it is a natural demand—almost a right—of any one serving his country, whether employer or employe, to know that his service is being used in the most effective manner possible. In the case of labor this wholesome desire has been not a little thwarted owing to the changed conditions which war has created in the labor market.

Confusion in Labor Field.

"There has been much confusion as to essential products. There has been ignorance of conditions—men have gone hundreds of miles in search of a job and wages which they might have found at their doors. Employers holding Government contracts of the highest importance have competed with holders of similar contracts, and even with the Government itself, and have conducted expensive campaigns for recruiting labor in sections where the supply of labor was already exhausted. California draws its unskilled labor from as far east as Buffalo, and New York from as far west as the Mississippi. Thus labor has been induced to move fruitlessly from one place to another, congesting the railways and losing both time and money.

"Such a condition is unfair alike to employer and employe, but most of all to the nation itself, whose existence is threatened by any decrease in its productive power. It is obvious that this situation can be clarified and equalized by a central agency—the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, with the counsel of the War Labor Policies Board as the voice of all the industrial agencies of the Government. Such a central agency must have complete direction of all recruiting of civilian workers in war work; and, in taking over this great responsibility, must at the same time have power to assure to essential industry an adequate supply of labor, even to the extent of withdrawing workers from nonessential production. It must also protect labor from insincere and thoughtless appeals made to it under the plea of patriotism and assure it that when it is expected to volunteer in some priority industry, the need is real.

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, solemnly urge all employers engaged in war work to refrain after Aug. 1, 1918, from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner except through this central agency. I urge labor to respond as loyally as heretofore to any calls issued by this agency for voluntary enlistment in essential industry. And I ask them both alike to remember that no sacrifice will have been in vain if we are able to prove beyond all question that the highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous co-operation of a free people."

Military Necessity of Plan.

President Wilson's action was based on recommendations made to him by Secretary Wilson in the following letter urging the military necessity of such a plan:

"June 15, 1918.

"My Dear Mr. President: Our increasing military energies are putting strains upon industry which call for the most careful husbanding of our man power. We can no longer leave our labor supply to the unregulated forces of competition, nor even the patriotic efforts of diverse agencies of the Government unrelated to a comprehensive policy and unified direction. There is an increased shortage of unskilled labor for war projects and likewise a shortage in certain classes of skilled workers. The needed labor must be secured for war industries by drawing upon nonessential or less essential industries. At present this is done largely at haphazard. A dispensable industry competes for the labor of an essential plant; instances are frequent where one Government project secures men at the expense of another.

"As a result the labor turn-over is alarmingly great, with a loss in war efficiency which we cannot afford. Not the least of the consequences of the existing situation is its effect upon the morale of workers in the restlessness which it produces and even encourages.

"These are largely the natural consequences of subjecting to a new, terrific strain existing agencies and old attitudes of mind. We can no longer submit to these. The first problem, therefore, to which the War Labor Policies Board addressed itself was the formulation of a plan to centralize the recruiting of so-called unskilled labor and thus to insure the fullest use of such labor to the needs of the war. I am glad to report to you that the board has arrived at a plan which embodies the opinion of every production department of the Government, and is supported by the thought of representatives of industry and labor who have been in our counsel in working out this problem.

"The essence of the plan is the recognition that one centralized national agency is demanded for recruiting the workers for the nation's war needs, that the United States Employment Service of this department is the agency appropriate for this task, that adequate resources must be given to this service and corresponding effectiveness must be secured to enable it to discharge the responsibility.

Effective on Aug. 1.

"Accordingly every department of the Government through the strength at its disposal, whether it be by the mechanism of contract or by shutting off raw material from a recalcitrant industry, is pledged to the enforcement of this plan. It will mean, of course, that thereafter all private enterprise in securing labor on a substantial scale will be prohibited by the full authority at the disposal of the Government. Time must be given to make the needed adjustment, and, therefore, it has been deemed wise to postpone the installation of the new plan until Aug. 1, 1918.

"I write you thus at length because the proper mobilization and distribution of labor are themselves part of a fruitful and just national labor policy, and without those we cannot hope for progress in the solution of other labor questions that call for settlement. The success of the plan is, therefore, indispensable. While it may encounter obstruction because of minor selfish interests which it must offend, we need not anticipate serious difficulties if the public mind is fully apprised and the nation's understanding of our purpose are enlisted.

"The Policies Board therefore deemed the public announcement of this program of sufficient national importance to deserve, and indeed to call for, its proclamation by you. I share this conviction and join in this recommendation of the Policies Board. I strongly hope that the need of this action will commend itself to your wisdom.

"Faithfully yours,
"W. B. WILSON,
"Secretary."

YALE ALUMNI GATHER.

Senior Ivy Planting the Only Formal Commencement Event Yesterday.

NEW HAVEN, June 17.—Aside from the planting of the class ivy by the seniors there were no formal events in the commencement program at Yale University today. Alumni, however, made it an occasion for gatherings at class headquarters. The alumni Advisory Board met for business, and at luncheon its members were the guests of the corporation. The latter body met to dispose of such business as had come up in connection with the commencement. The customary class day exercises of the college and scientific school were omitted.

All the class reunions are being held on an economical basis. The number of men back is large, especially in the classes above the decennial one. The younger classes indicate the heavy drain made upon them by the call to service. Tomorrow, Alumni Day, will see the customary gathering of graduates. In place of the Harvard-Yale baseball game there will be a patriotic meeting.

KONOVALOV ARRIVES TO TELL OF RUSSIA

Clearsighted Economist Who Kept His Head in Upturn Is for Intervention.

WILL PLEAD FOR ACTION

Going to Washington to Talk with State Department Officials—Withholds Interviews Meanwhile.

A. I. Konovalov, Russian Minister of Trade and Industries under the Kerensky Government, who left Russia last Spring after being menaced with imprisonment by the Bolsheviki, arrived in New York yesterday. Mr. Konovalov is on his way to Washington, where he expects to discuss with officials of the State Department the question of allied intervention in Russia. He came to the United States by way of Siberia and Japan, and reached New York yesterday after a trip across the continent. He was met here by Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff and other officials of the Russian Embassy, who will accompany him to Washington.

In view of his forthcoming journey to Washington, M. Konovalov declined last night to discuss the Russian situation. It is understood from his friends, however, that he is an ardent advocate of allied intervention for the purpose of restoring an orderly and democratic form of government in Russia and making her again a vital factor in the war against Germany.

He is the first member of any of the revolutionary governments of Russia to visit this country since the overthrow of Czarism. Noted in Russia as a sound and practical economist, he was able to retain his position as Minister of Trade and Industries in all the three cabinets which preceded the overthrow of the Kerensky Government by the Bolsheviki.

During that period M. Konovalov's most striking achievement was the formulation of the economic program of the Provisional Government. He presented this program in an address before the Moscow Stock Exchange on April 14, 1917. Russians versed in the economic conditions and possibilities of their native country have come to regard Konovalov's address on that occasion as a historic document, because it laid down the inevitable principles of Russia's future economic development.

In this address he outlined the principles of organization and co-operation by which Russia could start upon the high road of industrial and economic progress. Reorganization of foreign and domestic trade, development of transportation, limitation of excess profits, co-operation of the trading and industrial classes, and a general co-ordination and utilization of Russia's vast economic machinery were the principal items involved in his scheme of economic reconstruction. With Russia in the condition that it was, he was one of those who believed that the country would have to pass through a considerable stage of development before it would be prepared for scientific socialism, and his entire program looked to the achievement of that development by the soundest and most constructive means. Conscious of the transitory and uncertain stage through which Russia was passing at that time, he declared his belief in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the decisive defeat of Germany as essential to the development of the free Russian democracy.

"In order that we may pass out of this transitory stage," M. Konovalov declared at that time, "it is necessary for us to concentrate all our thought, all our energy, for the purpose of dealing the final and decisive blow at the foreign foe. At the same time it is necessary to maintain civil peace within the country, to conciliate the different classes, and to subordinate class interests to the general welfare of the State. These are the two fundamental problems which new Russia is now facing, and it is for the purpose of solving them that the Provisional Government calls upon all to co-operate with the administration."

NEW MENACE TO RUSSIA.

Germany Planning to Abrogate Economic Clauses of the Treaty.

MOSCOW, June 5, (Associated Press.)—Special interest attaches to the negotiations between the Russian economic delegation which has just departed for Berlin and the German delegation which has been named to determine the conditions under which trade shall be resumed in accordance with the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty.

The Soviet leaders expect Germany to demand the denationalization of banks and various industries, and also the cancellation of the decree making Russian export and import trade a Government monopoly. Larin, the Russian economist, who is a member of the delegation to Berlin, addressing the Economic Congress a few days ago, said that recent German proposals had amounted to demands for the cancellation of the economic clauses in the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and urged that the Soviet put the treaty speedily into effect, in order to avoid an interpretation contrary to Russian interests.

M. Lomov, an economic expert, at the same congress, also warned the Bolsheviki that Germany had indicated through the activities of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, its desire to interpret the Brest-Litovsk treaty in such a manner as to modify definitely the entire economic policy of the Soviet Government, and especially to prevent the nationalization of the sugar and tobacco industries and of foreign commerce.

TURKS OCCUPY TABRIZ, SECOND PERSIAN CITY

In Order to Protect Their Caucasian Front, Says an Official Statement.

LONDON, June 17. — Turkish troops have occupied Tabriz, next to Teheran the largest city in Persia, according to a Turkish official statement dated June 14.

The text reads:

We have occupied both shores of Lake Urumiah and the town of Tabriz (Northwestern Persia) in order to protect the wing of our army on the Caucasian front.

MOSCOW, June 4, (Associated Press.)—Turkey having reached an understanding with the leaders in the Transcaucasian District, there are indications that the Ottoman troops will not encounter any further opposition in that section and may move freely toward the Port of Baku, on the Caspian Sea.

The Transcaucasian Government with which Turkey treated fell to pieces after the agreement was reached, but the dismembered sections are friendly to Turkey.

Once at Baku the Turks, in the opinion of observers here, would have easy access to and across the Caspian to Turkestan and could reach the great cotton stores there. Alexandropol is connected by rail with Baku through Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. As Georgia is now friendly to the Turks, there apparently will be no hindrance to their movements along the 300 miles of railroad between Alexandropol and Baku.

Tabriz is in the centre of the former Russian sphere of influence in Northern Persia, halfway between the Caspian Sea and the Persian-Armenian line. Lake Urumiah is halfway between the town and the frontier. The town, formerly a great trade centre, still has a population of 175,000. It is situated on a plateau at an altitude of 4,500 feet, and is the capital of the Province of Azerbaijan. It is 300 miles south of the Caucasus town of Tiflis, and 450 miles northwest of Teheran. The lake has a water area of 1,795 square miles, and is more of a drowned land than a lake—so shallow that mosquitos are said to have no difficulty in wading across.

Since the withdrawal of the Russian Army of the Caucasus the Turks in Armenia have been opposed only by Cossack detachments, and, in isolated columns, or bands, have been gradually working southeast from the old front, Trezizond - Erzerum - Lake Van, so as to join forces with the armies driven north in the direction of Mosul, on the Tigris, by General Marshall and his Anglo-Indian troops operating in Mesopotamia. At last accounts Marshall was sixty miles south of Mosul. The left Turkish wing on Lake Urumiah and at Tabriz is 200 miles northeast of that place.

Fined for Misuse of Public Funds.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 17.—Louis Weisendanger, brother of a former Sheriff of Westchester County, was fined $250 today by County Judge Young, when arraigned to answer to an indictment charging him with the misappropriation of public moneys. Weisendanger pleaded guilty. He was formerly employed in the office of the Department of Public Works in Yonkers.

Mercantile Cruiser Torpedoed.

LONDON, June 17.—The British armed mercantile cruiser Patia (6,103 tons) was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on June 13, according to an announcement made by the British Admiralty tonight. One officer and fifteen men are presumed to have been drowned.

MEN GO BACK TO WORK ON ALL THE SUBWAYS

Less Than 200, Union's Secretary Says, Failed to Get Back on Their Jobs.

Work on all the new subways was resumed yesterday. Union officials, after the conference with the members of the General Contractors' Association on Saturday afternoon, had spent most of the night and Sunday telling them to report for work. When work started yesterday morning Secretary Daly of the Allied Union said that there were less than 300 absentees. About that number had not waited for the settlement of their strike, but had taken jobs elsewhere. In many of these cases, however, the men were persuaded to give up their new work and report back on their old jobs. A tally was in progress yesterday, and Mr. Daly said that less than 200 men would be found missing at the end of the week. This would not be enough to interfere with the work.

The Public Service Commission is making plans to carry out the terms of the agreement to give the contractors financial relief. It is the intention, it is said, of both the city authorities and the Public Service Commission to speed up the work. To do this more men will be required, and it is said that an appeal is to be made to the allied unions to furnish them.

To Head Missing Persons Bureau.

Police Commissioner Enright announced yesterday the appointment of Police Sergeant Richard Hamilton to take charge of the Bureau of Missing Persons and Unidentified Dead, which, since the retirement of Acting Captain Grant Williams last week, has been under the direction of Sergeant John Diefenthaler. Sergeant Hamilton is Secretary of the Police Sergeants' Benevolent Association, and is one of the Executive Committee of the Police Executive Board.

MANY HONORARY DEGREES

But Graduating Classes Are Greatly Reduced by War's Demands.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 17.—Tufts College at its commencement today awarded degrees to 309 students, many of whom were absent on war duty. Three honorary degrees were conferred, as follows:

Doctor of Science—Major Ralph D. Mershon, a member of the Naval Construction Board and formerly assistant professor at Ohio State University.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Joseph F. Newton, pastor of the City Temple, London.

Doctor of Letters—Ephraim D. Adams, Professor of History at Stanford University.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 17.—Commencement at Wesleyan University was simply carried out today. Honorary degrees were conferred upon five. The recipients were:

Doctor of Laws—Justice William R. Riddell, Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Canada, and the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, 1872, of New York, President of the Federal Council of Churches in America.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Albert G. Kynett, 1878, of Philadelphia; the Rev. William L. Beach of the First Methodist Church, Middletown; the Rev. Robert E. Jones of New Orleans.

The class graduated numbered fifty-five, but only thirty-five were present to receive their sheepskins, as the others are in war service. Of 121 who entered with the class, 86 are now serving with the colors.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 17.—Degrees in course were conferred upon eighteen men at Trinity College today. Thirteen of the men were present, the other five being in war service. The class had had forty additional members, but these had left college to serve their country without having qualified for a degree.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Science—Russell Jordan Coles, Danville, Va.; Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y., and George Shiras 3d, Washington.

Doctor of Canonical Law—George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia.

Doctor of Laws—John Pierpont Morgan, New York, and Charles Lathrop Peck, Lakewood, N. J.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Edward S. Travers, Pittsburgh; the Rev. Karl Reiland, New York City; the Right Rev. Granville Hudson Sherwood, Springfield, Ill.; the Right Rev. Paul Matthews, Trenton, N. J.

Bachelor of Music — William Butler Davis, Middletown, Conn.

Master of Arts—Nathaniel H. Batchelder, Windsor, Conn., and Meigs Haywood Whaples, Hartford.

At the commencement luncheon the chief speaker was George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 17.—With more than half of the forty-seven graduates in war service and few of them able to be present, commencement at Williams College was observed quietly today. Four honorary degrees were conferred, as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Philip Marshall Brown, '98, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Princeton Graduate College; William A. Pew, Major General (retired) Massachusetts National Guard, Commandant of the Williams Summer Camp in 1917 and of the New England Colleges Summer Camp this year.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. George L. Richardson, '88, of Philadelphia.

Doctor of Science—Raymond Dodge, '83, Professor of Psychology at Wesleyan University.

The exercises included the dedication of a service flag with 1,062 stars for Williams men in the army and navy.

Named Aviation Commanders.

PARIS, June 17.—Captain David McKay Peterson of Honesdale, Penn., and Captain Kenneth Marr of San Francisco, have just been appointed to the rank of commander of a squadron of American flying machines.

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Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls clean the system and bring happy days. Eat a roll at bedtime and stop the causes of biliousness, headache, indigestion, and constipation. Made with real fruits—Nature's laxative foods. Package of six Rolls, 15c. at drug stores.
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The cost of each letter goes down at least one-third. Each operator produces from 50% to 100% more letters per day, more easily and with less overtime work.

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CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

FUNDS FOR CREEL REDUCED BY HOUSE

Publicity Chairman Asked $2,098,000—Sundry Bill to Give Him $1,250,000.

WILSON'S FUND $50,000,000

President, in Letter, Urged Liberal Creel Appropriation—Bill Carries $1,761,701,000 for Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The House today passed the annual Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, carrying appropriations aggregating $2,915,019,497, including $1,761,701,000 for shipping and a special fund of $50,000,000 to be placed at the President's disposal to use as he sees fit. The measure was adopted by the House unanimously and without a roll call. It now goes to the Senate.

Some slight objection was raised in the House Committee on Appropriations to apportioning a large sum to the Committee on Public Information. The Appropriations Committee, after thorough investigation, reduced the estimate of the Committee on Public Information from $2,008,000, the amount asked for, to $1,250,000. In this shape the amendment offered by the Appropriations Committee was adopted by the House, after speeches had been made attacking certain features of the activities of the Committee on Public Information.

President Wilson, in a letter to Chairman Sherley of the Appropriations Committee, asked for the fund of $50,000,000 for the President's special use, and in the same letter appealed for generous treatment in the way of expenses for the Committee on Public Information.

In the first year of the existence of the Committee on Public Information its expenditures were provided for by President Wilson out of a special fund of $100,000,000 set aside by Congress for emergency purposes. This fund has become exhausted, and President Wilson urged that the Committee on Public Information, during the next fiscal year, receive its appropriation direct from Congress.

George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, appeared before the Committee on Appropriations and requested an appropriation of $2,008,000 for the expenses of the committee in the next fiscal year.

The amendment relating to the Committee on Public Information reads:

"For all expenses of the Committee on Public Information in connection with the work that may be specifically assigned to it by the President, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, printing and binding, and for such expenses of every character as the President in his discretion may deem necessary in carrying on the work assigned to the committee, $1,250,000: Provided that, when necessary, advances for expenses that shall be warranted in connection with the authorized work of the committee may be made under proper safeguards in amounts not exceeding $1,000: Provided, further, that all moneys received through the motion-picture activities of the committee shall be paid into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation and be available for the said activities: Provided, further, that a detailed report of the receipts and expenditures under this appropriation shall be made to Congress on the first day of each regular session."

Text of the President's Letter.

President Wilson's letter to Representative Sherley, read to the House, follows:

"The White House,
"Washington, May 24, 1918.

"My Dear Mr. Sherley: I take the liberty of writing to call your attention to an appropriation which seems to me of capital importance in connection with the effective conduct of the war. I refer to the sum for the National Security and Defense which has been placed at my disposal during the past fiscal year. I think that it is of the utmost importance that a similar fund should be put at my disposal for the next fiscal year, though in my judgment it need not be so large as the last appropriation for that purpose. I think that a sum of half the amount, namely $50,000,000, would be abundant.

"I believe that you and your colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations are familiar with the objects for which I have used the appropriation, but perhaps you will permit me to summarize them and to append an outline of the actual expenditures.

"I have used considerable sums for the maintenance of the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, and the War Trade Board, and for the maintenance of the proper agencies for the allocation of labor, a matter of very great consequence and no little difficulty just now, when there is so general a dislocation of labor throughout the country. For these objects it seems probable that the fund is no longer necessary, inasmuch as their administration has now been quite thoroughly organized and is susceptible of being maintained by a definite appropriation assigned to their use in the usual manner. Of course, this method of appropriation is preferable to any other.

"Besides these objects I have spent very large sums for the repair of ships owned by alien enemies which we took possession of immediately after our entrance into the war, and which, as you know, had been deliberately damaged in the most serious way by their own crews; for the providing of temporary accommodations for the newly created services connected with the war; for advance to the regular departments for services appropriated for in the usual way when it seemed unwise in the circumstances to wait until appropriations, which could certainly be counted upon, could be acted upon by the Congress; to provide additional facilities for the Civil Service Commission, in order that it might more nearly meet the exceptional demands of the time for clerical aid; for miscellaneous expenses connected with the very serviceable action of the Council of National Defense, and for labor matters of many sorts, investigations, mediation, the settlement of strikes, and many objects arising from time to time and impossible to foresee or calculate beforehand. Most of these matters may also now, fortunately, be taken care of in the regular way, though similar occasions for the immediate expenditure of money may no doubt arise on a smaller scale than before. Some of these objects, as, for example, the repair of ships, have now been, I assume, entirely covered.

Probable Uses for the Fund.

"There remain the uses for such a fund which I may perhaps characterize as continuing but incalculable. I refer to the conduct of many necessary investigations, for example, in connection with the determination of the prices which the Government is to pay and which the Governments associated with us in the war are to pay; to indispensable secret service and to confidential uses abroad; to the very large necessities of record and information; to the maintenance of the instrumentalities, both on this side of the water and on the other, which are doing admirable work in informing public opinion, both here and there, of the real aims of America, of the progress she is making in the conduct of the war, and of the real facts with regard to all the larger aspects of our policy; and to the service and guidance to all sorts of patriotic movements in the United States which appeal to the Government for its assistance and for materials wherewith to conduct their work.

"Besides these things which can now be stated, the expense of the last year convinces me that there are many occasions which will arise which I cannot now even conjecture, but which will make it necessary that I should have a free fund at my disposal.

"May I not take the liberty of saying a word of special emphasis with regard to the work which the Committee on Public Information has been doing? I have had very close personal connections with the work of that committee and have watched its development and its activities with particular care and interest, feeling a special responsibility. The work of the committee has, on the whole, been admirably done, and I think it very likely that nobody, not even those intimately connected with the Government, is aware of the extent, the variety, and the usefulness of that work or of the really unusually economical manner in which it has been accomplished, so far as the expenditure of money is concerned. I should feel personally crippled if any obstacle of any kind were put in the way of that work.

"It is probable that it will now be possible to a considerable extent to submit estimates of the usual sort to take care of the work of the committee, and I hope that in connection with these estimates at least some of the members of the Committee on Appropriations may have an opportunity to know more particularly what it has been doing. Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.
"Hon. Swagar Sherley, House of Representatives."

Creel's Activities Discussed.

Representative W. R. Green of Iowa criticised the Committee on Public Information for employing Charles Edward Russell as a writer and lecturer. He said Mr. Russell was well known as one of the leading Socialists of the country, and declared his influence would injure the nation's war activities. He attacked Mr. Russell further for having made speeches criticising members of Congress by name. Mr. Green said these speeches were partisan in character.

Mr. Sherley replied to Mr. Green by saying that if this matter had been brought to his attention earlier, he would have asked Mr. Creel about it when the latter was before the committee.

"No one would condemn an act of that kind more quickly than I," Mr. Sherley said, "and if this statement is true I am sure that Mr. Creel would not have permitted such speeches to have been made had he been aware of their character."

Various editorials and articles written by Mr. Creel when he was on the staff of a Denver newspaper were read to the House by Representative Wood of Indiana, who charged that Mr. Creel was too socialistic to occupy the responsible position of Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts announced that he would support the appropriation for the Committee on Public Information because he believed the committee was doing good work, "in spite of a number of glaring mistakes in the past." He said that the passing of the appropriation amendment would not make Congress responsible for the Public Information Committee nor for the work of any man connected with it. The responsibility, he said, would still remain with the President. Mr. Gillett said he was willing to leave responsibility in the President's hands.

The issuance by the Committee on Public Information of the alleged "flamboyant" statement about the airplane situation was sharply criticised by Mr. Gillett, but he explained that Mr. Creel had satisfied the committee that this statement was not issued upon his own authority.

"That airplane story was a story for which the Secretary of War was responsible," Mr. Gillett said. "It misled the country and our allies abroad, and gave a harmful impression of our airplane resources. I was misled myself, and I suppose the Secretary of War was misled. For that I am disposed to blame Mr. Creel."

Representative Madden of Illinois said he regarded the work of the Public Information Committee as important, but that it was not important who was at the head of it. He said that all questions as to whether or not Mr. Creel was patriotic or fit to hold the position should be decided alone by the President, who had power to remove any person not qualified to perform this kind of work.

Mondell Defends Creel.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming defended Mr. Creel, saying he had tried patriotically to do a great task for the Government.

"Creel's utterances and writings cannot be defended," Mr. Mondell added. "Creel himself does not undertake to defend them, but rather apologizes for them. But he has endeavored patriotically to do his duty, and I am of the opinion that, whatever his opinion may have been, or may be now, his activities have been wise and judicious, and his work has been carried on in a businesslike, effective, and patriotic way."

Representative Byrnes of South Carolina expressed the opinion that Mr. Creel should not be criticised for articles written in the heat of a political campaign such as those appearing in the Denver newspaper.

"Those articles were written under great pressure," Representative Byrnes said, "at a temperature which Creel himself says began at 100 and worked up. Creel has not attempted to justify the articles in his statement to the committee, and I do not believe that they should be made the subject of attack here."

An article appearing in a newspaper of yesterday, written in France May 21, and stating that the American soldiers were beginning to receive their Christmas mail, was read by Representative Treadway of Massachusetts, who not long ago made an attack upon Mr. Creel for sending so much literature abroad through the mails that mail for the soldiers was being crowded out.

"Some of the mail just received by the soldiers, according to this article, bore the inscription, 'Don't open until Christmas,'" Mr. Treadway said. "I suppose that meant Christmas of 1918."

Creel Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 17, (Associated Press.)—Before passing the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill the House amended it so that none of the information appropriation can be used to pay salaries to men of draft age unless they are physically disqualified for military service.

Most of the nearly two billions provided for the Shipping Board is for construction of ships in this country and abroad, with $87,000,000 for establishing shipyards, $60,000,000 for operating ships heretofore acquired, and $6,250,000 for recruiting and instructing ships' officers.

Other appropriations include $7,500,000 for the Food Administration, $3,500,000 for the Fuel Administration, $3,500,000 for the War Trade Board, $2,800,000 for the Department of Labor, $1,150,000 for the War Industries Board, $900,000 for the Alien Property Custodian, $400,000 for the Council of National Defense, and $200,000 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

A report on the activities of the Committee on Public Information shows that since its inception, shortly after the entrance of the United States into the war, $1,654,424 has been spent out of the President's emergency fund.

Hearings before the committee at which Mr. Creel defended himself against attacks for alleged socialistic tendencies were made public. Discussing excerpts from alleged socialistic editorials written by him in a Denver newspaper in 1911 and 1912, Mr. Creel had this to say:

"They were all written in the heat of campaigns, as I have explained. I believe absolutely in the initiative, referendum, and the recall, but the language represented a state of mind at that time, the excitement of the moment, political strife, crowd psychology and that sort of thing. For instance, when Mr. Roosevelt, in 1912, said that the Republican Convention was a bunch of burglars, I do not think he meant that in a literal sense, but merely expressed a state of mind."

Explaining a statement in other editorials that "America is now regarded as a nation of commercial sharks," when asked whether his views have since been modified, Mr. Creel said:

"I trust sincerely that I have modified my form of expression, and I think I am writing far more dispassionately and judicially today, and I have modified my views to a great extent. Early enthusiasms give way inevitably before the cautions and disappointments of life."

A salary list presented by Mr. Creel shows that Clayton D. Lee, business manager of the committee, and E. S. Rochester, Director of the Official Bulletin Division, each received $5,200 a year; Henry Atwater, manager of the Distribution Division, $4,200, and Clara Sears Taylor, Director of Woman's War Work, $3,380.

A SENSIBLE TABLE BEVERAGE FOR WAR-TIME
INSTANT POSTUM
No boiling
Each cup strong or mild as desired
NO WASTE

CELEBRATE KOSSOVO AS A DAY OF HONOR

President Wilson Pays Tribute to the Slavs' Fight for Liberty.

RESTORATION HOPED FOR

Serbian Minister Predicts War Will Be Ended, Not on Battlefield, but in Austria.

The celebration of Kossovo Day, the national anniversary of the Serbians and other Southern Slavs, commemorating the great battle 529 years ago, in which the mediæval Serbian Empire fell before the Turks, but halted for more than half a century the Turkish attack on Central Europe, was concluded last night with a reunion of the Jugoslavs, Czechoslovaks, Poles, and other Slav nationalities and their American sympathizers at the Waldorf-Astoria. Kossovo Day is being celebrated this year, as Dr. Ljoubomir Michaelovitch, the Serbian Minister, said in his speech last night, "not as a day of mourning and defeat, but as a day of honor and victory; for it is the anniversary of the battle in which the nation lost its liberty, but saved its honor."

All the speeches last night were full of the hope that Serbia, now suffering a misfortune worse than Kossovo at the hands of the Germans, Austro-Hungarians, and Bulgars, would speedily be restored and united with the other branches of the Jugoslav race. A message from President Wilson expressing his sympathy with the aspirations of the Slav peoples was read by Dr. Stockton Axson, National Secretary of the American Red Cross. It was as follows:

The White House, June 13, 1918.
My Dear Mr. Secretary:

Will you not be kind enough to convey to those who will assemble on Monday next in celebration of the Serbian anniversary of Kossovo Day a message of very cordial greeting from me, and will you not express to them my very sincere appreciation of the meaning of this significant anniversary?

The struggle of the Serbian people for liberty and for right and the aspiration of all the great Slavic peoples for a recognition of their national identity and their right to determine their own allegiance and their own political action, hold now more than ever the attention of the world, and must engage the sympathy of every one who sees, what is now being every day more clearly made manifest to statesmen everywhere, that the future peace of the world depends upon the acquiescence of its several peoples in every settlement which affects their fortunes and their happiness.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Dr. Stockton Axson,
National Secretary American Red Cross.

The meeting brought out a picturesque assortment of color—the khaki uniforms, with coat thrown over the shoulders, so as to display the scarlet shirt, the feathered caps of the men and women of the Jugoslav Sokol societies; scores of women in the Czechoslovak or Jugoslav national costume, and officers in the uniform of the Serbian, French, British, American, and Italian Armies. A Czechoslovak chorus of men and women sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," the Serbian and Czechoslovak national anthems, and the Jugoslav war song, "U Boj," and the Russian Balalaika orchestra furnished music before the program began.

After Julia Arthur had read Amelia Josephine Burr's poem, "Serbia," the meeting was opened by Dr. Michaelovitch.

"This celebration," he said, "is a token of the fact that truth is slow but far-reaching, and that he who follows it will reach a merited reward. We have won recognition of the service rendered by Serbia on the field of Kossovo; we believe that we shall win recognition of what our people are doing today, for their sacrifices today are as great as they were five centuries ago and their aim is the same now as then—liberty.

"At Kossovo the Turks were stopped for a time, but Serbia lost everything. The fight was carried on after that by the people of our race in Hungary and Austria. The direct consequence of the defeat to our people was that we lost our independence, some to Turkey, others to our new enemies, Austria and Hungary.

"A great French historian has said that the Jugoslavs made a bulwark of their breasts to protect civilization against the barbarian. From this long struggle came our great love for liberty, for which after centuries of bondage we were ready to rise up and fight again. The battle of Kossovo, celebrated among our people ever since, has taught us the value of liberty and honor above anything else. We did not celebrate the national catastrophe, but the sacrifice of the nation's all in the name of liberty and religion against barbarism and brute force.

"Today we are facing the same trials. The German, the Magyar, the Bulgar have the same aim as the Turk. Our people have again sacrificed all that a nation can sacrifice, but have saved their honor. The liberty and union of the Polish, Czechoslovak, and Jugoslav nations is the surest guarantee of world peace and check to Pan Germanism. The war will not be ended on the battlefield, but in Austria-Hungary.

"If Austria-Hungary remains as a State the war will be lost for us, but if we, the Jugoslavs, the Czechoslavs, the Poles, are liberated and united, a lasting peace will be secured. One of the great men of this country, Daniel Webster, said: 'While I live let me have a country, or at least a hope of a country, and that a free country.' The hope of a free country is the hope for which our people are dying today, confident more than ever of final victory."

Dr. Axson promised that the Red Cross was going to institute a much more extensive campaign for Serbian relief and that if possible to do so by diplomatic arrangement would attempt to undertake relief of the starving Serbian population even within the Austro-Hungarian lines.

"Serbia," he said, "is a symbol of the spirit of liberty; the Red Cross is the symbol of the spirit of humanity. And these two forces will in time wear down and wear out all the might of German autocracy and German prostitution of brute force. These great silent principles are behind all our preparation and prosecution of the war. Guns may be temporarily stopped, armies may be temporarily broken, but this spirit brings up fresh guns, rallies new armies, and goes on. When we shall be victorious we do not know, but one thing we do know, that we shall be victorious."

Other speakers were James M. Beck, Major Bajich of the Serbian military mission, who spoke in Serbian, and Pierre de Lanux of the French High Commission, whose mention of the names of the Prince Regent Alexander of Serbia and the Jugoslav leaders, Dr. Trumbitch and Father Koroshetz, evoked great aplause. Telegrams of sympathetic approval were read from Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, head of the Czechoslovak National Committee, who is now in Cleveland, and from a group of Bostonians active in the movement for Slavic liberty. Benediction by the Very Rev. J. Krajnovitch of the Serbian Church of Johnstown, Penn., closed the meeting. Proceeds from the sale of tickets went to the Serbian Red Cross through the Serbian National Defense League.

UPHOLDS TELEGRAPHERS.

American Federation of Labor Protests Stand of the Western Union.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 17.—Protest against the stand taken by Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the controversy with telegraphers in the employ of his company, was embodied in a resolution adopted at today's session of the American Federation of Labor convention.

The resolution, introduced by S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, declared that the action of Mr. Carlton in calling a convention of Western Union employes to be held in Chicago on July 10 "for the purpose of perfecting a company-controlled association" is "a continuance of his denial to workers of the right to belong to a legitimate trade union."

Action was deferred on a resolution asking that steps be taken to prohibit exportation of news print paper to other than allied countries. The paper shortage is due primarily, according to the resolution, to low wages, strikes, and lockouts. Officers of papermakers' unions placed the blame for the shortage on manufacturers and on publishers, and asserted that continued "discrimination against union members would result in further curtailment." The resolution finally was sent back to committee for further consideration.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has announced its refusal to treat with railway telegraphers engaged in handling Western Union messages, President Carlton holding that, as his company has contracts for such service with the respective railways companies, he cannot "deal contractually with two organizations for the same service." The railway men have accordingly appealed the matter to Director General of Railroads McAdoo and are awaiting his reply before further action is taken. Mr. Carlton's reply to the railroad operators' ultimatum of June 11 was made public by E. J. Thomas, Chairman of the General Grievance Committee of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

At their conference in Chicago on June 11 the railroad telegraphers drafted a letter to Mr. Carlton in which certain demands were made. These demands, here made public for the first time, were:

1. A 15 per cent. commission "on this line tolls," including cablegrams, "clocks," C. N. D.'s, press reports, and all other revenue business.
2. Twenty per cent. of this commission to go to the manager, the remaining 80 per cent. to the operator.
3. The hours of operators to conform to those of the railway companies, with compensation for all overtime.
4. Extra compensation for messenger service.
5. A minimum of $5 a month for relay service in addition to regular commissions.
6. Western Union to assume payment of premiums on surety bonds for employes.

Chilean Submarines Near Home.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, June 17.—Six submarines built for the Chilean Government in the United States arrived on Sunday at the port of Ballenita, Ecuador. They left an Atlantic port in the United States on May 25.

HELP POOR TO LEAVE PARIS.

Railroads to Supply Low-Rate Passage to Families.

PARIS, June 17.—Measures have been taken by the Ministry of Public Works to facilitate the departure of poor families from Paris. This step is not taken because it is considered that imminent danger is threatening the capital, but from the wish to aid persons of modest means to avoid the difficulties due to the crowded conditions at the railroad stations recently.

Beginning with next Sunday family tickets for third-class passage will be delivered by all railroads, the first member of a family paying the full rate and the others half fare. The minimum distance for a new destination is 100 miles.

The tickets will only be delivered to families whose annual rent does not exceed $120, with $20 more for each member of a family consisting of more than two persons.

Buy War Savings Stamps
Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

This unusually attractive

Misses'
Soutache Braided
Silk Jersey Suit
(ILLUSTRATED)
29.50
Sizes 14 to 20 years

SELF color soutache braiding is the distinctive trimming of this graceful suit of excellent quality silk Jersey, in white, Copen, rose, gray, purple, beige or black.

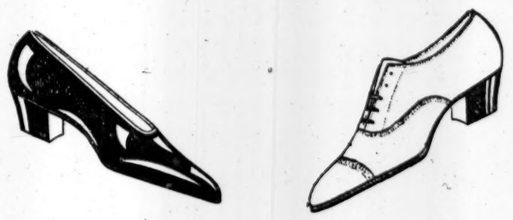
The coat has double strap tasseled sash and bag pockets; shirred top new model skirt.

MISSES' SUIT SHOP—*Second Floor*

Satin Hat, *illustrated*, in black or colors faced with white satin; wood bead trimming. **12.75**

MISSES' MILLINERY SHOP—*Main Floor*

Motor Service Daily to All Suburban Points.
Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.



Smart New Models
Misses' Mid-Summer Pumps or Oxfords
With Low Heels
Unusual at **6.50**
Sizes 2½ to 7½; Widths AA to D

Misses' Dress Pumps of black patent kidskin, with turned soles and low heels. Also same model in smart walking pump of dark tan Russia calf.

Misses' Low Heel Oxfords of mahogany or black Russia calf, made on smart walking last with straight tips and welted soles.

MISSES' SHOE SHOP—Third Floor

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY AT NOON DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Embroidered Colored Squares
give character to this dainty
White Batiste Waist
With new three-quarter length sleeves
For Women and Misses
(ILLUSTRATED)
Unusual at **9.50**

COPEN, rose or white embroidered squares outline the long roll collar, top of vestee and turn-back cuffs on three-quarter length sleeves.

Front and back of waist daintily pin tucked and hemstitched; black satin bow.

Other Lingerie Waists
At Special Prices

TAILORED BATISTE WAIST
With tucked front; pointed roll collar and cuffs inset with open work beading. 5.75

LACE TRIMMED BATISTE WAIST
Pin tucked waist with surplice collar and cuffs edged with Val lace ruffles. 7.50

WHITE ORGANDIE WAIST
Collar, cuffs and front of waist trimmed with fluted ruffles piped with flesh or Copen organdie, also all white. 8.75

WOMEN'S WAIST SHOP—Third Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

The GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale of
Men's Summer Suits

At $18.75

Continues to-day and to-morrow

For these are really suits which would almost make you disbelieve that clothing (that is, GOOD, WELL TAILORED clothing) is soaring sky-high daily—hourly.

However, every man knows by this time that this is so, and the mere announcement in our headline should bring men in hundreds to GIMBELS in a hurry.

We say "Summer Suits," and, of course, this includes those which are quarter or half lined. But there are likewise many that are full lined, which would prove a remarkably good investment if you stored them away for Fall use.

Models as conservative as those who like such could wish. Others in the present season's livelier patterns and cloths—PLAIN BLUES, LIGHT OR DARK PLAIN GREYS, BROWNS, CHECKS, PLAIDS AND FANCY MIXTURES.

Do yourself the favor and your wallet the consideration of investigating this special sale.

$18.75 the Suit is the Price

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor
"BUY THRIFT STAMPS"

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway

ROBINSON IN CHARGE OF LEWIS CAMPAIGN

Col. Roosevelt's Nephew Takes Command of the Attorney General's Forces.

EXPECT CALDER'S SUPPORT

Senator's Leader Has Conference with Whitman's Opponent at Murray Hill Hotel.

State Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson of Herkimer, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, yesterday took formal command of the fight begun by Attorney General Merton M. Lewis to win the Republican nomination for Governor from Governor Whitman in the Republican primaries. Senator Robinson said he was prepared for a hard fight, but was ready to go through with it.

"There will be only two candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination in the primaries," said Senator Robinson.

"Does that mean that William M. Bennett and Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly are prepared to keep out of the fight?" Senator Robinson was asked.

"As to that you must draw your own conclusions," was his reply.

Recent reports that United States Senator William M. Calder would follow the example of his colleague from this State in the United States Senate, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and give his support to Mr. Lewis in the primaries were revived yesterday, when John T. Rafferty, Republican leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, in Kings, where Mr. Calder lives, called at Lewis headquarters and had a conference with the Attorney General. Mr. Lewis, when questioned afterward, said that he had received no direct assurances from Senator Calder that he would support him. From one of Mr. Lewis's friends it was learned that indirectly Mr. Lewis had heard Senator Calder would be out openly in his support before many days.

Mr. Lewis gave a luncheon yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel in honor of Senator Robinson. This was attended by many Republicans of prominence and influence who will join in the fight on Governor Whitman's third-term aspirations. Among them were ex-Republican State Chairman William Barnes, Jr., William L. Ward of Westchester, Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate; Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly, Robert C. Morris, Perley E. Morse, John A. Sleicher, Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader of Kings County; State Senator Robert R. Lawson, who may be candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor on the Lewis ticket; Assemblyman James H. Caulfield of the Fifth District in Kings, and some others.

Among other callers were Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen of the Seventh Manhattan District, Paul Windell, a Republican from the Fourth Assembly District in Kings; Edward J. Rowe of the Eighteenth in Kings, a district dominated by Public Service Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, in which a primary fight is planned by the Lewis followers; Sam C. Shimm, President of the Justice Republican Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District in Manhattan, which has already indorsed Mr. Lewis; Cornelius M. Shannon of the Fifth Assembly District in Manhattan, Assemblyman Eliot Tuckerman of the Tenth Manhattan District, ex-Assemblyman Thomas Lewis of Oswego, and Douglas Robinson, father of Senator Robinson.

Mr. Lewis heard yesterday from ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman, Republican leader of Broome County, that the organization there had indorsed him and that Senator Hinman would take an active part in the fight against Governor Whitman.

"Mr. Hinman and I have been close friends ever since we sat in the Senate together," said Attorney General Lewis. "We have always worked together, and I am therefore not surprised at the announcement that he is with me in this fight. In fact, I had expected it."

Would Rename German Bank.

A petition asking permission to change the name of the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, located at 531 Broadway, Brooklyn, to the Lincoln Savings Bank was presented yesterday to Justice Lazansky in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

HAYS TELLS OF HARMONY.

Republican Chairman Says Peace Reigns in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, returned to his headquarters in the Knox Building yesterday, after a trip to Pennsylvania and Ohio, in the course of which he held conferences with Republican leaders and exerted himself in the interest of party harmony. In both States there have been factional fights in the Republican organizations. Mr. Hays expressed the belief that the meetings of the leaders had resulted in peace.

"In Pennsylvania," he said, "I addressed a meeting in Philadelphia on Friday which I was told was the largest Republican gathering in that city in the last twenty years."

As a result, the factions headed by United States Senator Boies Penrose and the Vare brothers—Congressman William S. and State Senator Edwin H.—got together. As an earnest of their friendly feeling, Senator Penrose and the two Vares shook hands and patted each other on the back on the platform at the public meeting.

The Ohio situation was talked over at a large gathering in Columbus, which was attended by the Republican Central Committee and the members of an advisory committee of fifty, formed after the last Presidential campaign to bring the State back into the Republican column. Walter F. Brown and Arthur H. Garford, who left the Republican Party in 1912 with Colonel Roosevelt to join the Progressives, attended the Columbus conference. Mr. Brown at one time was Progressive State Chairman, and Mr. Garford Progressive National Committeeman.

FEARS OVERLOADING BANKS.

Reynolds for New Policy in Financing Public Utilities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, returning from an Eastern trip today, said that New York bankers were giving more thought to the financial situation of the public utilities than probably to any other subject.

"Bankers feel that they cannot see their way clear to care for the utilities in the manner suggested by officials of the War Finance Corporation," said Mr. Reynolds. "Their idea is for the banks to advance the money to the utilities on collateral and in turn to rediscount the paper through the Finance Corporation. This would require several hundred million dollars, and in times like these, when the banks are called on to care for Government requirements, buy certificates of indebtedness, and aid business in every way, it is almost out of the question. Furthermore, the utilities would not derive any great benefit from that process. From a banker's viewpoint it is not only unethical but it is economically unsound.

"A better way, I believe, and I found a prevalence of the same sentiment in the East, would be for the War Finance Corporation to make loans direct, although the present law under which it was formed would have to be amended to bring that about."

Another side of the utility situation was given by Paul M. Warburg, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who was in Chicago today to address the convention of the American Trade Acceptance Council.

"I know little of what plans are being made for meeting the financial needs of the utilities," said Mr. Warburg. "My personal opinion is that it is primarily a problem for the various municipalities. The whole trouble almost without exception is traceable to the earning power. If the municipalities would allow rate increases to the public utilities they no doubt would have little trouble in weathering the storm, as their earnings would then be on a more stable basis."

Gets $17,500 for Loss of Big Toe.

Miss Fannie C. Clamerille's big toe was worth $17,500, a jury in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn decided yesterday. The young woman sued the Coney Island-Brooklyn Railroad Company for the loss of the toe on her left foot, which was crushed when she was thrown from an open car at the Culver station on July 31, 1917. It was testified that her leg became three inches shorter as a result of the drawing up of the tendons.

UNION PASSES ON MORE LEGISLATORS

Citizens Committee Dissects Record of Kings and Queens Assemblymen.

WHAT THEY DID FOR CITY

Representatives Are Classified According to Their Attitude on Local Bills.

The work of the Assemblymen from Kings, Queens, and Richmond in the last Legislature was summarized yesterday by the Legislative Committee of the Citizens Union. The personal records of the Assemblymen were given as follows:

Kings.

BRAUN, GEORGE J., (Dem., 20th Dist.)—A new member who was often unrecorded and made a poor showing.

BROWNLEE, THOMAS E., (Rep., 11th Dist.)—A new member of apparent intelligence, who should develop, with experience, but who made a disappointing showing at this session.

BURR, FREDERICK S., (Dem., 9th Dist.)—An experienced member with ability which he fails to employ effectively for the city's interests.

CAULFIELD, JAMES H., Jr., (Rep., 5th Dist.)—A hard-working and conscientious legislator who, in the main, supports good legislation and makes a record well above the average.

DONNELLY, MORGAN T., (Dem., 18th Dist.)—In his second year, failed to improve upon his previous unsatisfactory record.

FARRELL, DANIEL F., (Dem., 7th Dist.)—Has served ten years with no substantial benefit to the public.

FEIGENBAUM, WILLIAM M., (Soc., 6th Dist.)—New member. Gifted in debate and well informed on social and economic questions. Made a remarkably good record on city legislation.

FITZGERALD, WILLIAM H., (Rep., 2d Dist.)—New member. Regular in attendance, but otherwise record has no distinguishing features.

KLINGMANN, BENJAMIN C., (Dem., 19th Dist.)—A legislative nonentity.

LARNEY, PATRICK H., (Dem., 1st Dist.)—Conspicuous this year for inattention.

LINK, ALBERT, (Dem., 12th Dist.)—Conspicuous for ill-considered verbal attacks upon some of his colleagues. His bills lacked merit, but voting record was above the average.

McARDLE, PETER A., (Dem., 4th Dist.)—Although not active, his record during four years has improved, and was this year well above the low average.

McKEON, JOHN J., (Dem., 8th Dist.)—Returned for the ninth time with no explanation ascertainable at Albany.

MORRIS, JAMES J., (Dem., 22d Dist.)—A new member who was not prominent, and made a rather negligible showing.

SHIPLACOFF, ABRAHAM L., (Soc., 23d Dist.)—Industrious Socialist floor leader. Did valuable work in retarding progress of several objectionable measures. Continued his good voting record on city matters.

SMITH, HOXIE W., (Dem., 10th Dist.)—A new and youthful member, whose record suffered from apparent lack of attention.

SNYDER, MARSHALL, (Rep., 18th Dist.)—A new member who became unusually valuable. Took a deep interest in his duties, was independent, and worked constantly for good legislation. An exceptional record.

SUTHERLAND, KENNETH F., (Dem., 16th Dist.)—New member. Promoted local improvement measures, one of which was decidedly adverse to the city's interests. Not conspicuous otherwise.

TAYLOR, FRANK J., (Dem., 3d Dist.)—His six years in the Assembly have been quite unproductive.

TWOMEY, JEREMIAH F., (Dem., 15th Dist.)—In third year, although not conspicuously useful, his record showed some improvement.

WELLS, FREDERICK A., (Rep., 17th Dist.)—Continued as Chairman of Military Affairs Committee and devoted much of his time to that work. His record on city matters was poor.

WHITEHORN, JOSEPH A., (Soc., 14th Dist.)—Able and effective. One of his bills which received attention was decidedly adverse to the public interest, but he did much good work; voting record on city matters extremely creditable.

YOUKER, WILFRED E., (Rep., 21st Dist.)—Promoted some of the session's few constructive measures. Worked tirelessly and successfully for Torrens law reform. A well-equipped city representative with an exceptional record.

Queens.

BRACKLEY, ALBERT J., (Dem., 5th Dist.)—New member. Successfully sponsored sound legislation to further development of city's waterfront; not active otherwise.

DECKER, L. EUGENE, (Dem., 4th Dist.)—A new member who successfully defended himself against serious charges. Voted intelligently on many city measures.

KENNEDY, JOHN, (Dem., 3d Dist.)—A new member with a colorless record.

LEININGER, PETER A., (Dem., 1st Dist.)—As in first term, his record has some good features. Not always attentive, and has not developed as he should.

McGARRY, PETER J., (Dem., 2d Dist.)—In his fifth year improved but slightly upon the poor showing previously made.

O'HARE, WILLIAM H., (Dem., 6th Dist.)—Experienced and resourceful member whose activities this year produced but little of general benefit to the city.

Richmond.

CURLEY, THOMAS F., (Dem., 1st Dist.)—New member. Introduced some measures of merit, was attentive, and should develop usefulness. Failed to bring his voting record above the general low average.

SEESSELBERG, HENRY A., (Dem., 2d Dist.)—The senior member from Richmond. Energetic and sincere in support of some ill-considered measures. A narrow viewpoint apparently hampers his usefulness. Poor showing on votes.

The committee explained that in forming its judgments it primarily considered the attitude of legislators toward measures specially affecting New York City.

ENROLLS 19,793 WOMEN.

Rochester List Shows 13,636 Republicans and 2,862 Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 17.—A total of 19,793 women enrolled in Rochester on May 25, according to an announcement made by Halden Nichols, Election Commissioner, today. Of this number, 13,636 enrolled as Republicans, 2,862 as Democrats, 2,164 as Prohibitionists, and 769 as Socialists, while 362 did not define their political affiliations.

Women enrolled in larger numbers in the wards containing the homes of industrial workers and the smaller business men. The figures for the towns in Monroe County are not complete.

The number of men enrolled last Fall was 51,653, which indicates that many women entitled to enroll did not do so.

WOMAN MAY SEEK VOTES.

Report That Mrs. Sammis Will Enter Republican Primaries.

Although the Board of Elections of Suffolk County has not tabulated all the returns, it was said yesterday that the number of women who enrolled in the county and thus qualified as voters in the September primaries was about 7,000. The majority of these are believed to have enrolled with the Republican Party.

From Riverhead came the report that Mrs. Ida Sammis of Huntington, who has been a prominent suffrage leader in the county for several years, is planning to be a candidate in the Republican primaries for the nomination for member of the Assembly for the Second District, in opposition to Assemblyman Henry A. Murphy, who will seek a renomination. Mrs. Sammis's friends said that if she ran she undoubtedly would have the support of a large per cent. of the women of the district. In Huntington, her home town, the number of enrolled women exceeds that of the men.

Typographical Union's Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—Marsden G. Scott has been re-elected President of the International Typographical Union, according to the official canvassing board. Walter W. Barrett of Chicago was chosen First Vice President; J. W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer, and Fred Barker, Auditor.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS SPLIT ON HENRY FORD

Attorney General Groesbeck Comes Out for Him, but State Committeemen Oppose.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 17.—"The Michigan Republican State Central Committee should meet and go on record in favor of making Henry Ford Michigan's choice for the United States Senate," is the view of Alex. J. Groesbeck, Attorney General.

Mr. Groesbeck's declaration is in sharp contrast with the opinions of a number of the members of the State Committee. A local newspaper sent to all the members of the committee who had not previously been heard from on the subject a telegram asking these questions:

"In your opinion, is Henry Ford available as a Republican candidate for United States Senator? Do you believe he should be nominated by your party? Do you believe that the other Republican candidates should withdraw from the race?"

Eight members answered. With one exception they declared against Ford. Most of them revealed a sense of being offended because the automobile maker was induced to make his announcement by President Wilson, and because he had been indorsed previously by the Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Groesbeck, on the other hand, holds that the rank and file of the party is for Ford. If the State Committee can't see the situation and won't act on it, he intimates, the consequences are liable to be of dire import to the party.

"The people undoubtedly would welcome the opportunity to send Mr. Ford to the Senate," he said. "He has the greatest and best political asset known—the respect, confidence, and loyalty of the everyday American. The people do not care whether he is versed in politics or whether he is a political spellbinder. They know his heart is right, that he is a big, broad, loyal American; that his whole life has been spent in hard work, and that his one great ambition is to do things helpful to humanity."

ROOSEVELT STILL NEUTRAL.

Colonel Will Not Take Sides in Contest for Governor.

Colonel Roosevelt and Russell Jordan Coles of Danville, Va., who taught the former how to harpoon the elusive devilfish, arrived at the Grand Central Station last night from Hartford, Conn. When asked about the Gubernatorial campaign the Colonel said:

"My attitude has not changed. I am not going to take any side in the Gubernatorial fight in New York."

After saying that he was feeling fine, the Colonel went to the Hotel Langdon to dine with Mr. Coles. He said he was going direct to Oyster Bay after a brief rest.

No Contests in Maine Primaries.

PORTLAND, Me., June 17.—For the first time in seven years there were no contests in the State primaries today for the Republican and Democratic nominations for United States Senator, Congressmen, Governor, and Auditor. Governor Milliken, Senator Fernald, and the four Congressmen, all Republicans, had no opposition for renomination.

BURNQUIST IN LEAD.

Heavy Polling in Contest for Minnesota Nomination for Governor.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 17.—When the primary election polls closed throughout Minnesota tonight, after a day of heavy balloting, one of the most spectacular campaigns in the history of the State was finished.

Election activities continued throughout the day. Official declarations by opposing candidates that the struggle for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination probably would be decided by a small majority, caused politicians to strive for ballots until the polls were closed.

The contest between Governor Burnquist and former Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh overshadowed all other issues. Lindbergh, candidate of the Non-Partisan League, was the storm centre. Loyalty was the leading issue. Burnquist's supporters charged that Lindbergh's speeches were un-American, and that the policies of the Non-Partisan League were unpatriotic. Lindbergh asserted he was loyal, and declared that his war criticism was aimed at "unscrupulous profiteers."

Political leaders admitted that many doubtful angles cause them to believe the contest would be close.

Returns from 713 precincts out of 3,119 in the State gave Burnquist 61,951 and Lindbergh 34,423 votes.

For United States Senator, Senator Knute Nelson shows a three-to-one lead over James A. Peterson of Minneapolis. Nelson's renomination is practically conceded.

AIR MAIL MAKES GOOD TIME.

Flight from Philadelphia, with 100 Pounds, Made in 51 Minutes.

Lieutenant Torrey H. Webb made a return trip with the air mail from Philadelphia to Belmont Park yesterday in a Liberty airplane in fifty-one minutes. He carried 100 pounds of mail. It was splendid weather for flying.

This morning he left Belmont Park at 11:56, and was about an hour and ten minutes in reaching Philadelphia, the wind not being quite so favorable for fast time as on his return. On this trip he also carried a little heavier burden of mail, six sacks weighing about 125 pounds. On the northbound flight he left Philadelphia at 1:45 o'clock, arriving at Belmont Park at 2:36. No word has been received here regarding resumption of the Boston air mail service.

Wedding gifts are conforming noticeably to war-time conditions

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Let Your Telephones *Help*—Not Hinder

Many business plants today are finding their telephones a hindrance, not a help.

Slow connections, wrong numbers, incessant "busys" are taking a heavy toll of time and efficiency in these establishments because interior calls—60 per cent or more of the average traffic—are crowded onto the already overburdened city telephone system.

Never before were operators so scarce, equipment so overburdened, traffic so heavy, and these hindrances to efficient city telephone service are daily growing more serious.

Your city telephones have one vital duty—keeping you in touch with the outside world. You dare not slow up these business activities with organization messages.

For true efficiency and genuine economy department-to-department calls should pass over separate, distinct lines.

The Automatic Telephones of the Private Automatic Exchange—the P. A. X.—handle all interior calls with lightning speed and unfailing accuracy, over separate wires.

At one stroke the P. A. X. frees your city telephones for city calls, speeds up every process of your business and reduces rental costs to a minimum.

The P. A. X. needs no operator and gives 24-hour service.

The P. A. X. enables fewer men to do more work with less effort.

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The P. A. X. is making the telephone a help, not a hindrance, in many of New York's leading business establishments.

Let us tell you how it can help you, too. Write—or phone Murray Hill 3209—and our industrial telephony experts will confer with you without obligation on your part.

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That is America's need today. It is what our Allies rely on to win the war—it is the thing Germany fears.

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NO UPSETS ON FIRST DAY OF PLAY FOR WOMEN'S NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

WOMEN NET STARS START TITLE PLAY

Miss Goss, Miss Zinderstein, and Miss Sears Win Early Matches in National Event.

NO UPSETS ON FIRST DAY

Keen Competition on Philadelphia C. C. Courts, However, as Leaders Advance to Third Round.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. — With many of the leading net stars of the East entered in the tournament, play for the women's national championships began this afternoon on the historic turf courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, which have been the scene of so many memorable contests of the past. Although some prominent names are missing from the list of entrants, notably the Californian experts, the draw of the singles event bids fair to produce some keen play. Miss Bjurstedt, who has already won the championship on two occasions, will defend her laurels in the challenge round, and should she be victorious, which hardly any one seems to doubt, the trophy, which has been in competition for a number of years, will become her permanent possession.

While Miss Bjurstedt is the favorite for the final honors, it is not anticipated by any means that she will have an easy time in once more gaining the championship. Miss Eleanor Goss of New York, Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston, and Miss Eleanora Sears, also of Boston, are considered as the most formidable players in the tournament, and from the manner in which they played today to win their way through first and second round matches, the prospects for a keen battle against Miss Bjurstedt in the challenge round are bright, whichever of the three has the good fortune and the skill to gain the tournament laurels.

No Surprises on First Day.

Generally speaking, there was not a surprise in the first two rounds; the leaders established themselves in advanced brackets by brilliant play that augurs well for the quality of tennis which will come later in the week. There are a number of rather unfamiliar names in the entry this year, and in certain instances there are surprises promised.

One of the first matches proved to be one of the best, and it demonstrated to a marked degree the superior quality of play of Miss Goss. She was opposed by Mrs. Rawson L. Wood and the latter, after having carried Miss Bjurstedt to a deuce set in the metropolitan championships at Forest Hills, was expected to put forth a stern battle for the honors. Miss Goss, however, succeeded in getting away to a quick start, and in the first set, Mrs. Wood was completely at sea in attempting to handle the severe service which Miss Goss sent over. The score of this set was 6—2 in favor of Miss Goss, and, while Mrs. Wood summoned all her reserve skill to the second set and did succeed in running off a lead of 3—0, she was beaten at 6—4.

It was evident during the playing of this match that good as has been the work of Miss Goss on the courts, that she is constantly improving and under the perfect conditions which prevailed she showed to much better advantage than in the final of the metropolitan championship against Miss Bjurstedt. Mrs. Wood had the memory of one victory over Miss Goss to give her high confidence, but in the mood that possessed Miss Goss today it is doubtful if any one other than Miss Bjurstedt could have weathered the assault, and even she would have been hard pressed.

Miss Zinderstein advanced through two matches and caught rather a hard contest in the first round, when she was opposed by Miss Mildred Willard of the Merion Cricket Club. The Boston girl was carried to a 7—5 contest before winning the first set, and took the second at 6—4. In the second round Miss Zinderstein played through a formal kind of a match that lacked dash because of the weakness of her opponent, Mrs. H. Forest Kerbaugh of the Belfield Country Club. The score was 6—0, 6—1.

There was only one match for Miss Sears today, that a second-round encounter against Miss Rebecca Thomson. This she won with the score 6—0, 6—1. The lone game that fell to Miss Thompson was the result of good tennis as well as in part good tennis. All four of her winning shots kicked up the white chalk of the lines. Miss Sears always had the contest well in hand, and, considering the ease with which she won, showed tennis of high quality.

Miss Sears, Miss Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. De Forest Candee, two of the prominent New Yorkers in the event, swept through second round matches without difficulty. The former, by the use of her brilliant net game, cut down the ambitions of Miss Deborah Seal of the Merion Cricket Club with a score of 6—2, 6—2, and Mrs. Candee had an even easier match in passing by Mrs. H. S. Colcott of Wilmington. The score in this match was 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Cassel Defeats Mrs. Rogge.

Miss Clara Cassel, who has been absent from tennis for more than a year, showed that she possessed much of her old-time skill on the courts when she defeated one of the Norse stars, Mrs. Johan Rogge. This contest was played near the exhibition court and attracted almost as much interest as the match in which Miss Sears was playing. Miss Cassel earned the verdict at 6—4, 6—7, in a contest that was full of thrills.

The national girls' championship also started today, and a second round match saw the downfall of Miss Helen Hooker, who not long ago defeated Mrs. Lyle E. Mahan and Miss Gott. She was a victim of the play of Miss Mary Heaton, apparently a slightly older girl. The score was 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Barbara Hooker was more fortunate. In a spirited first round match against Miss Mary Newbold of the Philadelphia Cricket Club she secured the honors at 7—5, 6—1. Miss Adelaide Hooker, another of the three Hooker sisters who represent the West Side Tennis Club, was also among the defeated. Miss Elizabeth Strubing secured the laurels in a three-set match at 5—7, 6—4, 7—5. This contest supplied an extremely interesting bit of tennis that was surpassed only by the matches between the leading women in the big tournament.

The summaries:

Women's National Championship Singles.

FIRST ROUND.—Mrs. Rebecca Thomson defeated Miss Margaret Dixon, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Miss Mildred Willard, 7—5, 6—4; Mrs. H. Forest Kerbaugh defeated Mrs. Cornell Seeble, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Robert Harold won from Miss Suzanne Sivercruis by default; Miss Katharine Porter defeated Mrs. A. D. Smoker, 7—5, 6—0.

SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. John E. Bailey defeated Miss Gladys Paine, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Dorothy Walker defeated Miss Myriam T. Rudderow, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss May Moss, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Mary D. Thayer defeated Mrs. Alexander Chisholm, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. De Forest Candee defeated Mrs. H. S. Calcolt, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. John Rogge, 6—4, 6—7; Miss Eleanora Sears defeated Miss Rebecca Thomson, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. H. Forest Kerbaugh, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Helen Ledoux defeated Miss Anne Townsend, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. J. F. Bretz, 3d, defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Barbara Hooker defeated Miss Ansie Naylor, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver defeated Miss Deborah Seal, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Payne defeated Miss Gertrude Ostheimer, 6—3, 6—4; Miss E. G. Ostheimer defeated Miss Carolyn Otis, 6—3, 5—6, 6—4; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. Rawson L. Wood, 6—2, 6—4.

Girls' National Championship.

FIRST ROUND.—Miss Barbara Hooker defeated Miss Mary Newbold, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Elizabeth Strubing defeated Miss Adelaide Hooker, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Katharine Porter defeated Miss Margaretta A. Sharpless, 6—2, 7—5.

SECOND ROUND.—Miss Mary Heaton defeated Miss Helen Hooker, 6—3, 6—2.

GIANTS, TODAY, WITH CINCINNATI, 3:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

WOMEN TIED FOR PRIZES.

Playoff Needed in Golf Tourney at Glen Ridge.

In a one-day handicap for metropolitan women golfers at the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday, several close finishes resulted. Mrs. A. E. Metlach of Baltusrol, 106, 15—91, and Mrs. J. C. Barclay of Hackensack, 98, 7—91, tied for the net prize, whereupon a nine-hole playoff was decided on, Mrs. Barclay being asked to concede the other woman four strokes. Mrs. Metlach won, making a 55 to her opponents 57.

There was also a competition against bogey, which Mrs. E. M. Wild of the Union County Country Club won, her card of 102, 7—95, leaving her three down. Her closest competitor was Miss H. Finckel of the home club, who finished five down.

The scores:

Mrs. A. E. Metlach, Baltusrol, 106, 15—91; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 98, 7—91; Miss H. Finckel, Glen Ridge, 97, 5—92; Mrs. F. D. Ryan, Union County, 97, 5—92; Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, 101, 7—94; Mrs. E. M. Wild, Union County, 102, 7—95; 94; Miss Frances Masson, Glen Ridge, 107, 12—95; Mrs. C. A. Dickson, Forest Hill, 104, 7—97; Miss M. Johnstone, Glen Ridge, 105, 8—97; Mrs. W. S. Case, Glen Ridge, 112, 14—98; Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley, 100, 1—99; Mrs. H. S. Blake, Glen Ridge, 124, 23—99; Miss E. Spencer, Glen Ridge, 118, 18—100; Mrs. Edward Koempel, Glen Ridge, 107, 5—102; Miss E. Langstrouth, Essex Fells, 113, 11—102; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, 117, 15—102; Mrs. E. S. Mitchel, Glen Ridge, 118, 16—102; Miss A. Marsh, Glen Ridge, 117, 7—110; Mrs. G. Murnane, Glen Ridge, 125, 15—110.

HIGH SCORES AT OAK RIDGE.

Newspaper Golfers Find Course a Trifle Difficult.

Newspaper golf followers who competed in the first half of their annual championship tournament at the Oak Ridge Golf Club yesterday found the scores running rather high. The leaders were A. F. Poinsette, with rounds of 92—86—178, and Al Hedley, 87—91—178. Those with the best eight scores will be allowed to continue for another thirty-six holes at Oak Ridge next Monday. The others to qualify were:

G. E. Butler, 92—95—187; F. K. Flaugh, 94—103—197; F. W. Nowlan, L. M. Paley, P. L. Campbell, and M. S. Guth.

The handicap was won by Louis Paley, with a round of 99—23—76.

JAPANESE WINS AT TENNIS.

Kashio Downs Danielson at Net in Long Island Title Tournament.

Seiichiro Kashio, a Japanese tennis player, displayed the most efficient game in the Long Island championship singles yesterday at the Kings County Tennis Club. He advanced into the round before the semi-finals by decisively defeating F. G. Danielson at 6—2, 6—3. Kashio, who seems just to be finding his game, mixed up his strokes with great judgment and had Danielson running about the court in bewilderment most of the time.

The summaries:

Second Round.—Henry H. Bassford defeated S. Edmonds, 6—2, 6—0; Frederick C. Anderson defeated G. W. Cocks, 6—0, 6—0; Dr. H. J. Morgenthaler defeated B. W. Stair, 6—4, 6—1; Frank Anderson defeated A. R. Platt, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3; Cecil Donaldson defeated C. J. Ray, 6—3, 6—2; Allen Behr defeated George Copeland, 6—4, 6—4; H. H. Manchester, D. E. Rice, and H. R. Burroughs won by default.

Third Round.—F. G. Danielson defeated J. B. Hughes, 3—6, 6—1, 7—5; J. C. Cameron defeated W. L. Rice, 6—2, 6—2; R. Ives defeated A. L. Kirkland, 6—0, 6—1; Dr. William Rosenbaum and D. E. Rice won by default; Charles Chambers defeated Alexander Iler, 6—3, 6—3.

Fourth Round.—A. B. Duncan defeated J. S. O'Boyle, 6—1, 6—1; Seiichiro Kashio defeated F. G. Danielson, 6—2, 6—3.

CONNECTICUT BARS BOUT.

Gov. Holcomb Will Not Permit Fulton-Dempsey Scrap at Danbury.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 17.—Governor Holcomb has had a conference with Thomas F. Egan, Superintendent of State police, on the matter of allowing the Fulton-Dempsey boxing match at Danbury July 4. John H. Perry, President of the State Police Commission, also has seen Superintendent Egan.

The latter has inquired into the conditions for the bout and says he is satisfied it would be a violation of the law. He accordingly has communicated with the prosecuting officials of Danbury informing them of his intention to prevent the bout.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—The heavyweight battle between Fred Fulton of Rochester, Minn., and Jack Dempsey of Salt Lake City, which was to have taken place at Danbury, Conn., will be staged at Oriole Park here July 4, according to an announcement made here tonight.

LEVINSKY BEATS WEINERT.

Battler Shows Oldtime Cleverness in Outboxing Newark Heavyweight.

Battling Levinsky, showing much of his oldtime fighting spirit, cleverness, and aggressiveness, last night defeated Charlie Weinert, Newark's heavyweight, in their eight-round contest at the Armory A. A., Jersey City. The blonde-haired boxer made an interesting contest of the match throughout. He carried the fighting practically all the way, and, with the exception of a few instances, when Weinert essayed to cut loose, Levinsky always remained on top.

Weinert did his best work in the opening session, when he carried the fighting almost from bell to bell. Levinsky, however, accumulated a commanding lead in the later rounds with his clever boxing and effective use of both hands. The Battler won the second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, and eighth rounds, while the fifth was even. A crowd of 3,500 saw the bout.

HELP ARRIVES FOR GIANTS.

Infielder and Pitcher Here from Texas to Join Club.

Two new players arrived from Texas yesterday to help the Giants climb out of second place. They are Sickling, a shortstop, and Ross, a left-handed pitcher, both from San Antonio. Sickling will get a chance to try his hand at second base.

Another pitcher who is slated to arrive today is Bill Ryan of Torrington, Conn., who was the star twirler of the Holy Cross nine this Spring. Ryan is a lefthander and attracted the attention of the major league scouts when he pitched a no-hit game against Dartmouth.

DECISION UP TO PRESIDENT.

Appeals of Baseball Players May Be Passed On by Executive.

WASHINGTON, June 17. — Persistent reports that the Provost Marshal General's office has decided that the "work or fight" draft regulations shall not be allowed to interfere with major league baseball players this season led to an authoritative statement today that no ruling on the subject had been made.

It was stated that Provost Marshal General Crowder adhered to his original announcement that the question would be passed upon by the President in the regular way when the occasion arises on an appeal from a local board's decision. The "work or fight" order becomes effective July 1.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 7; Birmingham, 5.
Nashville, 2; Mobile, 1.
Other games postponed; rain.

Eastern League.

Providence, 8; Hartford, 2.
Only one game scheduled.

GEORGE SMITH WINS EXCELSIOR HANDICAP

Old Kentucky Derby Winner Springs Surprise in Feature Race at Jamaica.

John Sanford's George Smith, which has been an indifferent performer since he won the Kentucky Derby of 1916, came back to the races yesterday at Jamaica in better form than ever and captured the Excelsior Handicap from the best field that has gone to the post since the metropolitan season opened. He has not had racing experience this season, and though he looked handsomer and better trained than any of the others, was generally overlooked in the betting, starting at the good odds of 12 to 1.

Before the race, which featured the reopening of the Jamaica track for the closing six-day session of the Spring meeting, the rumors of a fast trial by the old handicap king, Roamer, led to his being installed favorite over Cudgel, the present acknowledged leader, which had to carry 128 pounds to 120 for Roamer and 117 for George Smith. Andrew Miller's old champion ran a gallant race, and though he had poor racing luck, showed all his old gameness by coming from behind in the last furlong and just nipping the added starter, Westy Hogan, on the post for second money.

Westy Hogan, and Cudgel, which finished fourth, also had their share of hard luck, but George Smith won so easily that it is doubtful even if all had gone smoothly with these prominent contenders, whether the result would have been changed.

Westy Hogan, a noted front runner, got away slowly from the inside position and was unable to reach a contending position until the stretch, while Cudgel stumbled at the start and was next to last in the big field as they negotiated the first turn. Roamer's hard luck came in being pinched off on the first turn by Old Koenig, and then Loftus ran him into a pocket at the end of the back stretch. In the stretch he had to swing wide to the outside and lost many lengths, but finished strongly two lengths behind George Smith.

The ill luck which accompanied Roamer deprived the aged gelding of all chance of repeating his victory of a year ago in this race, when he led home a fine field in 1:45 2-5. He carried three pounds less yesterday than in 1917, and how well he has retained his form was shown by the fact that the time of the winner was exactly the same as Roamer made a year ago.

Entering the stretch, George Smith went by Fairy Wand and Westy Hogan squeezed through to hole by John Old Koenig in chasing the leader. There was no opening for Roamer, but he was full of running, as was Cudgel, which was in eighth position entering the stretch. George Smith had the race well in hand from this point, and Roamer had all he could do to take the place from Westy Hogan.

Mr. Sanford scored his first big victory of the season with George Smith and was heartily congratulated on the fact that the horse had at last repaid him for his investment of $25,000. There was another popular victory in the Greenfield Selling Stakes for two-year-olds, when George W. Loft's Fleeing Sheik, the favorite in a field of nine, went to the front early and won easily by a length and a half from L. F. Wagner's Osgood. The Bunker Hill Handicap at six furlongs was captured by Charlie Leydecker, which stood off the challenge of Woodtrap in the stretch. Big fields went to the post in the first and second races with Lyke piloting C. E. Mickelwait's Sands of Pleasure to victory in the first and repeating in the second, when he rode W. H. Travers's Starfinch first past the finishing post.

Johnny Loftus, the star jockey, has been set down by his employer, A. K. Macomber, the reason given being the jockey's behavior around the stables.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $5, with $800 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 3-5.

Sands of Pleasure, C. E. Mickelwart's b. g., 5 years, 118 pounds, by Fair Play-Golden Sand, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, 7 to 5, (L. Lyke) 1
Magnetite, B. J. Thuring's br. c., 3, 101 by Magneto-Lady Elite, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, (K. Troise) 2½
Royce Roola, H. Orr's b. g., 3, 101, by Salvation-Saintolat, 6 to 5, third, (H. Erickson) 3
Minto II., Poacher, Koh-I-Noor, Bar of Phoenix, Hubbub, Pullux, Palette, Kewpie O'Neil, and Trial by Jury also ran. Harwood II., Sharpshooter, Pierre-A-Feu, Paddy Dear, Ruthie M., Woodthrush, and Ellison scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming, by subscription of $5, with $850 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45.

Starfinch, W. H. Travers's ch. c., 4 years, 105 pounds, by Star Shoot-Untwreck, 6 to 1, 6 to 2, 6 to 5, (L. Lyke) 1½
He Will, F. Burlew's b. g., 6, 110, by Hero-Naughty Lady, even, 1 to 2, (W. Kelsay) 2
Say, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 6, 110, by Sal's-The Rose of the Rancho, 4 to 1, third, (F. Robinson) 3½
Burlingame, Matin, Sky Pilot, Pierre-A-Feu, G. M. Miller, Derwilla, Flirting Lights, K. Beal, Golden Gate, Brian Born, and Hondo also ran. Dan, Captain Ray, Election, Preston Lynn, Past Master, Orderly, Greetings, Hesse, Home Sweet Home, Napoleon, Swoon, Kingfisher, Dreadnought, Cadillac, and Darkey scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Greenfield Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds, by subscription of $25, starters to pay $25 additional; guaranteed value $2,000; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.

Fleeing Sheik, G. W. Loft's ch. c., 112 pounds, by Delhi-Runaway Girl, 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, (A. Shuttlinger) 1½
Osgood, L. F. Wagner's ch. g., 102, by Garry Herrmann-Ostra, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (L. Ensor) 2½
Leon d'Or, P. A. Clark's ch. c., 109, by Heno-Aile d'Or, even money third, (G. Byrne) 3
Purling, Brisk, Teddy Rosseau, Suffrage, Sundial II., and War Zone also ran. Umbala, Auntie, and Dancing Carnival scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Excelsior Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $50, starters to pay $100 additional; guaranteed value $5,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45 2-5.

George Smith, John Sanford's blk. h., 5 years, 117 pounds, by Out of Reach-Consuelo II., 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (W. Kelsay) 1
Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., ag., 120, by Knight Errant-Rose Tree II., 7 to 5, 2 to 5, (J. Loftus) 2
*Westy Hogan, W. Viau's b. c., 4, 122, by Dick Finnell-Jane Jones, 5 to 2, third, (C. Kummer) 3
Cudgel, Fairy Wand, Corn Tassel, Old Koenig, Bolster, Spur, Trophy, and Drastic also ran. Priscilla Mullens, Sunflash II., Kalitan, Ed Roche, and Flittergold scratched.
*Added starter.

FIFTH RACE.—The Bunker Hill Handicap, selling, by subscription of $10, with $850 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.

Charlie Leydecker, b. c., 3 years, 114 pounds, by Jack Atkin-Polly D., 7 to 2, 7 to 5, 7 to 10, (T. Parrington) 1
Woodtrap, D. Cunningham's ch. c., 4, 103, by Trap Rock-Woodvine, even, 2 to 5, (J. Bell) 2
Milkman, Potomac Stable's ch. c., 4, 113, by Peep o' Day-Lucille B., 5 to 2, third, (L. Lyke) 3
The Portuguese, Vogue, Deckmate, Star Spangled, Sir Hello, King Worth, Ed Cudihee, Ten Point, Jule, and Dandy Dude also ran. Tom McTaggart, Nightstick, Wise Man, The Masquerader, Green Gold, Nebraska, and O'Donovan scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, by subscription of $5 with $850 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

Youneed, S. Lewis's b. c., 115 pounds, by Ogden-The Nurse, 4 to 1, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, (G. Walls) 1
Grimalkem, J. E. Widener's ch. c., 115, by The Manager-Star Cat, even, 2 to 5, and out, (J. Loftus) 2
Balustrade, R. L. Gerry's b. c., 115, by Hanbridge-Oriental Queen, 2 to 1, third, (C. Borel) 3
Perry, Auctioneer, Roi Craig, The Boy, *Athlone, *Blue Devil, Jainetta, and Tipler also ran. The Saint, Mormon, and Antique scratched.
*Coupled as Coe entry.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

Evans and Marston Win Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. — Max Marston and Chick Evans defeated Walter Hagen and Jim Barnes in the exhibition match for the benefit of the Red Cross at the Merion Cricket Club today, 1 up. All four players were a little weak with their putting. Some of the greens were a trifle heavy, and time and again the players were short with their putts, and on one or two holes some ridiculously easy ones were missed. Of the four players, Hagen played by far the best golf, in spite of the fact that he had never seen the course before, and his 76 was the best score of the day.

DODGERS VICTORS IN NINTH.

Daubert Gets Timely Single Which Beats Cubs, 4 to 3.

In real, old-fashioned slugging style the emissaries of C. H. Ebbets yesterday pulled out a victory over the Cubs in the second game of their series at Ebbets Field by the score of 4 to 3. A ninth-inning rally brought the Dodgers success.

Fifteen hits were annexed by the Dodgers in their march to victory, all but one off the offerings of Lefty George Tyler. The Brain southpaw carried himself through it all like some charmed being until the ninth. Then he began to show the effects of the hammering, and, with Manager Robinson calling on his reserves, Tyler was derricked and replaced by Shufflin' Phil Douglas.

Douglas came on the scene at the wrong moment, and didn't get a chance to be effective. Jake Daubert, who had been having a perfectly lovely day at bat, took a liking to one of Phil's slants and belted it to left, scoring Mack Wheat with the run that gave Brooklyn victory. This wallop gave Jake his fourth of the day in five times at bat. He drove in three of the Robins' runs.

Starting the ninth the Cubs were leading by 3 to 2. Jimmy Hickman was summoned to bat for Mike Doolan, and was out at first on a grounder. Miller singled to right, and Mack Wheat, batting for Cheney, singled through short. Hollocher recovered the ball and threw wildly trying for Miller at second, so that Otto went to third and Mack Wheat to second. Douglas was sent to the mound for the Cubs then, and passed Johnston, filling the bases. Grimes ran for Miller, and when Deal booted Olson's sharp grounder Burleigh scored with the tying run. Then Daubert singled to left, chasing Mack Wheat over the plate with the winning run.

The Cubs scored in the second on a pass to Deal, Killifer's infield hit, and Flack's double, and in the sixth Larry Cheney was nicked for another marker, on two passes, a single, and a sacrifice fly. After Johnston had singled and Olson had doubled, Jake Daubert rapped the ball to centre for a single, scoring Johnston and Olson in the sixth and wing the count. In the eighth Fred Merkle got a freak home run when a grounder bounded off Ollie O'Mara's shins to the alleyway between the bleachers and grand stand, putting the Bruins in front again until the ninth.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,rf	4	1	3	2	1
Olson,ss	5	1	2	1	3
Daubert,1b	5	0	4	7	0
Z. Wheat,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Myers,cf	3	0	1	5	0
O'Mara,3b	4	0	2	0	2
Doolan,2b	2	0	0	2	1
Miller,c	4	0	1	9	2
Cheney,p	3	0	0	0	0
aHickman	1	0	0	0	0
bGrimes	1	1	0	0	0
cM. Wheat	1	1	1	0	0
Total	35	4	15	27	9

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Hollocher,ss	3	0	0	4	4
Mann,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Merkle,1b	2	2	1	8	0
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	0	1
Deal,3b	2	1	0	1	0
Zeider,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Killifer,c	3	0	1	4	4
Tyler,p	4	0	0	0	3
Douglas,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	4	*25	15

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Douglas in ninth.
b Ran for Miller in ninth.
c Batted for Cheney in ninth.
Errors—O'Mara, Hollocher.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Flack, Olson. Home run—Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Hollocher, Douglas. Sacrifice fly—Killifer. Double plays—Zeider, Hollocher, and Merkle; Johnston and Miller. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 10. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 1; Douglas, 1; Cheney, 7. Hits—Off Tyler, 14 in 8 1-3; Douglas, 1 in 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Tyler, (Z. Wheat.) Struck out—By Tyler, 3; Cheney, 7. Wild pitch—Cheney. Losing pitcher—Tyler.

TWO MORE DODGERS LEAVE.

Griner and Schmandt Will Take Up War Duties.

Whatever pennant hopes may be entertained by the Brooklyn Dodgers were further set back yesterday when Ray Schmandt, second baseman, and Dan Griner, pitcher, left the team for war service. Schmandt left for his home in St. Louis, where he has been ordered to report for army duty June 24. Griner is to take up work in a munition plant. This makes thirteen Robins who have left the team because of the war.

Herman Hehl, a Brooklyn Prep High School pitcher, was signed by the Dodgers yesterday.

BRAVES TAKE TWO GAMES.

St. Louis Proves Victim for Boston in Holiday Bill.

BOSTON, June 17.—Boston celebrated Bunker Hill Day by winning the morning and afternoon games from St. Louis here today. Nehf held the visitors to three hits in the morning and won over Ames 4 to 1. Upham, pitching his first game for Boston in the afternoon, allowed six hits, did not pass a man, and struck out five.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rawlings,ss	3	1	1	2	4
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	2	2
Rowell,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Wickland,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Myers,cf	3	0	1	5	0
J.C.Smith,3b	3	0	2	2	3
Konetchy,1b	1	0	0	3	0
Massey,1b	1	0	0	8	1
Rehg,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Wilson,c	3	0	0	5	2
Nehf,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	29	4	8	27	14

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Heathcote,cf	3	1	0	3	0
Baird,3b	3	0	1	1	4
Cruise,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	0	2
Paulette,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Wallace,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Smith,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Gonzales,c	3	0	1	4	0
Ames,p	2	0	0	0	0
aWheeler	1	0	0	0	0
bSnyder	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	3	24	14

a Batted for Wallace in ninth.
b Batted for Smith in ninth.
Errors—Massey, Heathcote, Paulette.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	.	.	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—J. C. Smith, Rawlings. Sacrifice hits—Baird, Nehf, J. C. Smith. Sacrifice fly—Massey. Stolen bases—Baird, Herzog. Double play—Baird, Gonzales, and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; Nehf, 4. Wild pitch—Ames. Hit by pitched ball—By Ames, (Konetchy.)

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rawlings,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Herzog,1b	4	0	0	6	0
Kelly,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Wickland,rf	2	1	0	1	0
J.C.Sm'h,3b	4	1	2	3	1
J.L.Sm'h,2b	4	1	1	1	1
Rehg,lf	3	0	0	7	0
Henry,c	3	0	0	5	3
Upham,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	30	4	7	27	11

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Heathc'e,cf	4	0	2	0	0
Baird,3b	3	0	0	1	8
Cruise,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	1	7
Paulette,1b	4	0	1	18	1
Wallace,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Gonzales,c	1	0	0	1	0
Wheeler,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Snyder,c	3	1	1	0	1
Smyth,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Packard,p	3	1	1	0	2
May,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	6	*23	23

*J. L. Smith out in eighth, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Wickland, (2,) J. C. Smith, Henry, Hornsby.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	.	—4
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Paulette. Three-base hit—Kelly. Home run—J. L. Smith. Stolen bases—Heathcote, Smyth. Sacrifice hit—Wickland. Sacrifice fly—Baird. Double play—Baird, Hornsby, Baird, and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Packard, 2. Hits—Off Packard, 6 in 7 1-3 innings; May, 1 in 2-3. Struck out—By May, 1; Upham, 5. Losing pitcher—Packard.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. *Saddle Rock, 107 pounds; Dr. Rae, 107; Prim III., (imp.,) 106; Chrystal Ford, 106; Armant, 106; Umbala, 106; Frank Sherman, 106; Unwise Child, 103; Little Bossie, (imp.,) 103; *Charley Thorley, 103; Dancing Carnival, 103; Miss Leola, 103; Sweeplet, 103; Surplus, 102; *Pluriada, 102; *Lacework, (imp.,) 98.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Cadillac, 111 pounds; Preston Lynn, 110; Elderken, 105; Hesse, 103; *Swoon, (imp.,) 103; Goblin, 99; Ruthie M., 91; Golding, (imp.,) 91.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Nolawn, 108 pounds; Empress, 106; Frederick the Great, 106; Woodthrush, 105; *Blazonry, 103; Goblin, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rosedale, for two-year-old fillies; five furlongs. Elfin Queen, 117 pounds; Wise Joan, 110; Aunt Dinah, 110; Kiss Again, (imp.,) 104; Lady Rosebud, 99; My Friend, 99.

FIFTH RACE. — Richmond Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Kalitan, 128 pounds; Startling, 125; *Top o' th' Morning, 124; Bonnie Dance, (imp.,) 120; George Starr, 119; *Dr. Johnson, 118; Arnold, 118; Compadre, 112; O'Donovan, (imp.,) 109; Top Coat, 107; Reveler, (imp.,) 105; Orestes, (imp.,) 103; Bill McCloy, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Harwood II., (imp.,) 116 pounds; Little Cottage, 114; Bill Simmons, 111; Darkey, 110; Sunny Hill, (imp.,) 105; Dragoon, 105; Phalerian, (imp.,) 103; Woodthrush, 99; Roxboro II., (imp.,) 97; Millrace, 91.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

HOME RUN BY BURNS HELPS DEFEAT REDS

Circuit Smash in Eighth Proves Winning Medium for Giants by 2 to 1.

The Giants extracted another game from the smoldering embers at the Polo Grounds yesterday, a home run by George Burns in the eighth inning giving McGraw's club a 2 to 1 victory over Matty's Cincinnati Reds. Burns's circuit rap was the subject of several yards of argument from the Cincinnati players. Cincinnati said it wasn't a home run at all, but a foul fly into the left-field bleachers. Umpire Charley Rigler

TELLS OF TRACING FEVER TO VERMIN

Pershing Officially Confirms Discovery That Insect Bites Spread Trench Malady.

PRAISES 66 VOLUNTEERS

Underwent Inoculation for Sake of Army—Steps Now to be Taken to Eradicate Parasites.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—An announcement made by Secretary Baker today officially confirmed the discovery my army medical research officers in France of the fact that trench fever is a germ disease, and that it is spread through bites made by that famous denizen of the trenches, "the cootie." The announcement was based on the receipt of a cablegram from General Pershing reporting the success of the experiment in which sixty-six American soldiers were willing to risk their lives for the sake of science and the army by submitting themselves to be inoculated.

Two things were established by the investigation. The first was that trench fever is a germ disease, and secondly, that it is spread by the trench louse.

This is the second great medical discovery of world-wide importance and value made by the United States Medical Corps. The first was the establishment of the fact that the yellow fever germ is due to the mosquito's bite. The discoverer was the late Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, U. S. A. Through this notable achievement Major Gen. Gorgas, the present Surgeon General of the army, was able to eradicate yellow fever in the Panama Canal Zone.

The official announcement of these important discoveries follows:

"A cablegram from the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces to the Secretary of War reports the success of a trench fever investigation which was made possible through the [illegible] of sixty-six American soldiers to risk their lives. The message [illegible] and home addresses of the sixty-six men who submitted to inoculation. All of them are now either cured or convalescent.

"These men were from field hospitals and ambulance organizations, units commonly designated as noncombatants. They were selected from a large group of volunteers as the healthiest and consequently the best able to withstand a long siege of trench fever, which has been one of the most baffling diseases which the allied armies have encountered. The men selected were sent to a hospital behind the British front line in January.

A Serious Military Handicap.

"Trench fever is a disease which has been common on the western front. It may have existed before, but has not been either frequent or severe enough to direct the attention of the medical profession. Now it represents one of the greatest causes of disability in the allied armies. Nothing definite was known about either the cause or mode of spread of this disease. While it is probably never fatal by its nature, through frequent relapses and debilitating effects, it may render a certain proportion of men permanently unfit for military service, and the approximate average time lost from this disease is six months. Therefore, in spite of the fact that it is not a fatal disease, from the military point of view, it has been a serious one.

"The problem of protecting our men, if possible, from this added suffering was one of the first questions faced by the American Expeditionary Forces. Before any intelligent protective measure could be taken, there were two points to be established: First, was this disease caused by Germans? Second, if it was a germ disease, how was it spread?

"Attempts were made to use animals to establish these points, but no animals susceptible to this disease could be found. Therefore, as in the case of Walter Reed and his work on yellow fever, it was necessary to resort to volunteers from our army, who would be willing to sacrifice themselves that the many might be saved.

"The first question studied was whether this was a germ disease. No germs could be seen with the microscope, but the Medical Department knew that there are numerous germs which cannot be seen by even the most powerful magnification. Therefore, this point had to be established by taking blood from men with trench fever and injecting it into healthy men.

Out of thirty-four such individuals inoculated with blood, or some constituent thereof, taken from seven cases of trench fever, twenty-three volunteers developed the disease. Out of sixteen healthy men inoculated with whole blood from a trench fever case, fifteen developed the disease. These experiments prove that trench fever is a germ disease and that the germs live in the blood of men so infected.

Inoculation of the Patients.

"The next question was: 'How is this disease spread?' Naturally, the body louse was to be considered first. Large numbers of these were collected from patients with trench fever and also some of the same kind were brought from England, which had been collected from healthy men. The lice from trench fever cases were allowed to bite twenty-two men. Twelve of these later developed the disease, while four men bitten by lice from healthy men remained free from the disease. Eight other volunteers living under exactly the same conditions, in the same wards, but kept free from lice, did not develop trench fever. After blood inoculation the disease developed in from five to twenty days. After being bitten by infected lice the fever required from fifteen to thirty-five days to develop.

"With these facts in hand, namely, that trench fever is a germ disease and that it is carried by lice, it is now possible to take up the question of controlling, in an intelligent manner, the disease. As long as the protection of the men from lice was only a matter of comfort and of no military importance, their extermination did not warrant extraordinary measures, but now that it is known that it is not simply a matter of discomfort, but that the 'cootie,' (trench vermin,) is incidentally one of the largest causes of disability, it is deemed worthy of extraordinary efforts to control these pests. It is a repetition of the question of mosquito control, yellow fever having been eliminated on the Panama Canal Zone by these means.

"It is no mean thing that these volunteers did in France. To face illness of weeks, with extreme suffering, requires peculiar valor. The average loss of weight for these men was from twenty to twenty-five pounds. Incidentally, the hospital in which the experiments were carried out was shelled by the Germans in the early part of their March drive. It is believed by the Army Medical Corps that the sacrifice of this group of sixty-six men will in time lead to the protection of thousands of men from the ravages of trench fever."

Names the Volunteers.

The names of the sixty-six volunteers, as cabled to the War Department, follow:

CANN, NORMAN D., private, Sharon, Mass.
ETHERIDGE, HOWARD M., private, first class, 124 Courtlandt St., Bridgeport, Conn.
MORIN, HENRY A., private, 59 West Cedar St., Boston, Mass.
RUPRECHT, JOSEPH D., private, first class, 161 Shawmut Av., Boston, Mass.
SINGER, JOHN J., private, 76 Phillips St., Boston, Mass.
STALEY, JOHN J., private, 20 Stillman St., Boston, Mass.
STEVENS, HARRY M., private, 413 Shawmut Av., Boston, Mass.
TURNER, DAVID P., private, 542 Noble Av., Bridgeport, Conn. (101st Ambulance Company, Sanitary Train.)
O'CONNER, JOSEPH J., private, 375 Pembroke St., Bridgeport, Conn.
VASSEL, JOHN, private, 50 Ash St., Bridgeport, Conn., (Medical Dept., 102d Inf.)
LOVELL, FRANK E., private, Clark St., Franklin, N. H.
LUCAS, HAROLD A., private, 63 Union St., Willimantic, Conn.
MURPHY, WILLIAM J., private, 345 East 124th St., New York City.
PECK, VERNON M., private, first class, 134 Elmwood Av., Bridgeport, Conn.
PILL, FREDERICK, private, first class, 12 Newbridge St., Truro, Cornwall County, Estate, England.
SCHAEFFER, VICTOR, private, 371 South Colony St., Meriden, Conn.
WATKINS, ARNOLD, private, 6,500 Laurel Av., Bridgeport, Conn.
WORLEY, HARRY A., private, first class, Grove St., New Milford, Conn., (102d Ambulance Co., 101st Sanitary Train.)
NOREN, ALBERT F., private, first class, 64 Moorehouse St., Bridgeport, Conn., (Medical Dept., 26th Division.)
BARRETT, NORMAN G., private, first class, 15 Stamford St., Dedham, Mass.
BARRETT, WILLIAM C., private, Brookline, Mass.
COURTNEY, NEWTON S., private, 11 Ingalls St., Lynn, Mass.
DALY, ANDREW J., private, Pittsfield, Vt.
FIOLA, JOSEPH L., private, first class, 3 Bushey St., Dedham, Mass.
FITZSIMMONS, LEE, private, 701 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
FREUDENBERGER, FRANKLIN H., private, 34 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
O'NEIL, JOHN A., private, 3 Orchard Place, Roxbury, Mass.
RUSKIN, MAURICE N., private, 680 Evans St., Medfield, Mass.
WAITE, PERCY H., private, 64 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass., (103d Ambulance Co., 101st Sanitary Train.)
CAMPBELL, WALTER V., Sergeant, 102 Lamartinne St., Jamaica Plain, Providence, R. I.
CHARBONEAU, WILLIAM F., private, 36 East Av., Centerdale, R. I.
CHASE, WILLIAM W., private, 125 New Boston Road, Fall River, Mass.
ELLIANO, JOHN T., private, 158 Arch St., Oakland, Cal.
EMHOFF, MILTON J., private, Providence, R. I.
LAMBERT, JOHN A., private, 207 Congress St., Bridgeport, Conn., (104th Ambulance Co., 101st Sanitary Train.)
PORTINI, JOHN, private, 1,404 Plainfield St., Thornton, R. I., (Medical Department, 104th Inf.)
BUCKLEY, HERBERT O., private, 20 No. Munroe Terrace, Dorchester, Mass.
O'NEIL, JOHN, private, 15 Mark St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
SCANLON, JOHN T., private, first class, 134 Ashland St., Rosendale, Mass.
SLATER, JAMES J., private, first class, 6 Ridley Road, Dorchester, Mass., (Field Hospital 101, 101st Sanitary Train.)
DRISCOLL, WILLIAM F., private, address unknown.
NOLAN, FRANCIS A., private, address unknown.
WOODWARD, ERNEST J., private, first class, 42 Rockview St., Jamaica Plain, Mass., (transferred from Field Hospital 101, 101st Sanitary Train, present station unknown.)
CODY, THOMAS C., private, 1 Washington Av., Hamden, Conn.
DALY, WILLIAM T., private, 5 Morton St., New Haven, Conn.
DAVIS, RICHARD J., private, 346 Pearl St., Cambridge, Mass.
DEMOULPIED, CHARLES K., private, 837 Merrimac St., Manchester, N. H.
JENSEN, HARRY E., private, first class, address unknown.
QUINN, PATRICK J., private, first class, address unknown.
REED, WILLIAM H., private, first class, 31 Ellsworth Av., New Haven, Conn.
ROBERTSON, HAROLD, private, address unknown.
ROMANO, JAMES, private, first class, address unknown.
WALKER, RALPH A., private, first class, address unknown.
WEYLE, WILLIAM R., private, 629 Quinnipiac Av., New Haven, Conn. (Field Hospital 102, 101st Sanitary Train.)
FAHY, ARTHUR R., wagoner, address unknown, (transferred from Field Hospital 102, 101st Sanitary Train, to Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly.)
DUDA, WALTER J., private, first class, 446 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H.
KENNEY, RAYMOND V., Sergeant, address unknown, (Field Hospital 101, 101st Sanitary Train.)
BOUCHER, JOSEPH E., private, 23 Border St., Lawrence, Mass.
BURKE, CYR A., private, first class, 44 Central Av., Tumpkinsville, N. Y.
CLANCY, JAMES J., private, first class, 576 Main St., Stamford, Conn.
FALLS, DANIEL B., private, first class, R. F. D. No. 2, Keyport, N. J.
HOOKER, EARL D., private, 84 Johnson St., Springfield, Mass.
HUMPHREY, JOHN H., private, first class, Roxbury, Conn.
PERRY, JOHN T., Sergeant, first class, 408 Third Av., Troy, N. Y.
WALDRON, ERNEST L., private, first class, Morgan, Utah. (Base Hospital No. 15).

DOOM MURDERER TO CHAIR.

Ex-Postmaster Who Killed Sweetheart Convicted in Brooklyn.

Alton Cleveland of 330 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, Postmaster at National Park, N. J., under President Roosevelt from 1904 to 1908, was sentenced by Justice Callaghan in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to die in the electric chair during the week of July 22. He had been convicted of shooting to death Mrs. May Lewis, his sweetheart, in front of her home, 152 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 16, 1918.

Four other men were sentenced for homicide today. Salvatore Belfiore, 19 years old, of 8 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, who pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, was sent to Sing Sing for from 20 years to life. On Feb. 24 he shot and killed John Somma of Brooklyn outside the Ship Caulkers Club on President Street, Brooklyn.

Alfonso Sgroia, John Esposito, and Michael Natara, alleged members of the Navy Street gang of blackhanders, were sentenced for killing Charles Ubriaccio of East 116th Street, said to have been a leader of the Morrello gang. Sgroia was sentenced for 12 years, and Esposito and Natara for from six to ten years each.

PREPARE AGAINST AIR RAIDS.

Fifty Harlem Physicians Form Emergency Organization.

Fifty of Harlem's leading physicians met last night in the West 125th Street Police Station to organize for first aid treatment to possible victims of air raids. Lieutenant A. Lustgarten of the United States Medical Corps, who has just returned from eight months' work at Syracuse, N. Y., where he has been instructing American soldiers in first aid methods, presided. Lieutenant Lustgarten, who is well known in New York medical circles, will spend his third day furlough in aiding the medical men of Harlem to prepare for emergency. He said that he would welcome any one desiring to volunteer assistance in the work.

URGE WILSON TO AID NATION'S HOSPITALS

Conference Here Asks President to Stop Further Disruption of Organizations.

STAFFS NOW INADEQUATE

Consider Problem of Training Doctors and Nurses to Meet Home and War Demands.

Action to improve the service in the medical, nursing, and working departments of city hospitals, to supply vacancies in each of these branches and to offset other conditions due to the war, was taken at a special meeting of the Hospital Conference of the City of New York yesterday afternoon at the New York Hospital, Dr. Thomas Howell, Superintendent of New York Hospital, presided.

Dr. Howell in his opening address stated that complaints have been made regarding the shortage in all departments of the city hospitals. In New York Hospital, he said, there are 33 physicians in the "out patient" department, as against 44 a year ago.

"But we are fortunate at present in an adequate supply of internes and nurses, both pupils and graduate," he continued. "We have had much trouble over the maids, porters, kitchen and laundry workers. Under existing conditions hospitals must either increase their scale of wages or content themselves with few and inefficient employes. At all events we must make the best use of what we have.

"It has been suggested that we should employ women instead of men. My experience has been that women workers are more difficult to obtain than men. There are doubtless a large number of women who are moved by patriotic impulses to serve their country, but I have been unable to find among them many who are willing to scrub floors or wash dishes."

Regarding women helpers, Dr. Van Slyke said that splendid service as nurses had been given to the woman's hospital by volunteers.

Call Volunteers Satisfactory.

"The volunteers—a dozen or more were society women—or, rather, débutantes, who were self-supporting," he said, "after four or six weeks, were very efficient. They were not seeking diplomas—merely working for the good of the cause. One of these nurses, a Newport girl, is now in France, and she has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for her efficiency.

"There is an evident shortage of physicians and nurses," said Dr. Goldwater. "Twenty-five years ago there were but 3,000 reporting. Five years ago there were 25,000 graduates annually from the medical schools. This year there were but 3,000. If the suggestion of a one-year interne course were adopted, on a basis of one for every twenty-five patients, there would be immediate need for 10,000 internes. The percentage of internes is constantly growing smaller."

The following resolution by the Rev. George F. Clover of St. Luke's Hospital was adopted:

"Resolved, That the hospital conference of the City of New York, believing the available supply of professional nurses to be insufficient to meet the present and future needs of the military and civil population, urges that timely arrangements be made for the training of a large reserve of nonprofessional nurses.

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Surgeon Generals of the army and navy, the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense, and the Nursing Department of the American Red Cross."

Wants President to Intervene.

Dr. Goldwater introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Whereas, Our country's increasing participation in the world war will necessitate, in ever-growing measure, the use of physicians and nurses by the army and navy, the enrollment of young men as combatants, and the employment of men and women of all ages in war industries;

"Whereas, The hospitals of New York City are experiencing grave and constantly growing difficulty in maintaining working forces adequate to their needs; and

"Whereas, The enforced closing of single departments is the prelude to the discontinuance of the work of entire institutions, unless remedial measures are instituted promptly; and

"Whereas, The future holds out no hope of relief except through the adoption by the Government of an intelligent program of conservation, which must concern itself with the uninterrupted training of physicians, nurses, and war nursing aids in numbers sufficient to meet both military and civic needs and with the supply of labor which is essential to the continued operation of civil hospitals; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the hospital conference of the City of New York urges the President of the United States to take such action as in his judgment will preserve the hospitals of the country from the further disruption of their organizations and the abandonment of their indispensable public tasks."

A resolution offered by Dr. Holmes of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital asking that hospital workers be placed in the second draft class was not favorably received, and it was withdrawn. Dr. Robert J. Wilson of the Willard Parker Hospital offered a substitute, which was adopted, calling for the appointment of a committee to draft a resolution embodying a scheme to protect the hospitals in their personnel. This will be presented to Congress.

Among those present at the meeting were: Dr. George O'Hanlon, Bellevue; Charles B. Grimshaw, Roosevelt; Charles F. Diehl, Flower; Dr. W. G. Nealley, Brooklyn City; M. H. Abbott, Lebanon; Miss Anna Remlin, St. Lawrence's; Dr. Frederick Gwyer, Lincoln; Dr. D. C. Jennings and Rev. Frederick M. Schneider, St. Catharine's Infirmary; Miss E. F. Rivington, Neurological Institute; Miss Sara Burns, Skin and Cancer; G. F. Holmes, Memorial; Dr. V. Holmes, Methodist Episcopal; J. H. Norris, Presbyterian; Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Mt. Sinai; Dr. Elizabeth Van Slyke, Woman's; Rev. George F. Clover, St. Luke's, and Reuben O'Brien, Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat.

INDICTMENTS START WAR ON PROFITEERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

land, Me.; Rochester, Worcester, Akron, Ohio; Albany, N. Y.; Alexandria, Va.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Bordentown, N. J.; Brazil, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Burlington, Vt.; Camden, N. J.; Canton, Ohio; Chicopee, Mass.; Concord, N. H.; Danbury, Conn.; South Easton, Mass.; East Rochester, N. Y.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Farmingdale, N. J.; Flint, Mich.; Freedom, Penn.; Fullerton, Penn.; Hagerstown, Md.; Harrison, N. J.; Holyoke, Mass.; Jackson, Mich.; Kingston, N. Y.; Lancaster, Ohio; Lockport, Ill.; Meriden, Conn.; Middletown, Conn.; Middletown, Penn.; Monroe, Mich.; Nashua, N. H.; Newtonville, Mass.; Norfolk, Va.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Peking, Ill.; Pensacola, Fla.; Peru, Ind.; Saratoga, N. Y.; Savannah, Ga.; Springfield, Mass.; Waltham, Mass., and Windsor, Vt.

Actually Got Some Contracts.

It was at almost the same hour that the raids were made that a Federal Grand Jury in Washington returned indictments charging conspiracy to obtain contracts under the illegal contingent fee plan against John Fleming, ex-Water Commissioner of Boston; John T. Cavanaugh, Eugene Sullivan, and Joseph Kohn, all of Boston. These men, it is charged, worked together in a mysterious, involved manner, persuading manufacturers to pay them commissions on contracts they obtained, representing that they had special influence with certain unnamed army officers and in some cases actually procuring the contracts and receiving their fees.

It was officially announced that these men were detected in their negotiations with B. A. Bittan, President of the Quaker City Raincoat Company, Philadelphia, who worked with Government agents in gathering evidence against them. They were arrested in Washington recently and are now at liberty under bond. The Government will make Bittan a test case, meanwhile taking action against others suspected of similar tactics.

Most of the raids today were made in the East, and a large proportion in New England. Only the offices of firms suspected of having entered into contingent fee agreements were entered. Officials pointed out that many of these may have made the arrangements without realizing their illegal nature, despite warnings issued early in April by the Department of Justice.

The entire direction of the campaign of detection of these contracts during the last few weeks has been in the hands of Assistant Attorney General Huston Thompson, who late today gave out this statement explaining the disclosures:

The Official Announcement.

"There are today a number of brokerage and contingent fee individuals and corporations in Washington, New York, and other cities who boldly circularize the manufacturers of the country, stating that they have close relationships with some or all of the departments of the Government, and in some instances influence with individuals in these departments, sinister in character, which give them power to obtain favorable contracts for their clients in consideration of commissions, which run from 2 to 10 per cent. of the amount of the contract.

"In a number of cases the contingent fee man has informed the manufacturer that the latter could not deal with the Government except through him, and that unless the manufacturer paid the contingent fee he could not get the contract.

"There are other instances where the manufacturer has sought the contract broker and requested him to obtain a contract for the manufacturer who willingly agreed to pay the commission. As Government contracts run into hundreds of millions, if the proceeds from a large number of them are shared with the contingent fee man, the amount of the commissions can be imagined.

"Shortly after the issuance of the statement of April 5, warning of the illegality of contract contingent fees, the Department of Justice officials became aware of an attempt by John Fleming, John T. Cavanaugh, Eugene Sullivan, and Joseph Kohn to obtain a contract for the manufacture of raincoats for the Quaker City Raincoat Company of Philadelphia through improper methods. The President of the company, B. A. Bittan, was called on the telephone by an unknown party, who told him that if he wanted to get any Government contracts he could do so by getting in touch with Joseph Kohn of Boston, who had inside information in Washington. He represented himself to be Kohn's brother, but refused to go to Bittan's place of business.

"Bittan immediately sought the advice of an officer in the Quartermaster's Department in Philadelphia, and was told to go to Washington and lay the matter before the proper authorities, which he did. Bittan began correspondence with Kohn in Boston, which led to subsequent events taking place in Washington.

Trapped in Washington Hotel.

"Under the direction of the Department of Justice, Bittan took rooms at a hotel in Washington, where he arranged to meet Fleming, Cavanaugh, and Sullivan. A contract was drawn up in which it was agreed that Bittan was to pay the other parties 5 per cent. commission on the contract about to be obtained, and 6 per cent. on all subsequent contracts so obtained. Bittan had been informed that he would receive a contract for about 100,000 raincoats.

"In addition to the percentage commission, they demanded $500 cash, asserting that the same was for an officer in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington. They also claimed that they had been under their influence and in their pay stationed in various purchasing departments of the Government and could obtain contracts wherever the Government was in the market.

"The $500 was paid by Bittan, and the transaction completed. Fleming, Cavanaugh and Sullivan were arrested, and the $500 was found on Fleming. Kohn was arrested in Boston. Today they were all indicted by the Grand Jury for conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States.

"Today a general search was made of the papers of hundreds of corporations in cities all over the United States who have contractual relations with the Government and who it is believed have obtained their contracts through contingent fee agents. A search also has been made of the papers of certain firms and corporations who acted in the capacity of contingent fee operators. The Government has been aided in its plan of investigating the whole situation through loyal and patriotic manufacturers who have volunteered information."

Assistant Attorney General Thompson explained that proof of the existence of an agreement to pay an agent a commission in case he obtains a contract for the manufacturer subjects the contract to repudiation by the Government, and makes it impossible for the holder of the contract to recover. This is equally true of contracts let originally to the commission agent and sublet to the actual manufacturer, since subletting is forbidden by law.

If a contingent fee agreement has been entered into, it need not be carried out, or, if payment already has been made, the Government is free to deduct the amount before settling for the goods ordered. This does not apply to orders obtained by bona fide salaried agents of manufacturing concerns, whose compensation in no way depends directly on their success in getting contracts.

Dealings Must Be Direct.

Mr. Thompson's statement explained that "there is no intention to interfere with legitimate relationships between manufacturers and the various departments of the Government over contracts, but the manufacturer must deal directly with the departments and not through middlemen or agents employed on a contingent fee basis. The Government through all its agencies is determined that money shall not be expended on contingent fees for brokerage contractors."

Secretaries Baker and Daniels have assigned the secret agents of their respective intelligence bureaus to assist the Department of Justice investigators. If army officers are found to have been subject to the influence charged by the men under indictment they will be cited for court martial.

Remedial steps are to be taken at once to prevent future fraud. War Department officials in charge of supervising contracts have under consideration a clause to be inserted in contracts specifically providing that the agreement shall be null if any fee is paid to an agent for its negotiation, or if it is sublet.

Investigation so far has not convinced officials that a large proportion of war orders are tainted with the contingent fee frauds, although if only a small percentage of the hundreds of thousands of contracts let within the last year are affected, the aggregate is enormous. To the extent that agents have made large fees, the Government has been mulcted out of money, officials say, inasmuch as contractors are believed to have added the commission fees to their bids.

At least four or five contractors' agencies exist openly in Washington, it is said, ready to accept commissions to negotiate contracts, and these are reported to have made huge profits within the last few months. Some are so organized as to indicate that they had the benefit of expert legal counsel.

In addition to these agencies, officials suspect that a number of men operating secretly, some in co-operation with others and some individually, maintain headquarters in Washington hotels and practice their profession slyly. Manufacturers who have been unable in the past to obtain contracts are said to have been their best customers, and in many cases the agents secured orders for their clients.

The identity of these agents has not been disclosed by the Government. Neither did the Department of Justice today make public the names of companies whose records were examined, since it wishes to avoid annoyance to firms which were ignorant of the significance of their action. There is nothing criminal in their conduct, it was pointed out.

Contract Totaling $800,000.

The men indicted today recently got a contract from one of the Government departments amounting to $800,000, on which, it is said, they received a contingent fee of 5 per cent. According to the Department of Justice, these contingent-fee men generally claim to have some friend in an office where he can favor them, and the circulars they send out feature strongly the possession of some secret and very valuable means of working their scheme. In not a few cases that have come to the attention of the Department of Justice the contingent-fee man has told the firm he approached that the contract could be obtained only by retaining this particular man because of certain relations which he sustained to the official who controlled the letting of the contract. It would be represented that the refusal of the manufacturer to make an arrangement or to pay the contingent fee asked would surely bar him from participating in Government business along his particular line.

A law believed to apply to present-day profiteering was passed during the civil war to meet a similar evil. This statute provides:

"That no contract or order or any interest therein shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties and that such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States is concerned."

This statute served to protect the Government against the operators who secured and sold or farmed out Government contracts.

Palais Royal

"New York's Supreme Restaurant"
B'WAY AT 48TH ST.
Dine or Sup Amid Distinction and Beauty.
Superlative Cuisine
Excellent Service
and
The Record-Breaking Revue
"Venus on Broadway"
With a Company of Fifty.
At 7:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.
The most elaborate production in New York.
No Extra Charge for Entertainment at Dinner.
Boxes and Tables Reserved by Telephone—Bryant 9410.

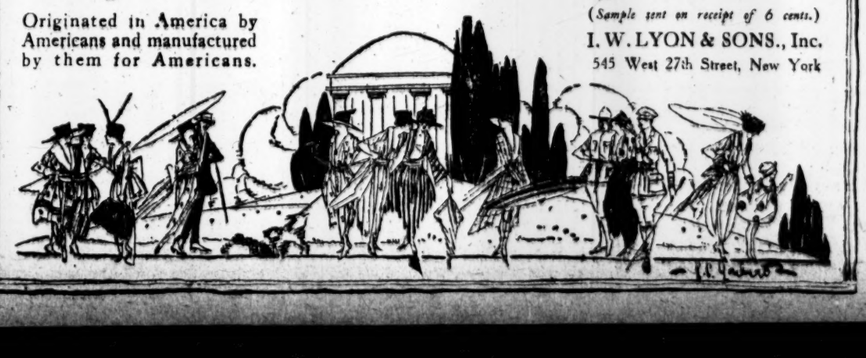
Start the Day *Safely* as Well as Correctly

DR. LYON'S was first chosen by those people who took pride in correctness of personal appearance. It has grown (for 50 years) in direct proportion to the tremendous development of that pride of Americans. Dr. Lyon's makes teeth white and fine, *safely* and correctly —*contains no drugs to do possible injury.*

As more and more people are realizing the advantages of correct personal appearance and dental safety, that a dentifrice is essential, the sales of Dr. Lyon's are increasing.

Both men and women are better satisfied after the familiar blue container has become part of their toilet accessories.

Dr. Lyon's
The Dentifrice that made fine teeth Fashionable
Powder Cream
(*Sample tent on receipt of 6 cents.*)
Originated in America by Americans and manufactured by them for Americans.
I. W. LYON & SONS., Inc.
545 West 27th Street, New York



NAMES RAILROAD MANAGERS

Regional Director Selects Executives for Lines Under His Control.

A. H. Smith, Eastern Regional Director of the Railroad Administration, yesterday appointed these General Managers for railroads under his jurisdiction:

E. M. Rine, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, office at New York.
J. J. Bernet, The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, office at Cleveland, Ohio.
T. F. Brennan, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, office at Rochester.
A. M. Barlow, Buffalo & Susquehonna Railroad, office at Buffalo.
J. H. Nuelle, New York, Ontario & Western Railway, office at Middletown, N. Y.
Morris Rutherford, Lehigh & Hudson River Railway, office at Warwick, N. Y.
R. H. Wilbur, Lehigh & New England Railroad, office at Philadelphia.
Richard O'Sullivan, Ulster & Delaware Railroad, office at Kingston, N. Y.
J. D. Hawks, Detroit & Mackinac Railway, office at Detroit, Mich.
B. A. Worthington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad, office at Indianapolis.
W. B. Wood, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, office at Grand Rapids, Mich.
H. C. May, Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway, office at La Fayette, Ind.
H. W. McMaster, Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, office at Cleveland.

These officers will have control over all departments and will report to the Regional Director.

COL. RUPPERT IN MOVIES.

Heads the Film Clearing House, a New Forwarding Service.

The incorporation of the Film Clearing House, an organization which will endeavor to eliminate much of the expense attaching to the present method of distributing motion pictures, is announced with Colonel Jacob Ruppert, part owner of the local American League baseball club, as its President. The venture marks Colonel Ruppert's entrance into the motion-picture field.

The Film Clearing House, it is explained, is expected to do the physical portion of the distributing work, which now requires some fifteen or twenty branch offices. The system proposed, which will be merely a forwarding service, is said to be now under consideration by the leading film exchanges.

Officers of the new organization, in addition to Colonel Ruppert, are Fred Dennett, Vice President and General Manager, and Asbel P. Pitch and William M. Seabury, Directors. Offices have been opened at 18 East Forty-first Street.

FEDERAL SUGAR EARNINGS.

Refiners Report $2,172,945 Profit, a Decline of $1,054,519.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company reports a profit of $2,172,945 in the year ended May 25, a decline of $1,054,519 from the unusually prosperous year of 1917. This was before accounting for $1,008,002 taxes, including the Federal war imposts, compared with $40,331 the year before. The surplus available for dividends amounted to $944,516, against $2,823,504. In terms of the common stock, the balance from which dividends were drawn was equal to $11.15 per share, compared with $39.30 in the preceding year.

The company disbursed $603,088 as dividends on both classes of stock, leaving a final surplus of $341,428 for the year, a decline of $2,280,708. The total surplus on May 25 was $5,007,448. The balance sheet issued yesterday showed that sugar on hand when the year ended was carried at $3,863,309, in contrast with $6,106,119 a year before.

American Window Glass Machine Company's Dividends.

PITTSBURGH, June 17.—Directors of the American Window Glass Machine Company, at a meeting here today, declared an initial dividend of $10 a share on the common stock, besides the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred. The company since the war began has paid to its stockholders all of the back dividends on the stock of the American Glass Company, as well as the preferred dividends of the American Window Glass Machine Company.

Clemenceau Spends Day at Front.

PARIS, June 17, (Havas Agency.)—Premier Clemenceau spent Sunday at the front. The Petit Journal says the Premier refused to talk, but that he smiled when he declined to discuss the situation.

BLANCHE RING AT PALACE.

She Returns to Vaudeville in New Songs—Al Herman Back.

The magnetic Blanche Ring, who has been absent from these parts for the better portion of two seasons, returned to the vaudeville stage at the Palace yesterday afternoon. Her portion of the entertainment was a quartet or so of new songs, sung with all of the "infectiousness" which this performer invariably puts into her work.

Al Herman, the best of vaudeville's entre nous comedians, is also back, and L. Wolfe Gilbert and Anatol Friedland singing their own compositions, hold down another spot. Still others are James Watts, an English comedian of the music-hall variety; the Ford sisters, Mabel and Dora, who offer an elaborate revue, and Gladys Clark and Henry Bergman, with new songs and dances.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Another Man's Shoes," a comedy by Laura Hinkley and Mabel Ferris, was produced by Frederic McKay last night at the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, with Lionel Atwill in the leading role. Others in the cast were Elsie Mackay, Sue MacManamy, Lucia Moore, Joyce Fair, Alice Fleming, Frederick Burton, Harry Ashford, William Powell, Phillip Leigh, Walter Young, and Charles M. Holly.

A trio of musical shows were transferred to new stages last night. "The Rainbow Girl" was moved from the New Amsterdam Theatre to the Gaiety, to make room for the "Follies"; "Fancy Free" was moved from the Casino Theatre to the Bijou, and "Oh, Lady! Lady!!" was transferred from the Princess to the Casino.

Elliott, Comstock & Gest announced yesterday that Florence Reed will continue in "The Wanderer" during the early part of next season. Following this engagement, according to A. H. Woods's announcement, Miss Reed will be seen as the star of "Roads of Destiny."

Patsy De Forrest has joined the cast of "Maytime" at the Broadhurst.

Edward Emery and Alice Lindahl have been engaged for "The Chinese Puzzle," which will soon be given its preliminary performances in Washington by William A. Brady.

The Actors' and Authors' Theatre will make two changes next week in its program of one-act pieces at the Fulton. "The Best Sellers" and "Nocturne" will be retained, and two new pieces, yet to be announced, which will be merely a forwarding service, and "Muggins." James Harrod last night replaced Harold Fowler in the cast of "Art's Rejuvenation."

Among those who will appear at the Astor Theatre next Sunday night at the performance in aid of the United States Tank Corps will be Rex Beach, Emma Whelen, Clifton Crawford, Dorothy Dickson and Carl Hyson, Holbrook Blinn, Alice Brady, and Ann Wheaton.

Dorothy Gish, who plays the part of the Little Disturber in D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," appeared at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre at the matinee and evening exhibitions of the film and spoke from the stage to a large audience.

MUSIC NOTES.

Enrico Caruso is to sing at Ocean Grove, N. J., on July 27, when a special concert has been arranged for the Italian tenor by H. E. Johnston.

Walter Damrosch sailed from an American port for France on Saturday, to lead for the Y. M. C. A. an orchestra tour provided by H. H. Flagler.

Marcia Van Dresser, Charles Cooper, and Tom Dobson will appear at Briarcliff Manor on June 29 for the American Friends of Musicians in France.

The Duncan Dancers, with George Copeland, pianist, will appear at Carnegie Hall, June 27, 28 and 29, before a tour of the Eastern army camps.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE 42 St. West
POP. MATS. WED. & SAT.
THIS ATTRACTION HAS NO DEALINGS WHATSOEVER with TICKET AGENCIES
TONIGHT at 8:10 SHARP
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
FIRST POP. MAT. TOMORROW
ALL SEATS FROM A TO Z ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF ZIEGFELD 11:30 MIDNIGHT FROLIC ALL TABLES AT BOX OFFICE.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Prices 50c to $2.00, except Sat. Nights, $2.50.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S RADIANT MUSICAL COMEDY.
THE RAINBOW GIRL
LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE
GEO. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
THE KISS BURGLAR
A SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
GOING UP The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.
GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK Presents Himself in
HITCHY-KOO 1918
with LEON ERROL, IRENE BORDONI, CHORUS OF FORTY UNDER 30
FULTON 46 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
ACTORS & AUTHORS THEATRE presents
5 HITS { 2 ONE-ACT PLAYS, 1 CHARACTER DANCE, 2 OPERETTAS
CORT 48TH ST., E. of B'WAY. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
FLO-FLO "Liveliest Musical Show in Town."
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. POP. MAT. TOM'W.
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL.
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with FLORENCE MOORE.
CONSERVATION FOOD SHOW
See how you can help win the war
Under auspices of National League for Women's Service.
Grand Central Palace June 14-22
Lex. Ave. & 45th St. 25c (Children 10c)
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BLANCHE RING, Fozzi Sisters, Gilbert & Friedland, Al Herman, Nhus Payne, others, and Clark & Bergman.
B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE FRITZI SCHEFF, Pat Rooney & Marion Bent, Franklyn Ardell, Leon & Co., Sylvia Clark, 4th.
B'WAY & 96 ST.
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
PETTICOAT MINSTRELS,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PUBLIC UTILITY CREDIT.

THE ANNALIST tabulates maturities of public utilities during the next six months to a total of $105,000,000, and more than half are those of New York City transit companies. The extremity of the public utilities is such that their appeal for relief cannot long be passed back and forth between the banks and the War Finance Corporation. There is no such relief possible for them as for the railways by the summary action of the Director General in raising rates 25 per cent. at one blow. The rates of public utilities are subject to regulation by the States, as in the case of the railways, but without the Federal limitations of oppression which did not save the railways. Moreover, the public utility rates are regulated more confusingly. They are regulated both by State laws and by local ordinances. Also, they are regulated by commissions and by franchise contracts. Often these concurrent methods of regulation conflict, and none of them has been motived by concern for prosperity of the utilities. It is necessary to raise the credit of these utilities more for the sake of winning the war and for the accommodation of their patrons than in tenderness for them.

In that respect their case stands on all fours with the case of the railways. Like the railways, they are supplying the public with their greatest service at the time that their credit is at the lowest ebb. It has been put in evidence before the Public Service Commission of this State that up-State companies have increased their gross earnings 65 per cent., but their net has decreased 70 per cent. Passengers carried increased 53 per cent., but expenses increased 67 per cent. Taxes increased 124 per cent. A tabulation of 100 companies operating throughout the United States shows that their gross earnings, the measure of their service, increased each year for the last ten, but their dividends have dwindled. In this State, outside this city, 1 per cent. of the bonds issued were in receivership in 1915, 15 per cent. in 1916, and the record is not yet at its worst. Naturally, as in the case of the railways, the facilities are no longer furnished. In 1909, 150 miles of electric railway were put into operation; in later years the mileage was less by degrees, until in 1916 growth ceased and ten miles were torn up.

These facts have several bearings. They ought to convince the users of these facilities that they are in the way of losing them unless they pay the cost of furnishing them. They have already convinced the banks that it is not prudent for them to overload themselves with credit of that sort. The mass is too great. The quality is not of the sort suitable for commercial banks. The credit wanted is for years, not months, and the credit is not of a self-liquidating sort. These public utilities produce service only, and the price of the service has been fixed by those hostile to the utilities. No commercial bank can or should take such risks. It is for that reason that the War Finance Corporation was created, and now it seems to sidestep, or at least to hesitate. It thinks that the utilities should increase their credit before being accommodated. So they should. But the corporation was created just because the credit was depreciated and needed Government help to correct Government injustice.

Fortunately, progress has been made along these lines. Within a few months increased fares have been allowed to more than 100 companies in 25 States, not including New York. Probably over a longer time hundreds of fare increases have been allowed. The procession was led by the cities where the low fare program was most popular, in cities like Cleveland, Detroit, and others, where the politicians promised what was popular, and the people suffered for believing them. It is not agreeable to say that New York should do like the other cities. Payment for transfers, or payment of higher fares, is an unwelcome burden, but less so than deterioration of the services only less necessary to city life than water or food or clothing. The banks are right in refusing to burden themselves with the credit of the public utilities. The War Finance Corporation is right in saying that the regulators of the utilities should reverse their policy as a condition of the corporation's helping the cripples. The extra pennies will be a grievous burden to many, but that is a less evil than persistence in a process of contraction which has promise, or threat, of results rivaling the inflation of prices of which we hear so much.

WESTERN UNION'S LABOR POLICY.

The Western Union's reply to the President regarding its policy toward labor unions is yet to be published, but it is necessary to assume that it is one of acquiescence in the award of the War Labor Board. That should be so, irrespective of the merits of the case in ordinary times. These are war times, and a telegraph strike for any reason surely would not help in winning the war, no matter how wrong the strikers might be, or how right the position of the company. Simple hesitation in the acceptance of the finding of a board appointed and acting in the public interests shows an attitude and temper which would be obnoxious in the case of the union, and is more so in the case of the company. Capital ought to be more willing, as it is more able, to show submission to findings unwelcome to it than those who are obliged to consider their daily necessities.

The company further puts itself in the wrong when it formally announces that membership in any particular labor organization is regarded by the company as indicating a preference for membership in the union rather than for continuance of employment by the company. This also is not a question of the merits of the case. Even if the union has a bad strike record, the men have a right to belong to it, or to any other union of their choice. The company's union might be a better union, conceivably, but the company has no more right to compel membership in its union than the obnoxious union has to compel membership in itself. The company sees that the union is wrong in that so clearly that the company also ought to be able to see the weakness of its own position, so like that of the obnoxious union.

There are other points open to discussion at another time, and with something to be said on either side, but the points of submission to Government wartime leadership, and of conceding freedom of selection of a union, are not now arguable. Until the contrary appears, it is not to be assumed that the union will strike, or that the War Labor Board will neglect to control the union as it controls the companies. The pressure of public opinion will support the War Labor Board against both sides of the dispute, not because it prejudges either party, or is indifferent to the merits of the case, but because there is no safety in any other procedure. Once the standard of opposition is raised, disorganization and demoralization are begun, and there can be no greater calamity than such conduct in the face of the enemy. These remarks apply equally to any union and to any company. It is only by accident that it is necessary to declare them specifically in the case of the Western Union, and a different conclusion might be reached at another time. But the relations of employers and workers in wartime are abnormal, and concessions are expected from both alike.

THE FEDERAL BANKS AND THE TAX PAYMENTS.

In yesterday's TIMES several leading bankers paid tribute to the Federal Reserve system's services in facilitating the collection of three billions of taxes without strain upon the banks or the money market. Mr. VANDERLIP, Mr. FREW, Mr. CURTIS alike expressed the surprise of bankers themselves at the perfection of the co-operation between the Treasury and the banks generally. All had prepared for assisting borrowers, who did not borrow to pay taxes to anything like the total expected. Only some $700,000,000 of tax money was due here, but, if there were to be any strain anywhere, it ought to have been at the centre where more taxes were payable than anywhere else, and where more than two billions already had been contributed to sundry other war funds.

It cannot be said that there was less strain here than elsewhere, for the reason that no strain at all is reported. That financial miracle would have been impossible under our old national bank system, even with the help of the Clearing Houses. It would have been impossible because there would have been no way of offsetting debits and credits in the manner which alone made last week's operation possible. Nor does the tax operation stand alone. Within the last six weeks, about a billion a week has been found in the money market, not far from the Government's total monthly expenditure under the greatest demands it has ever known. That would have been impossible under the old system of thousands of banks, each with its own reserves, and no relation between either the banks or the reserves.

The massing of the reserves of all banks under one competent control is the explanation of the feat. Massing of reserves was the central feature of Senator ALDRICH'S proposal, which developed into the Federal Reserve system, although a hard fate deprived its author of the credit, and even of the knowledge that the seed he planted had reached such ample fruitage. Nor should all the credit be given to the system. A bad plan well executed may produce good results, but also a good plan may be so badly administered that its benefits cannot be realized. The administration of the Federal system is entitled to mention in connection with the Treasury. Both deserve and have the country's confidence that they will be equal to all demands.

The absence of strain is proof that our money market now has what banks are accustomed to call "hidden reserves." The reference is not to the incomplete utilization of the gold reserves, the greatest ever gathered, but to the acceptance system, which gave British banking its giant's strength, and which is yet in its infancy with us. It is odd that our business men are so indisposed to use what has such capacity of accommodation for them. They are now behind the banks, just as our banks used to be behind business men. They have forgotten that acceptances were once favored by them, and have a wrong idea that there is something foreign about the acceptance system. The system of open accounts displaced the system of acceptances as one result of the civil war, and it is not an importation, like the Federal system. We did import that, and so improved it that now those from whom we took some of its features have discussed adopting some of our improvements. The old slur that we could not have central banking because there were no American bankers has been so thoroughly disproved by recent events that it can be recalled only with a smile.

THRIFT TO SAVE THE NATION.

After a Liberty Loan campaign, a War Savings Stamp campaign—how can it be otherwise? For the stay-at-homes, the noncombatants, this war is one contribution of money after another, according to one's means and capacity for earning. The man or woman who flinches, who is not willing to make loans to the Government until it hurts, is either a poor kind of patriot, or is ignorant about the issues of the war and does not realize what defeat would mean for the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," as we are fond of calling the United States of America.

Morally, the Government, which drafts the manhood of the country to fight its battles, has a right to draft the money of the country, no matter in whose possession it may be, in order to organize victory. But the Government commandeers nobody's savings, seizes nobody's fortune. It raises revenue by taxation, for its very existence is at stake; beyond that it borrows from the people and pledges itself to return principal with interest. It asks, it does not exact. If the Government benefits by receiving more money for the successful prosecution of the war, the citizen who lends the money will be the greater beneficiary in the end, upon the return of peace. If any man or woman who has invested in a Liberty bond or bought War Savings Stamps asks, "Why should I do more?" the answer is that new contributions may win the war, the lack of them may lose it. The war may be won in the "last fifteen minutes," to quote the old lion of France, CLEMENCEAU. Upon the soul of every American lies this solemn duty, (we quote from a stirring British appeal to a people who have suffered far more from the hardships of the war than Americans have, or perhaps ever will suffer):

> As a measure of your belief in the Right, as a token of your reverence for the Fallen, as an earnest of your resolve that your Effort shall be redoubled, Waste Nothing, Save All You Can, and Lend these Savings to the Nation.

The War Savings Stamp "drive," which continues to, and includes, June 28, proclaimed by President WILSON as National War Savings Day, will close a campaign to raise $2,000,000,000. Some districts throughout the Union are up with their quota and "over the top." New York City is not yet on the honor list, and has some distance to go. Until Friday of this week the efforts of many thousands of volunteers in all the trades and industries will be directed to forming societies pledged to practice economy in all things and to buy Thrift and War Savings Stamps with the money laid by. Beginning on Friday next, War Savings pledges will be solicited from individuals who have not joined one of these societies. In his proclamation the President urged:

> That our people everywhere pledge themselves to the practice of thrift; to serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war; to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind, and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency.

Save to win the war, not only in the interval before June 28, which is dedicated to the purchase of interest-drawing stamps, but thereafter until the end of the war! There will be more Liberty Loans to take, and more War Savings Stamps to buy. If there is anything certain under the sun, it is that the American people will fail to lend the Government the money it needs to carry on the war, unless they practice thrift, more thrift, and still more thrift. There is one thing only less certain, and that is that in the period of industrial stabilizing after the war the American people will need the money they have lent the Government more than they feel the need of it now. For the first time in their lives, thousands of Americans are saving money, or have saved it, to invest in Government securities. While the nation is being saved they are being educated to set aside something for a rainy day. The economic victory will go hand in hand with the military victory. There could be no more inspiring spectacle in a democracy, no surer guarantee of the perpetuation of these States under a Government of law and order and a Government of ideals.

IS IT FANATICISM?

The Dry statesmen on the Senate Committee on Agriculture are said to be still bent on thrusting into the Emergency Food bill a "rider" ordaining prohibition for the period of the war. These gentlemen learn slowly; or are they trying to "save their face"? Mr. WILSON'S views as to the insertion of riders in appropriation bills have been too recently expressed to be forgotten.

This is a highly "moral" rider, to be sure, in the estimation of the Drys. They seem determined to force prohibition, by hook or by crook. Is it through burning zeal, or is it with an eye to Dry votes in their home States, that these austere moralists forget to be economists? From the various taxes now imposed upon spirituous and malt liquors and wines, the Treasury gets an annual revenue of some $700,000,000. This amount will be increased as the taxes are screwed up in the new Revenue bill. The Drys propose to throw these millions away, they calmly set about to destroy American viticulture.

The country would be flooded with "forty-rod" whisky, but the worst result of their pernicious activity, if they should be successful in their efforts, would be the irritation, the dissension, the division that would be created causelessly and wantonly, when unity and concentration on our one cardinal purpose should prevail. If the Dry statesmen, or some of them, may be judged by this legislation to which they are devoted, in their minds it is the war against alcohol, and not the war against Germany, that is the more important.

STRANGLING PUBLICITY.

The Government of the United States stands today in the extraordinary position of calling, on the one hand, for the utmost publicity for its industrial program, the conservation of food and other essential products, the floating of its great war loans, and the stimulation generally of patriotic support of the war, and on the other, through the action of Congress and the Post Office Department, of deliberately cutting down the newspaper circulation on which so much of this publicity must depend, through insistence upon a scheme of second-class postal rates by zones, establishing rates in the outer zones that, in the case of the bulk of mail circulation, will be prohibitive, and frankly declaring that, through these methods, it proposes to reduce the volume of published material that the mails will be permitted to carry.

The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and other Government heads have written warm letters to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and to other similar bodies, expressing appreciation of the great service rendered by the newspapers to the Government during the war period. In a thousand ways the newspapers are called on from day to day by representatives of the Government to continue that service. In order to increase the facility with which the Government gets this material before the public—through the newspapers—Mr. CREEL'S bureau asks Congress for $2,000,000 for a single year. Not only this bureau, but many other Government agencies are spending great sums for the circulation of reports, pamphlets, bulletins, and other franked material intended eventually to get before the public through the newspapers. On top of all this comes the insistence of Congress—supported by the Post Office Department—that the rates of carrying both newspapers and periodicals shall be increased from 50 to several hundred per cent. above the rates under which the newspapers are enabled to use the mails today, and thus to do the things for which the Government so warmly thanks them. The present common countrywide rate of 1 cent a pound for both newspapers and periodicals, upon which the present great business of the Post Office Department has been built up, is to go from a minimum of 1¼ cents a pound—a little later to 1½ cents—in the zones immediately surrounding the office of publication, to a maximum that would run from something like 6 cents a pound where the news and advertising sections are in equal proportion, to higher still where the advertising portions fill more than half an issue. The rates for the zones between are graded according to distance, and will, very naturally, as they rise, decrease circulation correspondingly.

In striking contrast to the amazing policy of our Government, the Government of Canada, desiring, as our Government professes to desire, the widest publicity for its war propaganda, has reduced its former common rate of half a cent a pound to a quarter of a cent. For a quarter of a cent a pound newspapers may be sent today from Toronto or Montreal to Vancouver, to London, to Sydney, or anywhere else where the British flag floats.

It is the contention of the Postmaster General, and of some members of Congress, that the second-class material has been carried by the Government "at a loss"; that the present legislation is intended to turn some part of that loss into gain. As a matter of fact, as has repeatedly been shown, the Government itself stands no loss at all in the carrying of second-class material. The department for the fiscal year of 1917 showed a profit over everything of $12,229,000. The four classes of mail are really interdependable and serve each other. The second and third class, with the tremendous volume of advertising that they carry, develop a large proportion of the business of the first and fourth. Those who pay what upon the books of the Post Office Department is called "profit" on first class—that is, on letters—are, incidentally, the users of the second-class mail. If, therefore, there is any "loss" in the second-class service, the Post Office patrons cover it themselves. The Government stands no loss at all, but actually turns in a profit on the consolidated postal business.

Even if there were a Government loss, the amount of the outlay would represent the cost of a Government service to the people, and not a profit to newspapers.

The cry constantly raised that the newspapers derive a "subsidy" from the second-class rates has no basis of proof. The newspapers long ago adjusted their business to the lower rates. They charge the subscriber only what the Government charges them. In a sense, they collect the rate for the Government. They cannot, of course, with the tremendous pressure of mounting expense for white paper and for everything else that goes into the making of a newspaper, stand themselves the burden of increased postal charges. They must, therefore, pass to the subscriber the new rate, just as they pass the present rate. Experience has invariably shown that, where there are substantial increases of this sort, a large proportion of subscriptions are canceled, and circulation goes down. This can be the only significant consequence of what the Government is doing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Choice Between Two Needs.

Bitter complaint is made by the mine operators in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania that their labor force has been seriously depleted by the drafting of their workers into the army. In other words, they complain that the draft is not "selective" in the sense of leaving behind men who by reason of training are necessary for the carrying on of an industry that is as essential to the conduct of the war as is the hurrying of large forces to the front in France.

That coal mining is such an industry cannot be questioned, and it is no wonder that the operators insist that the fuel situation is one that would be better met by pushing production than by a use of coal so sparing that the whole economic condition of the country will be disturbed. It is right for them to take that view of the problem. But when some of their representatives visited General CROWDER in Washington last week, and begged him to consider the labor needs of the coal mines, while he admitted the truth of their contentions, he called their attention to another and even more serious state of affairs. As quoted by The Scranton Republican, he said:

> Do you realize that my job is to raise an army that will win the war? Do you know that General PERSHING is urgently asking for more men to stem the German horde that is slowly battering its way to the gates of Paris? Do you realize that right now American boys are fighting for their very lives against odds on the bloody fields of France? I want to help you and I realize your position in this matter, but I must first of all listen to the call of those across the sea who need our men, and need them more than they ever needed anything in all this world.
>
> We must win this war. There can be no turning back. Upon my shoulders, to a large extent, rests the responsibility of victory or defeat. The army comes first—everything else comes after.

General CROWDER also told the coal men that the remedy for their labor scarcity was so to extend the draft ages as to include all between 18 and 55. That would make possible a really selective draft, he said, and it would also prevent the present competition between the draft boards and the recruiting stations—a competition which he regretted so deeply that he wished the recruiting stations could all be abolished!

They Will Not Vote as Women.

Study of the new enrollment figures only emphasizes what has long been the contention and hope of all except the machine politicians—that no more in the future than in the past is there going to be such a thing as "the woman vote." This is not to prophesy that the women are not going to exercise their suffrage privilege. They will—not all of them at first, of course, but in time an approach to all as close as in the case of men. That, however, will not be a "woman vote" in the sense of that term as used by the "leaders" who have been figuring with mingled joy and fear on the existence of a compact group of voters, acting together with the same motives for the same objects and ready to compromise and trade in the fashion so familiar and so dear to the old-fashioned political boss.

The fact is that the women are going to disagree among themselves as much as men do, and there is at least a chance that, when one of them runs for office, her appeal for support because she is a woman will be more effective with her brother than with her sister voters. Between women, feminine wiles, innocent or other, will be largely wasted or worse, while they will probably "work" with men till the end of time. At any rate, one can confidently and happily expect the wiles to do so, for when they do not the world will be in a way bad indeed.

The enrollment figures must be especially disappointing to the Prohibitionists. They counted, and altogether not without reason, on large accessions to their numbers when women could vote, but their gain is disproportionately small in comparison with those of the other parties. Were it not for previous experiences in other States, this would be more surprising, for, on "general principles," as the saying is, women ought to be much more antagonistic to alcohol and all its works than men are. As a matter of fact, they seemingly are not, and quite as often view the demon with an indifferent or even an affectionate eye. They are moved by the same arguments, pro and con, and in the same way, while all of them proclaim the glories and virtues of temperance, a majority apparently recoil from prohibition.

Even Heroes Like Amusement.

Those of us who feel—as all of us do feel, a good deal of the time—that constant solemnity is most becoming while the war lasts, could not have read the article in THE TIMES yesterday about ELSIE JANIS at the front in France without realizing that, just as the soldiers can still appreciate the lighter side of life, so we are not ill employed when we help to bring that side within their reach. Whether or not we have a right to amuse ourselves, now and then, is another question, the answer to which depends, probably, on the extent and the success of our efforts in other directions.

In other words, anything that we can justify to the men on the firing line is apt to be all right. Miss JANIS had her remarkable welcome within sound of the cannon, not because she showed the appreciation of war's seriousness, which she presumably has, but because she distracted the minds of the soldiers for the moment from their hardships and their dangers and reminded them that the joys of other days have not yet vanished from the earth.

Few are as competent to do that as she, but there are others who can help in the performance of the same task. Without the compulsion of a selective draft, she is "in the war" and doing what she can do best to hurry the day of victory.

COL. HARVEY SPEAKS HIS MIND

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has never been printed in the history of the world a newspaper equal to THE NEW YORK TIMES of today. Every day to me it is an amazement of efficiency. I only wish that—but, good Lord, I am not going to spoil a sincere compliment. GEORGE HARVEY.

New York, June 14, 1918.

Loyal Aliens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was deeply stirred by a demonstration of the loyalty of some of our so-called alien people today. I am constantly impressed by the very large congregation which I notice as I have occasion to pass the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church situated on Seventh Street near Second Avenue. The United States flag has been flying from it for a year; today the facade was generously and very tastefully decorated with a number of these. In addition, there was a very large proclamation in English. I crossed the street in order to read it, and wish that I could give it in full. It began with a brief statement of the events and consequences of July 4, 1776. Then it proceeded to say that this church was composed of people from nations which much later had found their way to this land of freedom and privilege, and that they were now devoted in their allegiance thereto. In token of this they announce their intention of manifesting this feeling by a patriotic celebration of the coming Fourth of July, and call for the co-operation of all their people. The list of signatures I can neither pronounce nor spell. I spoke to several of the crowd who were in front of the church, expressing my interest and approval, which were heard with appreciation. One man said to me, "They cannot all read English, but there are people to explain it to them." This does not sound like any hyphenated Americanism! E. M. O.

New York, June 16, 1918.

No German in Iowa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While we in the East are discussing in abstractions the desirability of suppressing German language newspapers and other media of expression of disloyalty, wisdom has come to us from the West. Governor W. L. Harding of Iowa has taken the bull by the horns and issued a proclamation by which it becomes a law that "English should and must be the only medium of instruction in public, private, denominational, and other similar schools. Conversation in public places, on trains, and over the telephone should be in the English language. All public addresses should be in the English language. Let those who cannot speak or understand the English language conduct their religious worship in their homes." This breathes the right spirit, and the Governor of the State of Iowa is to be commended for his sound sense, courage, and loyalty. Let others follow his excellent example. WESTERNER.

New York, June 14, 1918.

THE MODERN WAR-GOD.

(Adapted from "The Vanity of Human Wishes.")

On what foundation stands the warrior's pride,
How just his hopes, let Scythian Khan decide:
A frame of adamant, a soul of fire,
No dangers fright him and no horrors tire;
O'er love, o'er fear, extend his wide domain,
Unconquer'd lord of pleasure and of pain;
No joys to him pacific sceptres yield,
War sounds the trump, he rushes to the field;
Behold surrounding Kings their powers combine,
And one capitulate, and one resign;
Peace courts his hand, but spreads her charms in vain;
"Think nothing gain'd," he cries, "till naught remain,
On Freedom's Walls till Prussian standards fly,
And all be mine beneath the vaulted sky!"

The march begins in military state,
And nations on his eye suspended wait;
He comes, nor want, nor pledge, his course delay—
Hide, blushing glory, hide, then, Belgium's Day!

* * * * * *

And will not Chance at length her error mend?
Will not subverted empire mark his end?
Will friendly monarchs give the fatal wound?
Or hostile millions press him to the ground?
His fall is destined to a barren strand,
A petty fortress, and a "No Man's Land";
He leaves a name at which the world grows pale,
To point a moral or adorn a tale.
No grass will grow where once his horse has trod—
This blighting Scythian Mars—the Scourged of God!

J. B. RAGAN.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN VLADIVOSTOK.

Recognized by the Allies, with Allied Forces Under Its Command, It Could Save Russia.

By LEO PASVOLSKY,
Editor Russkoye Slovo and The Russian Review.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 14 you quoted me as saying at the luncheon of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense that the best way to unite Russia against the Bolsheviki and against Germany is to re-establish the Provisional Government at Vladivostok. I take this opportunity for stating at some length the considerations that have led me to the belief that this is the best way to help Russia.

Months have passed since the Bolshevist coup d'état in Petrograd swept away the institutions of government that were recognized by the whole world as the Government of Russia. But it has not succeeded in bringing Russia a new centre of governmental authority that would be recognized by the whole world. Instead of a Government of Russia, separate Governments were formed in Great Russia, in Little Russia, in Siberia, on the Don, in the Caucasus, and so on without end. But not one of them has been recognized by the nations of the world. Even the Teutons do not recognize either the Bolshevist Government in Great Russia or the Ukrainian Government in Little Russia, although they had concluded peace with them. This lack of recognition is plainly evident from the actions of the Germans in Great Russia and in Ukrainia.

Having deprived Russia of a national and recognized Government, the Bolshevist rule has led Russia away from the road that leads to democracy and prosperity, and has brought the country into the tight corner of anarchy, complete disorganization, and a violent subjugation of the different parts of Russia to the will of foreigners, the Teutons. Centres of Teutonic influence have been formed in two great component parts of Russia, in Great Russia and Little Russia. The so-called Governments of these territories are really such centres of Teutonic influence. And as Russia becomes weaker and weaker under the heavy cross of her misfortunes, these sinister influences press harder and heavier with their iron-shod heel against the breast of the suffering country.

The Bolshevist coup d'état and seven months of the Bolshevist rule had swept away the beginnings of a democratic order that was just coming into existence. They brought nothing to take their place. The hastily concocted "Soviet Russia" has existence only in the imagination of the Bolshevist leaders. As far as the rest of the world is concerned, there exists in Russia only the Russian people that has been, for the time being, deprived of its Government and of its form as a State.

If things in Russia be permitted to take their own course, it can be predicted almost with mathematical exactness that the pendulum of Russia's political situation, which has now swung out to the extreme limits of anarchy, will swing back and may reach the extreme limits of autocracy and political reaction. It is necessary to stop it half way. It must pause where it stood before the Bolsheviki came. Russia must return to the political situation which existed in November of the past year. This would be neither regression nor a political reaction. Russia has lost her way; has gone astray. She must find her right road again, return to it, and follow it.

It is necessary to create a new national centre around which all the creative elements of the people will be able to gather. Such a centre must be opposed both to the German influences which are spreading so rapidly and so successfully today and to the inevitable swing of the Russian political pendulum in the direction of political reaction. Such a national centre can find its strength only if it has behind it the sovereign will of the Russian people expressed through the Constituent Assembly.

In other words, it is necessary to re-establish the institution of Provisional Government, which was temporarily destroyed by the coming of the Bolsheviki. It is necessary to re-establish the Provisional Government as the temporary executor of the sovereign rights of the Russian people, as an institution of governmental authority responsible to the Constituent Assembly, which must be convoked as soon as possible and elected freely without any pressure from any side.

Russia has lost the road of the legal succession of governmental authority. She must return to this road. The Provisional Government that existed at the beginning of November had held in trust the sovereign rights of the Russian people that had reverted to it from the hands of the hereditary monarch. The Provisional Government had appointed no successor to itself, and had relinquished its rights to no one. By virtue of the succession of governmental authority, the institution of the Provisional Government still exists. And with its physical re-establishment Russia will again enter upon a road of state life, instead of shaking along the direction of political demagogy and irresponsible experimentation that have already brought her to a tight corner.

It is plain that in those parts of Russia where the Teutonic influences are strong and are becoming stronger every day, it would be very difficult to establish a truly Russian centre, honestly and sincerely interested in re-creating Russia on the basis of complete independence and the triumph of democracy. The new Russian centre must have an opportunity for making its first step in a part of Russia which is still free from the enemy's heel. Its establishment must be placed in close connection with the possibility of the widest co-operation with the powerful friends of that Russia which strives toward the triumph of the world democracy over the mediaeval Prussianism. From this point of view the best place for the re-establishment of the Provisional Government is Vladivostok.

Through this port for four years past the allied help had come to Russia. Through it it will be easiest to assure Russia a free communication with the Allies and of the possibility of their bringing effective aid to the new governmental centre. And from Vladivostok the influence of the new Government will spread along the great Siberian railway into the very heart of stricken and prostrate Russia.

The new Government will need troops from the very start. Its authority and its effectiveness will depend entirely upon the military forces at its disposal. And this military strength must come from three sources.

In the first place, there must be formed in the United States legions of Russian volunteers. Even if not very numerous, these detachments would be the foundation of the army, which must gather in Russia itself around the standards of a truly Russian Government. Even today thousands of men rally around the standard raised by General Semenov. And Semenov has no authority at all from the point of view of international relation. These troops in Russia herself must be the second source of the military strength that is necessary for the new Provisional Government.

The third source is an expeditionary force of the Allies. But this force must be placed at the disposal of the new Russian Government. To send allied troops to Russia acting on their own initiative would be intervention into Russia's internal affairs. But the placing of an international army at the disposal of the Russian Government would be an act that cannot be interpreted except as a friendly one, designed to serve the true interests of the Russian people. The sending of this expedition to Russia must be accompanied by a solemn recognition of a new Provisional Government by the Allies. This is most important also for the authority of the new Government in Russia herself.

Moreover, the formation and the recognition of the new Provisional Government must be accompanied by the immediate sending of civilian relief to Russia. And extensive organization of such relief in those parts of Russia which would gradually come under the influence of the new Government would be a tremendous psychological factor in drawing the sympathies of the population to the side of the new Government. Russia's misfortunes and sufferings have now assumed such an elemental character that it is inevitable that there should not rapidly grow a spirit of resentment against those who are responsible for these misfortunes, the Bolsheviki and the Germans. This is plainly evident from such facts as the burning of grain in the Ukraine in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Teutons. The information that in the regions controlled by the new Government life is easier and substantial aid is rendered cannot but spread lightning-like throughout the country. It will be the best method of propaganda in favor of the new Government.

It will certainly not be necessary to have many troops in order to occupy and hold Siberia. The key to Siberia is, of course, the railway. And if 60,000 Czechoslovaks could occupy in a few days almost 1,500 miles of it and still continue to proceed forward, a force, not much greater, working at the other end, could very soon join hands with these troops, and the whole of Siberia would be in the hands of the new Government. And Siberia would be a splendid base for operations in the other parts of Russia where, of course, conditions similar to those in Siberia also exist.

It is said sometimes that the sending of allied troops to Russia will push Bolshevist Russia into the embrace of Germany. But is it possible that Russia should be subjected still more to the rule of Germany's mailed fist than has already been done by the Bolsheviki when they destroyed the sources of Russia's national strength? Moreover, it is a fact that the Murman railroad in the north is guarded by the French and the British troops, and yet no one would say that this was even a remote cause of Germany's domination in Russia.

A struggle against both the Bolsheviki and the Germans is inevitable in Russia. Russia cannot be reborn unless this struggle takes place. Only after passing through the fire of such a struggle can Russia again become unified, free, and powerful. And in order to make this struggle possible, it is necessary not only to re-create the Russian front, but also to bring into existence the governmental centre that would direct and organize this front. The creation of such a front seems entirely possible. Its establishment opens the widest outlook. It will undoubtedly force the Germans to bring a part of their troops from the west back to the east. And if, with a concentration of all their forces in the west, the Germans have been unable to force a victory, what will they be able to do when a part of those troops will have to go back to the east?

But the establishment of the front is impossible without the re-establishment of the Provisional Government. There are enough Russian statesmen already abroad who had taken more or less active part in the work of the Provisional Government to go to Vladivostok and realize a plan of this kind. In the meantime, they can enter into the necessary negotiations with the allied Governments and, once in Siberia, gather around themselves those of the Russian leaders who are still in Russia.

The German "woodcutter" is working post-haste in his efforts to cut down the tree of Russia's State. Splinters of this formerly mighty tree are flying to all sides. But it is still possible to save the giant from complete destruction, if only action is taken quickly and energetically.

This is indeed the time for a struggle for Russia. If Russia is saved for civilization, it will be easier for the whole world to struggle for the triumph of the idea of democracy; it would bring nearer the hour of that triumph.

And in order to achieve this it is necessary to create in Russia conditions in which the people of Russia could rally again around the watchwords of the great Russian revolution that had pronounced the sovereign will of the united Russian people the supreme governmental authority; the Constituent Assembly, the channel through which that will can be expressed, and the Provisional Government, the temporary executive of that authority.

Those principles must be restored to their estate, for only then can Russia be saved and the whole world relieved of the horrible danger that threatens it through the consummation of the Russian tragedy.

And so far as the Allies are concerned, I should urge, as an immediate step, the creation of an Allied Commission for Russian affairs, which ought to sit in Washington and in whose hands would be concentrated all the facilities for working out the policies concerning Russia. In close co-operation with the reconstructed government of Russia, such a commission could be highly instrumental in co-ordinating the efforts of the Allies in their consummation of the German defeat through a simultaneous attack in the east and in the west.

LEO PASVOLSKY.

New York, June 17, 1918.

THRIFT DRIVE OPENS; THOUSANDS GIVE AID

Every Trade, Industry, and Profession Here Ready with Hearty Co-operation.

RAINBOW DIVISION ENLISTED

City Has Hardly Made a Beginning on Quota of $108,000,000 of War Savings Stamps.

"Waste and extravagance are Germany's silent allies." With this slogan as one of the principles of the campaign thousands of workers all over the city, acting under the joint direction of the Liberty Loan and War Savings Committees of New York, started yesterday upon the biggest war savings drive of the year. By June 28, which President Wilson has designated as National War Savings Day, the directors of the campaign expect to make a substantial stride toward the achievement of New York's quota, which amounts to $108,000,000 of the $2,000,000,000 total for the entire country.

With the campaign about one-half over, the city is still below one-fifth of its quota. Every effort will be made within the next two weeks to stimulate the interest of the public in the purpose of the thrift movement as a national war service, as well as a good investment for the individual.

The preliminary operations started yesterday with the hearty co-operation of every trade, industry, and profession in New York City. One hundred and fifty trade groups organized under the direction of the Pioneer Division of the New York War Savings Committee set out yesterday to pile up more than $100,000,000 of New York's quota, leaving the remaining $8,000,000 or thereabouts to schools, churches, clubs, &c. All the work of this week will lay a foundation for the even more intense activity which will take place from June 21 to 28.

The forces of the Pioneer Division have been reinforced for the drive by the Advisory Trades Committee, or Rainbow Division of the Liberty Loan Committee which made an extraordinary record for salesmanship and the creation of war enthusiasm in the trade and business field in the recent Third Liberty Loan campaign. Determined to put the same dash into the drive that our soldiers have shown in the fighting in France, the combined leaders of the War Savings Offensive have issued as general orders: "Let the world see that American civilians are as keen to do their part as American soldiers."

Active Competition Planned.

Competition is to be kept active during the drive by rewards for each trade committee pledging its full share of the Pioneer Division quota by June 28. The aim of the Pioneer Division's work in the drive will be the formation in every trade, industry, business, and profession of War Savings Societies whose members are pledged not only to the regular purchase through the rest of this year of War Savings and Thrift Stamps, but also to the practice of personal economy as the means of raising money to buy their stamps so as to lighten the load of civilian demand on the labor and materials of the country. In order to keep always before the members the thought that this is for the purpose of helping our soldiers at the front it is suggested that each of the societies be named after an American hero in the war.

The Management Committee of the Pioneer Division pointed out yesterday that twenty members of War Savings Societies, each buying one War Savings Stamp a month, in twelve months could equip fifty men with rifles. One hundred and twenty members, each buying one Thrift Stamp every week, can supply the food for ten men continuously. Among the plans approved by the Management Committee was that of awarding window cards to each place of business having 100 per cent. of its employes pledged to buy War Savings Stamps.

The Chamber of Commerce has thrown the weight of its influence into the War Savings Stamp drive by advocating and assisting in the organization of societies in a set of formal resolutions adopted by the Chamber at the instance of its Committee of Finance and Currency the organization placed itself on record as indorsing the principles of the war savings plan in bringing home to every citizen an understanding of his patriotic duties in conserving the resources of the nation for war purposes.

Girls' Schools on the Alert.

The teachers and pupils of the sixteen girls' schools in and about New York, which carried on a drive for the sale of War Savings Stamps in the Spring term, are now working to obtain from their pupils new pledges to save and buy War Savings Stamps this Summer.

Reports of sales in these schools for the month of May and the early part of June show a total of $39,091.61, or an average of about $2,700 a school. The largest sales were reported by Miss Spence's School, 30 West Fifty-fifth Street, with a total of $13,022. The St. Agatha School, 553 West End Avenue, was a close second, reporting total sales amounting to $12,102.86.

The private school drive was carried on under the direction of the Woman's Division of the War Savings Committee, of which Mrs. F. Louis Slade is Chairman, and Miss Lillian Schoedler is Executive Secretary. In making the report public last night the Woman's Division stated that the totals far exceeded the amount expected, inasmuch as the stamps were purchased entirely from the personal allowances of the pupils, without aid either from their parents or the schools, and $25,000 had been set as a quota which would be difficult to reach.

The total sales of schools reporting follows:

Riverside School, 879 West End Av....	$1,756
Rosemary School, Greenwich, Conn.....	356
Miss Spence's School, 30 W. 55th St...	13,022
Misses Masters' School, Dobbs Ferry..	700
R. L. Stevenson School, 226 W. 79th St.	3,655
Gardener School, 11 E. 51st St.....	800
Lenoir School, Southampton, L. I.....	1,011
Hamilton Institute, 326 W. 90th St....	1,000
Schuder School, 316 W. 72d St.....	350
St. Agatha School, 553 West End Av..	12,102
Miss Chapin's School.....	1,785
Farmington (Conn.) School.....	980

Realty Men Buy $1,800,000 Worth.

Colonel Edwin Havers, a veteran of the Cuban revolution, addressing members of the Realty Division of the Pioneer Division of W. S. S. workers yesterday, declared that the possibility of air attacks on New York, now that submarines are working off the coast, should provide an increased stimulus to the campaign. The Realty Division has thus far purchased $1,800,000 worth of stamps, or 11 per cent. of its quota.

"One year ago I heard in Copenhagen that Germany was building 3,000-ton submarines which could travel 20 knots an hour, and which could remain away from home for five months," Colonel Havers said. "I further heard that these submersibles were constructed to carry nine collapsible airplanes, each capable of carrying 150 pounds of explosives.

"The fact that German U-boats are now sinking vessels off our coast is proof that the city now may be bombed at any time. The only way to put up an effective resistance against such a bombardment is to give the Government all the money it needs for defense. The best way in which to put this money into the United States Treasury at the present time is to buy War Savings Stamps."

Typographical Union No. 6, the "Big Six," has pledged itself to organize a War Savings Society in each of its 250 chapels. There is a chapel in every shop where the union's men are employed. Leon Rouse, President of the union, reported to War Savings Headquarters yesterday that the organization of these chapel societies was already going on. He has recommended that in the case of the small chapels, friends of the members be included in the society so that its War Savings will be increased.

'Human Fly' Aids W.S.S. Campaign.

Harry Gardiner, who calls himself the "Human Fly," gave a watching crowd of several thousand people some thrills yesterday afternoon by climbing the front of the Brooklyn Eagle Building, at Washington and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn, to boom the sale of War Savings Stamps. While Gardiner was performing his feat volunteer workers sold stamps to the people in the street below. Gardiner climbed the Brooklyn Borough Hall in aid of the Third Liberty Loan campaign and later the Temple Bar Building to help the Red Cross War Fund drive.

FIGHT TAX ON ART SALES.

Dealers' Association to Send a Committee to Washington.

There was a meeting of the newly organized American Art Dealers' Association at the Gotham yesterday afternoon, with more than one hundred galleries and art firms represented. An important action taken at the meeting was the decision to send to Washington Barnett L. Hollander, counsel for the association, to take action in relation to the proposed bill calling for the payment by art dealers of a heavy tax, practically 25 per cent., on all sales. The effect of this tax, if the bill should be passed, would be to put many dealers out of business, it is said. The dealers say that they are patriotic and willing to do their share in the support of the Government in every way, but they feel that this is excessive. This tax will cover not only dealers in pictures, but dealers in porcelains, sculpture—everything which will come under the head of art.

A committee which was appointed to talk with legislators and which will go to Washington tomorrow is as follows: Charles A. Henschel of the Knoedler Galleries, Parish Watson of the Watson Galleries, Walter Ehrich of the Ehrich Galleries, Robert Macbeth and Mrs. Macbeth Galleries, Wilson Hungate and William A. Coffin, N. A., of the National Academy of Design, who will represent the American artists.

The purpose of the association is broad. It will foster trade and commerce, remove abuses relative to the business of dealing in works of art, will work to secure freedom from unjust and unlawful exactions, diffuse reliable information as to the standing of art dealers and merchants, will look after the settling of differences between its members, and promote friendly intercourse, &c.

The Directors of the association elected until its first annual meeting in January are Mitchell Samuels, Charles R. Henschel, M. Parish Watson, Walter L. Ehrich, Wilson Hungate, Hiram Burlingham, Louis Ralston, Robert Macbeth, and Roland F. Knoedler.

HASTENING SUFFRAGE TEST.

Two Votes Said to be Needed for Victory in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Woman Suffrage leaders in the Senate are manoeuvring for a vote on the Susan B. Anthony amendment next week. Indications are that they will get it.

Suffrage workers filled the Capitol immediately after President Wilson expressed to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt the hope and wish that the Senate would act on the amendment this session. They urged their friends to delay no longer, hoping to win doubtful Senators by the plea that the President had stamped suffrage as a major war measure.

After a careful survey of the ground, Senators backing the suffrage amendment stated today that the omens were propitious. They are checking up polls made a few weeks ago, and when this is completed they will seek to have a date set for a final vote.

It is unlikely that long debate will precede the vote. In view of the fact that Congress is planning a recess to be taken not later than the middle of July, both sides are eager to dispose of suffrage before that time. Members want to have the question answered one way or the other. They do not wish to have Suffragists and antis spoiling their vacations, which many of them plan to use in campaigning upon other issues.

Two votes stand between suffrage and victory, according to the latest poll taken by leaders. Members of the President's own party will not yield to his wishes in this matter, though they have supported him consistently on other war measures. They will argue that their vote on suffrage involves no test of patriotism, but that they are free, on such a question, to register their own convictions.

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FIFTY NEW NURSES READY FOR FRANCE

Volunteers in Red Cross Drive Leave Shortly to Join Mobile Operating Units.

NEW YORK TOTAL NOW 612

500 More Young Women Have Pledged Themselves to Take Training Courses.

The Red Cross equipped fifty nurses with outfits at the Hotel St. Andrew, at Broadway and Seventy-second Street, yesterday, and will send them to France within a short time, where they will become members of mobile operating units.

These nurses have volunteered since the Red Cross commenced its drive for 25,000 trained nurses and are from various sections of the country, and several of them have been head nurses in hospitals in other cities. They are under the direction of Miss Edna Rockefeller of Philadelphia, Miss Rebecca Sullivan of the New York Hospital, Miss Could Jeninon, Chief Nurse of the Lane Hospital in San Francisco, and Miss A. Isabel Byrne of Putnam, Conn.

The Mobile Operating Unit is an American development of hospital service immediately behind the field of battle. The unit consists of a number of motor trucks fully equipped with hospital supplies, and one large truck serving as an aseptic operating room, in which operations can be performed under conditions similar to those in the best hospitals. The Mobile Operating Units are expected to save the lives of hundreds who could not survive a long trip to a hospital.

A total of seventy-nine nurses enlisted for service in this city yesterday, bringing the total so far during the drive in New York to 612 nurses. More than 500 young women in addition have pledged themselves to take courses of training.

KAISER AS SAMARITAN.

Rosner Depicts Him Succoring British Wounded and Moralizing on It.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.—Emperor William is pictured by Karl Rosner, correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger, as acting as a good samaritan toward two British soldiers on May 28. While descending Mont Hiver, his Majesty stopped beside two unconscious British soldiers. He called a medical attendant to administer brandy to the men, to stay and bandage their wounds, and to arrange for their transfer to the hospital.

After supper the Emperor's thoughts turned to the British wounded, and Rosner represents the monarch as saying:

"When the enemy is beaten we must care for him with all the power and means given to us. A beaten enemy is no longer an enemy for us. If those oyer yonder think and act otherwise, that is their affair. We Germans must preserve our conception of Christian duty toward the ill and wounded.

"While waging war we will also treat those wounded in battle so that when this terrible business is over and men again extend their hand to one another we may be able to recall with a clear conscience and without remorse every day and every act of these hard times."

WOMEN OPEN NEW CLUB.

City Organization Moves from Old Quarters in Vanderbilt Hotel.

There was a large attendance at the informal opening of the new home of the Women's City Club, the old Preston Butler house on the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, last evening. Hostesses appointed for the evening introduced new members to the new President, Miss Mary Garrett Hay. There were music, vocal solos by Mme. Kathleen Howard of the Metropolitan Opera House, a member of the club, and violin solos by Mme. Vera Tanaroff. All the rooms were decorated with flowers sent by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, one of the Directors.

The clubhouse more than doubles the capacity of the former home of the club in the Vanderbilt Hotel. The club will be regularly opened today, but Miss Hay advised the members not to make a special effort to take their meals at the club the first day, as there are 3,000 members, and the dining rooms seat 110.

GYMKHANA FOR WAR FUND.

British and Canadian Benefit Saturday at John S. Phipps's Estate.

A gymkhana arranged by British officers will be held on the polo ground at the estate of John S. Phipps, Westbury, L. I., on Saturday afternoon. The tickets are $5 each, which include tea and all entries to competitions. The proceeds are to go to the British and Canadian Patriotic Fund of 511 Fifth Avenue for the relief of the wives and families of the British and Canadian recruits who have gone to the front from the United States, the fund to be administered by the Red Cross.

Mrs. John S. Phipps, Mrs. Ambrose Clark, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. J. P. Grace, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. Robert Bacon, and Mrs. David Wagstaff are among the patronesses.

Miss Todd Wed to Capt. Meleney.

The marriage is announced of Miss Elsie G. Todd, daughter of Mrs. Harriet E. Todd of Springfield, Mass., and Captain Henry Edmund Meleney of the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Meleney of Brooklyn, which took place on June 12 in Springfield. The bride is a graduate of the School of Nursing at the Presbyterian Hospital, this city, where Captain Meleney served as an interne for two years. He is stationed at the Base Hospital, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Kirchwey-Jervis Wedding Saturday.

Miss Helen Hutchinson Jervis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perlee V. Jervis of Brooklyn, and Karl Wendell Kirchwey are to be married on Saturday at 4 o'clock in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Robert McCaul officiating. Mr. Kirchwey is the son of Dr. George W. Kirchwey, formerly Dean of Columbia Law School, and Mrs. Kirchwey. Miss Jervis's father is Vice President of the Department of Music of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Miss Alexander to Wed Today.

The wedding of Miss Helen Gertrude Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander of 15 East Thirty-sixth Street and Tuxedo Park, and Lieutenant Philip Kip Rhinelander, U. S. A., son of Philip Rhinelander of 18 West Forty-eighth Street, will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon in St. Thomas's Chapel. Bishop Philip Rhinelander of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bridegroom's father, and Dean Robbins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine are to officiate.

The couple's engagement was announced last November. Lieutenant Rhinelander has been stationed at Camp Wadsworth.

Miss Warren to Wed Lieut. Hart.

Charles Edward Warren of Brooklyn has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Emma Warren, to Lieutenant Bebbington Hart, U. S. R., son of Mrs. Ernest Eldred Hart of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Miss Warren is a sister of Mrs. H. B. Plant of New London, Conn. Lieutenant Hart was graduated from the Yale Sheffield Scientific School, class of '18, and is at present attached to the 317th Trench Mortar Battery, F. A. R. C.

Morris-Kaufman Engagement.

Mrs. Henry Morris of this city announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Florence B. Morris, to Alfonse Kaufman. Mr. Kaufman is President of the Peerless International Corporation of this city, and has just returned from an extended trip in the Orient. The couple plan to be married late in September, and will go to the Far East on their honeymoon.

WON'T RAISE BOND RATE.

Interest at 4 1-2% on Certificates Not Significant, Treasury Explains.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Treasury indicated in a statement tonight that the interest rate on the fourth Liberty Loan would not be raised above 4½ per cent., the rate of the third loan.

"The inference drawn in certain morning papers that the bonds of the next Liberty Loan will bear interest at 4½ per cent., is wholly without foundation," said the statement. "With the exception of one or two issues, all of the Treasury certificates issued in anticipation of the Third Liberty Loan bore interest at 4½ per cent. The issue of certificates in anticipation of the fourth loan, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. foreshadows no change of interest in the rate borne by bonds of the fourth loan."

Secretary McAdoo's announcement of his intention to resume on June 25 the fortnightly sale of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. was well received in Wall Street yesterday, the bankers having expected a renewal of certificate offerings following the completion of the tax payments on Saturday.

It was pointed out, however, that the 4½ per cent. rate fixed for the certificates was no indication of the rate at which the Fourth Liberty Loan would be issued. Attention was directed to the fact that since Feb. 27 the Secretary had sold four series of certificates bearing interest at 4½ per cent., two of which offerings were made prior to the date of the announcement of the terms of the 4½ per cent. Third Liberty Loan.

Of the series of 4½ per cent. certificates, one matured and was paid on May 28, the date of the second installment payment on the Third Liberty Loan, while the second, issued March 20 and amounting to $543,032,500, is due and payable today. Following today's payments there will remain outstanding $1,089,053,000 of 4½ per cent. certificates, consisting of an issue of $551,226,500, dated April 10 and maturing July 9, and an issue of $317,826,500, dated April 22 and maturing July 18.

The third installment payment on the Third Liberty Loan, amounting to 35 per cent., is due on July 18, and the final payment of 40 per cent. is scheduled for Aug. 15. The subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan aggregated $4,170,019,650, and the payments to date have amounted to $3,185,254,959, leaving a balance of $1,034,764,691, which is about $35,000,000 less than the total of the outstanding and maturing certificates.

The certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of Federal income and excess profits tax receipts were put out at 4 per cent. Their maturity is June 25, but it is understood that the bulk of the $1,000,000,000 sold has been turned into the Treasury in lieu of cash by taxpayers.

Bankers said yesterday that it was too early to make any predictions regarding the rate of interest the next Liberty Loan would carry. They pointed out that the interest rate on short-term notes of three and four months' maturity was quite different from the rate of interest fixed on a long-term bond. Secretary McAdoo has indicated his intention to avoid, if possible, the raising of the bond rate above 4¼ per cent.

CONFERS ON WIDER CREDITS

Warburg Commends Trade Acceptances at Chicago Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Business men, representing several thousand bankers, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and credit men from every section of the country, assembled today at the opening session of the American Trade Acceptance Council.

Paul M. Warburg, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in delivering the main address of the session, said that an effective instrument against the enemy could be found in the adoption of the trade acceptance method of extending and utilizing the credit of the nation's business. He advised the plan of adapting the negotiable obligations arising from the sale and purchase of goods as a method of aiding the canneries of the country, which are facing a crisis on account of the high prices of cans and other materials needed in preserving the crops.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Warburg, "that the Trade Acceptance method will be a great help to banks carrying out the national object of conserving to the utmost material, labor, transportation, and credit. Today there are over four thousand firms that have adopted the trade acceptance, and the list embraces firms of the greatest importance, together with small houses.

"Valid objections to trade acceptances can be raised only by one of two classes of business men—weak or unreliable purchasers, who object to binding themselves to a definite obligation to pay at a certain date, or certain firms of great financial or commercial strength, who desire to preserve their position of advantage as against weaker competitors.

"The great speed with which new dollar values are being created at this time and the enormous demand of Governments for goods render it imperative that we counteract the resulting inflation of prices by setting the brakes upon every unnecessary use of credit and material. Normally these brakes would be applied by enforcing higher interest rates. In view, however, of the necessity of keeping the money market in a condition of sufficient ease to enable the Government successfully to carry through its vast financial operations, it would be to the greatest public advantage if contraction of credit could be brought about by voluntary discrimination rather than by the compulsion of higher rates."

J. H. Tregoe, Secretary Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, spoke on the development of trade acceptances since the creation of the Federal Reserve system. Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, Dean of the School of Economics of the University of Pittsburgh, discussed "The Economical Phases of the Trade Acceptance."

Lewis E Pierson, Chairman of the Irving National Bank of New York City, announced that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, after having led in the education of business men in the intricacies of the trade acceptance plan, would soon submit the new credit plan to all its constituent bodies, recommending its adoption as a part of the business scheme of America.

Other speakers were Lucius Teter, President of the Chicago Association of Commerce; Morton H. Fry, and Sylvan L. Stix, New York; Charles W. Dupuis, Vice President of the Citizens National Bank of Cincinnati; D. C. Willis, Cleveland, and Waddill Catchings, New York.

1,000 IRONWORKERS STRIKE.

Report Employes of Brooklyn Dry Dock Object to Non-Union Boss.

One thousand boilermakers and ironworkers employed at the dry dock of James Shewan & Sons, Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, went on strike yesterday. They objected to the hiring of a non-union man as assistant superintendent, James Shewan said.

A telegram has been sent to the Emergency Fleet Corporation by Mr. Shewan, who said no warning had been given him nor any demands made. Yesterday morning only 25 per cent. of the men reported for work, but these struck when they found the others were not working. Mr. Shewan said that 80 per cent. of the men wanted to work, but that they were cowed by the other 20 per cent. Most of the men belong to Boiler Makers' Union No. 24.

Interboro Official in War Work.

Arthur W. Warner, head of the real estate department of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, has obtained an indefinite leave of absence and will enter the Government service to assist in the buying, commandeering, and valuation of property for the army and navy. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Building Managers' Association, and of the Real Estate Board, the Merchants' Association, and the Bronx Board of Trade.

Names Potter for Aircraft Board.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—William C. Potter of New York was nominated today by President Wilson to be a member of the Aircraft Board.

REPORTERS HONOR BULLOCK'S MEMORY

Pay Tribute of Respect to Former Newspaper Worker Killed in France.

The Association of City Hall Reporters, with other newspapermen, at a meeting yesterday paid tribute to Captain Harry A. Bullock, who was the first newspaperman in the city to lose his life in the war. Captain Bullock was killed by a bomb in an enemy air raid on May 30. When he entered the service Captain Bullock was Secretary of the Municipal Railway Corporation, a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, but for many years before was a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A large number of newspapermen, as well as others who have left the profession and who had worked with Captain Bullock when he was a reporter, paid tribute to his memory. Others who could not attend sent letters. These included Joseph J. Early, James Blaine Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission; Richard Webster, County Register of Brooklyn; Edward G. Riggs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Municipal Court Justice Michael F. Blake, and ex-Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson. After William J. Guard, John E. Weier, former Park Commissioner of Queens; Monte Cutler, and members of the association had made addresses, the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by F. Stuart Crawford, were adopted:

Newspapermen of New York City have learned with the deepest regret of the death on May 30 on the field of battle of Captain Harry A. Bullock, for many years a brilliant and popular member of the profession in this city. As a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Captain Bullock made an exceptional record as an energetic reporter and a vigorous writer, and as every one who was acquainted with him knows, lived up to the highest ideals of his profession. His entrance upon other fields of endeavor occasioned regret among his fellow-workers, and during the years that immediately preceded his entering into the service of his country, he retained the friendship of all who had known him as an active newspaperman.

While the newspapermen of this city deeply deplore the death of Captain Bullock, it is a source of extreme gratification to them that he died fighting in the greatest cause the world has ever known, and that the first of the New York journalists to make the supreme sacrifice in this war should have been one so thoroughly representative of their profession.

Whereas, The Association of City Hall Reporters has met in special session to take action upon the death of Captain Bullock, and,

Whereas, Other newspapermen not members of the association, have joined with that organization for the same purpose, therefore be it

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the records of the association and that a copy thereof be sent to Captain Bullock's family as a token of the esteem in which Captain Bullock was held by his fellow-workers and of their sincere regret at his death, as well as an expression of sorrow to his family at their loss.

The Federation of the Councils of the Boy Scouts of America in New York City, of which Mr. Bullock was a member, also adopted resolutions yesterday expressing sorrow at his death.

ASK CENSOR FOR REPORT.

Washington Investigating Exclusion of Times Periodicals from Orient

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Joint Censorship Board has sent a telegraphic order to the military censor in the San Francisco Post Office to report concerning his action in excluding from the mails copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for May and THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL for May 23 addressed to subscribers in China, Japan, and India. Until the censor's report is received the Censorship Board will take no action.

R. O. Maddox, Chairman of the Censorship Board, said that until the censor's report had been received it would be impossible to decide whether the censor had acted wisely in preventing these publications from reaching readers in the Orient. He could not say, he said, whether the censorship would be overruled, and the delayed copies be permitted to go forward to the subscribers.

Mr. Maddox was told that the explanation given by the San Francisco Post Office authorities was that maps and illustrations of military scenes, camps, and general military activities, whether American or foreign, were inadmission to the foreign mails, even if sent to allied countries, and that instructions along that line had come from the Post Office Department in Washington. Chairman Maddox admitted that the mail censors had instructions to exclude from the foreign mails publications containing maps and illustrations that might give information to the enemy, but he indicated that the rule did not apply to allied countries. Japan, China, and India are allied countries. He declined, however, to prejudge the question at issue until a report had come from the cable censor at San Francisco.

No adequate explanation of the policy adopted by the Government in regard to excluding American illustrated publications from the foreign mails could be obtained at the Post Office Department. Apparently the whole matter has been left to the determination of individual censors at the various ports from which foreign mails are shipped. These censors, however, are acting under the general rule of the Censorship Board that maps and illustrations showing camps and military scenes are not mailable abroad.

Practically all of the photographs of camps published in the United States are taken with the consent of the military authorities or the Committee on Public Information. British and French newspapers are full of illustrations of scenes of the actual theatre of war, and King George or President Poincaré seldom visits a camp or views a military parade without being snapped for the illustrated press. The publications containing these illustrations get to Germany, but nobody in Great Britain or France seems to believe that they furnish any information of value to the enemy.

PLAN COURSE ON THE WAR.

University Summer School Will Give Instruction to Teachers.

New York University, according to plans announced yesterday, in co-operation with the National Security League, will give in its Summer school a special course for public school teachers, to fit them for giving instruction about the war. The instruction will cover a study of the forces that led to the war. The course will be given in the university building at Washington Square, and the instructor will be Dr. J. C. Pearson, Professor of Political Science. The course starts on July 1.

The Summer school course in physical training and hygiene this year will include training in the school of the soldier and camp duties of commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

T. P. Shonts Now Convalescent.

Dr. J. Bentley Squier, who is attending Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, said last night that Mr. Shonts's condition was very good and that it was expected that he would leave the Post Graduate Hospital in about ten days.

CITY BREVITIES.

Employes of the Manhattan Borough President's office will hold a welfare festival tomorrow evening at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. Patriotism is to be the keynote of the festival, which will include vaudeville performances, a patriotic moving picture showing the American forces in operation abroad, patriotic songs by the Police Department Glee Club, and other features. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be used in welfare work among the employes.

The Comforts Committee of the Navy League has moved from the league headquarters on Fifth Avenue to 405 Madison Avenue, and the much needed 11,000 knitted garments for the American aviator should be sent to that address, as well as communications in regard to them.

NEW GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

Drop Pamphlets in Italy to Offset Wilson's Message.

Will Irwin, who is in charge of foreign propaganda for the Committee on Public Information, was the chief speaker last night at a dinner of the Council of Foreign Relations, an organization of New York men whose purpose is to stimulate the interest of the American public in international affairs.

Within the last few months, Mr. Irwin said, the United States had discovered new means by which Germany was seeking to prejudice the world against this country. When President Wilson's recent message to Italy, commemorating the third anniversary of her entrance into the war, was cabled, Germany in some way heard of it. On the day that it was released for publication in Italy, Austrian airplanes dropped pamphlets along the Italian front, in which it was charged that President Wilson had not sent a message to Italy; that the United States cared nothing for Italy, and that the message which was being published was an old communication from the United States to France, with the word "Italy" substituted where "France" had appeared.

The Committee on Public Information, Mr. Irwin said, welcomed the co-operation of unofficial agencies for the stimulating of international thought in this country, and for the correct presentation in other countries of the American point of view. One of the most difficult things the Committee on Public Information has to do, Mr. Irwin said, was to obtain space in foreign newspapers for American news other than social scandals. Through wrong methods of publication, he said, Europe has come to think of America as a bizarre place.

About forty persons were present at the dinner, among whom were Lindsay Russell, Chairman of the Council; Alexander J. Hemphill, Richard Washburn Child, Henry S. Haskel, Edward J. Wheeler, Henry Morgenthau, George W. Wickersham, Darwin P. Kingsley, and Oscar S. Straus.

PENSIONS FOR BUS MEN.

Fifth Avenue Coach Company to Take Care of Old Employes.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company has adopted a system for pensioning its employes who have reached the age of 70 years, or who have been in the company's employ twenty-five years. Any employe who has been in the service twenty-five years and has been disabled will be pensioned under the plan. John A. Ritchie, President of the company, said yesterday that additional consideration should be given those men who had served the company through many years.

"They have participated," he said, "in the growth of the company dating from the horse-drawn stages on Fifth Avenue in the early nineties to the operation of the most modern type of motor bus. This pension plan recognizes the faithfulness of these men and provides for them in the years to come when their earning power is lessened."

The pension system will not debar any employe from engaging in any other business.

DEDICATE SERVICE TABLET.

200 Members of Catholic Club Enrolled for War.

At the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, last night an oak tablet on which are carved the names of the club's 200 members in the service of the country was unveiled. It was presented on behalf of the Art Committee by William Laurel Harris, Chairman, and accepted for the club by President Percy J. King.

The occasion for the unveiling of the tablet was that of a meeting of the club, at which the officers, all of whom had been re-elected, were installed. They were: Percy J. King, President; Alfred J. Talley, First Vice President; William Laurel Harris, Second Vice President; Edward K. Hanlon, Secretary, and James T. Riordan, Treasurer. The newly elected members of the Board of Management were: Peter Broe, Walter G. Butler, James McNaboe, Edward A. Arnold, and William Cremins.

The dining room of the club has recently been decorated with replicas of flags of Revolutionary days. Until a short time ago the room had been hung with European paintings, but at a meeting held a short time ago the club decided to adopt American art. On the ceiling are painted forty-eight silver stars, and around the borders of the room are sayings of Presidents of the United States.

BOTTOMLEY FUNERAL TODAY

Marconi Official Had Been St. Andrew's Vestryman 25 Years.

The funeral of John Bottomley, Third Vice President of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company and President of the Electrical Society, will be held at 9:30 o'clock this morning from St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and 127th Street. The service will be conducted by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, the pastor, and members of the church vestry, on which Mr. Bottomley served for twenty-five years, will act as honorary pallbearers. Mr. Bottomley died in Post Graduate Hospital from pneumonia on Sunday, in his seventy-first year.

With the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company since its organization in 1902, Mr. Bottomley was recently elected President of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of South America, a concern recently organized, and still in the formative stage. For twelve years before he was asked to take charge of the American Marconi interests by the famous Italian inventor Mr. Bottomley had been a lawyer in private practice in this city. Born in Belfast, Ireland, he came here in 1888, and was graduated from New York Law School. His uncle was Lord Kelvin, the famous electrician, and a brother, James T. Bottomley, is a scientist.

Many of Mr. Bottomley's business associates will attend the funeral, and delegations will be present from the Engineers', Lawyers', and New York Athletic Clubs. Burial will be in the family plot in the Episcopal Cemetery at Southampton, L. I.

FRANK MILES DAY DEAD.

Twice President of the American Institute of Architects.

Frank Miles Day, a prominent Philadelphia architect, is dead at his home in that city in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Day was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture in 1883, and continued his studies in England, France, and Italy for three years. He began the practice of architecture in Philadelphia in 1887, his first building being the Art Club of that city.

Mr. Day had been a lecturer on architecture at the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard University, and was for many years Professor of Perspective in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He was Supervising Architect of Yale University and Johns Hopkins University, and with his firm was also Supervising or Executive Architect at Delaware College, New York University, Pennsylvania State College, and the University of Colorado. He was twice President of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the National Academy of Design, and an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Lifelong Chums Buried Together.

Two civil war veterans who had been chums from childhood, were buried next to each other yesterday in Mount Repose Cemetery, Haverstraw, N. Y. Both died on last Thursday. They were interred with military honors.

John Hudson, aged 78, died in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Tondra, of 59 Van Courtlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers. Richard Smith, aged 75, died in Haverstraw, where both were born. They went to school together. When the civil war began they enlisted in the same company, in the 20th New York Cavalry. After the war they returned to Haverstraw and lived near each other until a year ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GOODMAN.—June 13, 170 East 35th St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Goodman, a son.

HEIMS.—On June 16, at Stern's Sanitarium, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heims (nee Gussie Eugenia Lazarnick) announce the birth of a baby boy.

ROSENSOHN.—To Dr. Meyer Rosensohn and wife, (nee Leonore Sobel,) a daughter, on June 13, at their home, 51 East 96th St., New York City.

Married.

MENDES—RANDALL.—On Friday, June 14, at residence of bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. L. Randall, 257 New York Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Helen Pauline Randall to Frank Emmons Mendes, Jr., of 314th Infantry, U. S. A.

PETERSON—BENNETT.—On Monday, June 17, 1918, at West-Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av., New York, by the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Fannie Reeder, daughter of Mrs. Margaret A. Bennett of New York City, to Arthur G. Peterson of Schenectady, N. Y.

ROSS—HOUGHTALING.—Mrs. Charles S. Houghtaling of 414 West 154th St., New York, announces the marriage of her daughter, Josephine Beatrice, to Julian Kneeland Ross, Second Lieutenant, Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Section, on Saturday, June 15, at Houston, Texas.

VANDERLAAN—DUFF.—On Sunday, June 16, at the Reformed Church, Kinderhook, N. Y., by the Rev. Arthur M. Ellis of Hartford, Conn., Mabel Alice, daughter of Mrs. Wilson J. T. Duff, to the Rev. Eldred C. Vanderlaan, pastor of the Kinderhook Reformed Church.

Anniversaries.

GUTTERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Gutterman of 437 West 43d St., N. Y. C., wish to announce their 25th wedding anniversary on June 18, 1918. No celebration on account of war times.

Died.

BAXTER.—Suddenly, Saturday, June 15, 1918, at East Orleans, Mass., Anne Nesmith Baxter, son of the late George W., and Caroline Nesmith Baxter, in his 70th year. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, Brooklyn, on today, June 18, at 4 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

BERND.—On Monday, June 17, 1918, Paul W. Bernd, beloved husband of Louise Berndt, age 42 years. Funeral from late residence, 791 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Members of Lincoln Lodge 748 F. and A. M. and Brooklyn Lodge 22 B. P. O. E. are invited to attend.

BOTTOMLEY, John, suddenly, at Post Graduate Hospital, on June 16, 1918. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church,

BRONX ASKS WHERE IT CAN GET COAL

1,344,000 Tons Are Needed to Carry Borough Through Next Winter.

MEETING URGES ECONOMY

Citizens Should Wash Dishes and Themselves in Cold Water Until Supply Is Adequate.

The Bronx set on foot yesterday an inquiry to find out where it is going to get the 1,344,000 tons of coal that will be needed next Winter. So far the talk has been mostly of how much coal will be needed to supply the demand. Having found that out, the Bronx has now asked the National Fuel Administration, "Where are we going to get it?"

The conference was held yesterday in the Bronx Board of Trade, and Deputy Fuel Administrator Joseph F. Ahearn of the Bronx, Albert Achwazler, Louis V. Fox, and Robert J. Moorehead, representing the Bronx Board of Trade, were present. Mr. Ahearn gave the meeting facts and figures in support of his contention that the Bronx will be without coal next Winter unless drastic measures are taken now. Members of the committee wanted to know where the anthracite that is coming into the city is going to, and some thought that the Bronx was being discriminated against.

Mr. Ahearn said he could not answer the question, for all he knew was that the Bronx was not getting the coal, although he had read in the newspapers that the coal situation was clearing up. He estimated that next Winter 1,344,000 tons of coal would be needed and this must be supplied by the twenty-one coal dealers in the borough. These dealers now have on their books orders for 200,000 tons and it was admitted that the chances of filling these orders was remote.

Mr. Moorehead said that already the people of the borough, landlords and tenants, were growing restless. Mr. Ahearn told the committee that unless the Bronx got 5,000 tons of coal a day from now until Dec. 1 the shortage would be worse than last Winter.

It was suggested by Mr. Ahearn that the people practice more rigid economy by having their furnaces overhauled and the flues cleaned. They should also educate the furnace tenders and janitors in the methods of conserving coal. He suggested that dishes be washed where possible in cold water and that people accustom themselves to cold baths. The Board of Trade criticised the National Fuel Administration in not appointing a successor to Albert H. Wiggin, who resigned as State Fuel Administrator more than two months ago.

SUGAR CO. TO SELL STOCK.

The South Porto Rico Authorizes $1,125,000 Issue.

Directors of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company announced yesterday that the sale of $1,125,000 new common stock had been authorized, the offering to be made at par to present share owners in the ratio of one new share to each four shares held. The offering will be made to stockholders of record June 22, and payment for the stock is due at the offices of William Schall & Co. on or before July 16.

The proceeds of the sale are to be used to extend the company's refining facilities and to provide additional working capital. In furthering the expansion of liquid funds to be used in the business, the Directors declared the quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock in scrip, maturing July 21, 1921, and bearing 7 per cent. interest. The dividend will go to owners of stock on the record books June 22, payable July 1. The usual preferred stock dividend of 2 per cent. was ordered to be paid July 1 to stockholders of record June 26.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.
McLean vs McLean. | Clark-Lee-Tibbits Co vs Earle vs Earle. | Ford.
Murphy vs Hutchinson. | Re Chas Ammann.
Reilly vs Reilly. | Ammann vs Breithack.
Totten vs Totten.

Also for the hearing of motions.

PART I.—Platt, J.
Stiles vs Snyder, as admx. | Mos vs Reliance Ins Co.
Gately vs Adams.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Seeger, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Sisson vs Sirtiak. | Patterson vs Halstead.
Socini vs Rossi. | Nitsch vs McCann.
Vickern vs Hickson. | Miller vs Stern Bros.
Sunrise Storage and Warehouse Co vs N Y C RR Co. | David vs Capehart.
Weiss vs same. | Rodecka vs N Y C & H R RR.
Hunecke vs Union Ry Co. | Rich vs Barlow & Co.
Vaccaro vs Flints City Garage. | Magrino vs Green.
Kern vs same. | McNeill vs Alland.
Dunn vs West Elec RR. | Santora vs Watson Con.
Schwartz vs N Y C RR. | Starbuck vs Smith.
Ward vs Union Ry. | Wilcox vs Hudson Motor Co.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over Reilly vs N Y C RR. | Woolf vs N Y C RR Co, not be answered to another day.
Hudson vs Guglielmo. | Zaiucowsky vs N Y C RR
Birch vs Kimball. | Jarozezewicz vs same.
Barnes vs Almy. | Verderesco vs same.
Carroll vs City of Yonkers. | Semerak vs same.
McShane vs City St Ldy. | Leonard vs West Shore RR Co.
C Donnell vs Schilling. | Grabowsky vs same.
Grecks vs Yonkers R R. | Rice vs Union Ry Co.
Hines vs West Trans Co. | Kluczuik vs Cent New England RR Co.
Grant vs N Y C RR Co. | Dubovac vs NY, NH & H RR Co.
Russell vs same.
Leonard vs West Shore RR Co.

Highest number reached on call, 1345.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Sawyer, S.
Wills for probate: | Executor's accts:
Henry Willy. | Irene Duffy.
R B Van Cortlandt. | Guardian's accts:
Charles O Hall. | Sneath Minors.
John A Van Scoy. | Pet to release surety: John Barrett.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wagner vs N Y & North Shore Traction Co. | McMahon, as admx vs B, Q Co & Sub RR Co.
Hamilton vs same. | Rage vs I R T Co.
Wagner vs same.
Sutter vs Robins Co and ano.

Remainder of calendar passed to June 19. Cases will be added to the ready section of the day calendar from day to day.

Highest number reached on calendar is 2320.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW, (*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 227, P. O. Bldg.—Jury calendar.

Valendick vs C RR N J.
Ploxin vs B H RR.
Bialonowski vs Erie RR.
Drastal vs Penn RR.
Graham vs Scan-Am L.
Universal Road Mach Co vs Goorlikes Rubber Mfg Co.
US vs Sheninger Bros, (2)
Curren vs Bithulithic Co.
Gallagher vs Erie RR.
Cooper vs Penn RR.
Re Simko & Kosma.
Miller vs Leh Val RR.
Miller vs C RR N J.
Chem Prod Co of Can vs Herman & Herman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 409, Post Office Building, Brooklyn—Criminal.

US vs F Peterson.
Same vs Peterson.
Admiralty:
Jamison vs SS Winchester.
Cappiello vs Steamboat Rosabel.
Jones vs Smtug Chas A McCaffrey.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn.
Fuller vs Thaw. (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.
US vs Rutherford et al, (on trial.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

NY Pneumatic Service Co vs Cox Con Co.
Vasso vs Syracuse Journal Co.
Prescott vs O'Donohue.
McDonnell Chew Co vs Irving Nat Bank.
Preston vs Hobbs.
Re C NY, (Bronx Blvd.)
Dunham vs John Wanamaker.
Am Exch Nat Bank vs Equitable Off Bldg.
De Zaldo vs De Zando.
Hoskins vs Hopkins.
People ex rel Morris vs Enright.
Hauger vs Schein.
Cayen vs Jones.
Diamond vs Cohn.
Riley vs McGee.
Shapiro vs Lyons.
Emdin vs Friedman.
Heilbronner vs Reliance Ins Co.
All-Americas Mercantile Co.
Hennevig & Johnsen, Inc vs Lougheed.
Lawyers T & T Co vs Liberty St Hold Co.
Re Begley, (3.)
Price & Pierce, Ltd vs Ralsin Paper Co.
Benzin-Ustuk Co vs Pollak.
Banks vs Aiello.
Kirschbaum vs Abrahanson.
Am & British Mfg Co vs Richmond Oka.
Nevidosky vs Whittridge Guaranty Trust Co vs McCabe.
Ronca vs Ferrara.
Nachanowitz vs Nachatowitz.
Re Miller.
Jones vs NY Times Co.
Molloy vs Jones Woods Bty Co.
Burdick vs Fairmont Film Co.
Parker vs Parker.
Bourne vs Codding.
Stewart & Wilson vs Hills Sons & Co.
Hersham vs NY Life Ins & Trust Co.
Re Sheldon.
Re Silberman.
Pearson vs Smith Co.
Petano vs Petano.
Newmark vs Roggen.
Ostrofsky vs Hollander, (2.)
Theater Mere Co vs Sally Wiesbader, (2.)
Petry vs Langan.
Ripley vs Dekker.
Byrns vs NY Rys.
Brown & Bros vs Shongood.
Francescent & Co vs Spinewood.
La Velle vs Emmett, (2.)
People ex rel O'Neill vs Purdy.
Seyman vs Eichen.
Williams vs Ratkowsky.
Ratkowsky vs Ratkowsky.
Cogut vs Sterling Film.
Tennenbaum vs Boarding Liv & Exch Stable.
Hennevig & Johnsen, Inc vs Lougheed.
Ehrlich vs US Realty & Imp Co.
Ryan vs Beard, (2.)

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Re Eastchester Road.
Totenkopf vs Rosenberg.
Adler vs United Dist Co.
Hoffman vs Hoffman.
Hookassin vs Hookassin.
Ellis vs Ellis.
Morrison vs Morrison.
Brady vs Brady.
Kaufman vs Schwartz.
Ravis vs Merchants Exchange Nat Bank.
Demurrers:
Baguley vs Bonastre.
Union Ferry Co vs Fairschild.
Preferred causes:
Re Public Serv Comm vs NY & Queens Gas.
Tager vs C62 W 116th St.
Kastelwicz vs Kastelwicz.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Mullen, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Recess until June 24.

PARTS VII AND VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Comm Trust vs Bradley.
Bowsky vs Allen.
Peters vs Cone.
Samuel Mundheim Co vs U S Pfd & Guar Co.
Weinstock vs Shiellholtz.
Meyers vs Zeltsen.
Ellverman vs Brimberg.
Oppenheim vs Jacobus.
Kobre Assets Corp vs Birdsiel.
Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins vs Warner Sug Ref.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Malone vs Barrett.
Lohmann vs 5th Av Coach Co.
Bonowsky vs Postal Tran Service, Inc.
Ramsey vs Midtown Holding Corp.
Gangiano vs Friedman.
Rosen vs N Y Rys.
Herler vs N Y Rys.
Connelly vs Monahan Express Co.
Cohen vs Scharfin.
Azrilian vs Schuler.
Ochs vs Woods.
Smith vs Auto Hauling Co.
Irwin vs Simon.
Gordon vs Brady.
Weissmeier vs Lahn.
Schutzer vs Dresslauer, (2.)
Clancy vs Postal Transfer Co.
Fahenstock vs Townsend.
Kroslak vs Belt Line Ry, (3.)
Dworsky vs NY Rys.
Sherwood vs United Cigar Stores.
Beninato vs Light, (2.)
Simmen vs Erie RR.
Lewis vs Hall Co.
Gustafson vs Otis Elev.
Impomba vs McGuiness.
Janson vs Prince Line, Ltd.
Riha vs Phillips.
Laffleurberg vs same.
Mastrangelo vs Int R T.
Schiesser vs Schultz.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fisher vs Vanadium Alloys Steel Co.
Dickerson vs Menschel.
Barone vs Fish.
Imperial Woolen Co of F B Q Clothing Co.
Brawn vs Cleveland Tr.
East Boston Coal vs McNeil & Son Co.
Old & Wallace vs Marquette.
Blumberg vs Carbolite Chem Co.
Boas vs Fernandez.
Beyer vs Adamson.
CNY C N Y & So Bklyn Ferry vs Co.
McMonroe vs Church of Imm Conception.
Atlantic Comm Co vs Zimmerman.
Child vs Rialmore.
Lewis vs Ocean Accident & Guar Corp.
Uher vs Uher.
Tuli vs De Moro.
Leahy vs Lucius Eng Co

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Thalion vs Droste & Snyder.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar.
Dominick Celaizzi.
Joseph C. Burns.
Lauretta H. Boylston.
T. Cleveland.
George H. Huber.
Bridget Markey.
Wilhelm Julg.
Kate Horgan.
Patrick J. Murphy.
Barnet Weiss.
Thomas Booth.
Richard French.
D. Smith, infant.
J. H. Woodward.
Karlene E. King.
A. Wolbarst.
Cecilia Dooling.
Matilda K. Hano, inf.
J. Edward Ackley.
Charlotte Y. Ackerman.
Jeannette W. Hexter.
E. S. Schoeffelin.
Sings Seaferen.
Mary J. Lockwood.
Johanna Kohn.
C. F. Williamson.
Domenico de Fazio.
Lillian Jan Doelger.
Lilly Gutmann.
Loyal L. Smith.
Ruth D. Draper.
Peter McCormick.
Max Holtz.
Adele D. Miller.
Solomon Rothfeld.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will:
Raphael F. Schramm.

Estates:
Amedee Dufoncquoy.
Frank McNulty.
B. C. Leveridge.
Henry Carroll.
Joseph Resnick.
Dorothea C. Schroeder.
Mary O'Connor.
Margaret J. McQuillan.
Alice D. W. Chauncey.
A. Barriscale.
Sophia R. Zinkin.
C. O. Frohwitter.
W. Stengele.
Harry E. Keyser.
Thompson Dean.
H. Clay Glover.
Augusta Hyatt.
Issue of fact:
Re estate of Bessie Walcoff.
Wills for probate:
M. C. O'Farrell.
Edna Falck.
Henry Koehler.
William Kenthen.
Nellie Rawley.
Alexander Frazer.
Malchi Whalan.
Mary McAleer.
Mary N. Glenville.
Susan A. Hamilton.
Oliver W. Mallaby.
Frank S. Ulbig.
Frederick R. Hutton.
Elizabeth Connell.
Michael Brogan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Thaight & Co vs Tock Screw Mach. &c.
Poliakoff vs Yassukovitch.
Lefkowitz vs Levy.
Barnes vs Lindeberg.
Stein vs McVickar.
Sherman vs Nat Bk of Dahlberg.

PART II.—Pinelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Milazzo vs NY Rys.
Winegrad vs Dworsky.
Smith Int R T Co.
Felmo Mot Elec Mfg.
Gordon vs Burken.
Abolafia Int R T Co.
Dickens vs Pollak.
Cohen vs Partola Mfg.
Labrosky vs Pizzaro.
Gutman vs Simon.
Williams vs NY Rys.
Grant vs Battle.
Kirschner vs Tayler.
Schlake vs Bernhaimer & Schwartz P B Co.
Auerbach vs Cohen.
Volpin vs I R T.
Imperato vs Tayler.
Sloane vs Wanamaker.
O'Brien vs Steinberg.
Rubenstein, I. R. T.
Cudahy Pack Co vs Bloch
Weiher vs Bremar Rty.
Hochman vs Rosenblatt.
Cohen vs Josephson.
Leventhal vs Rosenthal.
Lehner vs Goldblatt.
Lasky vs Corbolineum W P Co.
Soler vs Goldwyn Pictures Corp.
Goldstein vs Whitridge.
Levett vs Draper.
Gonor vs Heisenberg.
Fried vs United Belt & Oil Mfg Co.
Kobler vs Nat Surety Co.
Stern vs Bryant.
Folter vs NY Rys.
Reid vs Gimbel Bros.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Goodman vs Kafka. | Wallach vs Mendelson.
Wightman vs Kilgannon. | Nash vs Goldberg's Son & Co.
Kropkoff vs Silbowitz. | Bamet vs Rittenbaum.
Moscahlades vs Mandia. | Case on.
White vs Spooner.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Neuman vs Sonner.
Koppler vs Int Cont Mach Corp.
Sherman vs United Steel Frame Co.
Miller vs NY Life Ins Co
Wiener vs Rothblatt
Mendelson vs Normandie Shirt Co.
Barbrick vs Thalmessinger.
Morell Co vs McLaughlin's Sons.
Green vs Becker.
Lithicum vs Junius L P Co.
Same vs Saper.
Klaiss vs Roberts.
Warshaw vs S Textile.
Rosenberg, Neugass Co vs Bischoff.
Structural Eng Co vs Gross.
Freda vs Lordi.

PART IV.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Hedvey vs Campbell—William R Keese.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—People ex rel Goodman vs Ellis—Hon Lewis J. Conlan.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Bird vs May—William Klein.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Ottinger, J.—Motion calendar.
Re Rosedale Av.
Re Pt Schuyler Road.
Segal vs Barnett.
Seeman vs Seeman.
Megelbish vs Dash.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ottinger, J.
Lubitz vs Lubitz, (2.)

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.
Perrotta vs Picciano.
Whitney vs Blake.
Gellman vs L I RR.
Davis vs Casaessa.
Jacobson vs Brody.
Griedmayer vs 3d Av RR
Weiss vs Greenwood

Highest number reached in regular order, 2001.

PART II.—Ottinger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.—Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Nq day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Goodman vs Sokolopf.
Brinkman vs Metis.

TRIAL TERM—Laing, J.
Knit Goods Ex Co vs Krasney.
Rotondo vs Monroe Hld Co
Weisberg vs Int R T.
Grossman vs Union Ry.
Goldberg vs I R T, (2.)
Costialolo vs Burba Rty.
Behrfald vs Rainear.
Fingado vs Kassmaul.
Winter vs Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co.
Buckley vs Abbe Eng Co
Mindlin vs L I Drug Co.
Wilson vs London Assur.
Harris vs Feurst.
Holtaberg vs Shuff.
Hall Shoe Co vs Teplitz.
Fireproof Prod Co vs Monahan.
Weinstock vs Price.
Scientific Mach. &c, Co vs Superior Mach. &c, Works.
Ratafia vs Donnelly.
Cameron vs Springfield M Co.
Phillippi & Co vs Atlantic Coast Prod Co.
Markowitz vs Kraut.

Case on.

Freda vs Lordi.

PART IV.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

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BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Ottinger, J.—Motion calendar.
Re Rosedale Av.
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Segal vs Barnett.
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PART III.—Cohalan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.—Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Nq day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

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Scientific Mach. &c, Co vs Superior Mach. &c, Works.
Ratafia vs Donnelly.
Cameron vs Springfield M Co.
Phillippi & Co vs Atlantic Coast Prod Co.
Markowitz vs Kraut.

Case on.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cromwell vs Crowell.
CNY, re property on Ashford & Warwick Sts, &c.
Yankelowitz vs Ostrovsky.

The remaining cases marked ready on the call of June 14, 1918, will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial from time to time as the above cases are disposed of.

If any of such cases remain untried at the close of this term a preference will be given to them in advance of any cases noticed for the October term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J. Part III., Faber, J. Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.
Donlon vs Bassler et al.
Levine vs Finkelstein.
Silverberg vs Gayety Taxicab Co.
Rusch vs Star Co.
Dilesquet vs Worden.
Blain vs Reiss et al.
Lange, Uhl vs Child and ano.
Fiebolini vs Bush Terminal Bldg Co et al.
Oxley vs Martin.
Pfluger vs Int R T.
Larson vs Nas RR.
Ward vs N Rys.
Grasso vs Abramowitz & ano.
Meyersohn vs Quenzer.

The following causes, to be passed for the day, down for a day upon call:
Maloof vs Saydah.
Alden vs Brady Murray Motor Co.
Katz vs Berger Realty & Constn Co.
Wood & ano vs Morris.
Bandarsky vs Devoto.
Drocker vs Underpinning & Foundation Co.
Kershaw vs Bklyn Inst of Arts.
Romberg vs Ulrich & ano.
Golin vs Levoll & ano.
Epstein vs Ganz & ano.
Taylor vs Ellsworth Bldg Co.
Pellet vs CN Y Rys.
Larsen vs Whitney Duplicating Check.
Krouret vs Int R T.
Schulman vs Int R T.
Arico vs De Simone.
Schilling vs Int R T.
Foster vs same.
Streep vs N Rys.
Disco vs Reiber.
Brody vs Elseman et al.
U S Fidelity & Guar Co vs Palma.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4893.

Surrogate's Court

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary Carroll, Jacob Bell, Catherine Johnston, John May, Emma Darrow, Mary S Sarles, Frederick Homeyer.

Accounting of:
Anthony Boiz, Martha E Chapman, Selina Cocks, Isabella Merrill,
Myer Cohen, Martin Carey, Johanna M Puckhafer, Mary A McGowan, Pauline Denhard, James McAllister, Louisa Schulz, Philip Oehsenreiter.

Estates of:
William R McAvoy, Ellen McCauley.

County Court.

PART V.—McDermott, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Deiss vs Evans.
Nehl vs Nassau El RR.
Rosenberg vs C I & B RR.
Lagna vs B H RR.
Rotman vs Nas Elec RR
Goodman vs N Y Cons RR.
Kenney vs Fox.
Albany Heights vs Vogt.
Re CNY and property s w cor Bushwick & Metro.
Same, n s Livonia St.

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TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J. Part III., Faber, J. Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.
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Rusch vs Star Co.
Dilesquet vs Worden.
Blain vs Reiss et al.
Lange, Uhl vs Child and ano.
Fiebolini vs Bush Terminal Bldg Co et al.
Oxley vs Martin.
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Romberg vs Ulrich & ano.
Golin vs Levoll & ano.
Epstein vs Ganz & ano.
Taylor vs Ellsworth Bldg Co.
Pellet vs CN Y Rys.
Larsen vs Whitney Duplicating Check.
Krouret vs Int R T.
Schulman vs Int R T.
Arico vs De Simone.
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Estates of:
William R McAvoy, Ellen McCauley.

County Court.

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Inq—Deiss vs Evans.
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Lagna vs B H RR.
Rotman vs Nas Elec RR
Goodman vs N Y Cons RR.
Kenney vs Fox.
Albany Heights vs Vogt.
Re CNY and property s w cor Bushwick & Metro.
Same, n s Livonia St.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rubsam & Horrmann Brew Co vs Zeydel & Gelfert.
Lockwood & Colton vs Gillies.
Woods vs Laviest.
Wiegand vs Bachmann-Bechtel Brew Co.
O'Connor vs Herrmann.
Goldfarb vs Bachmann-Bechtel Brew Co.

COURSE IN CAMP BUILDING.

Columbia Adds New Study for Those Preparing for War Work.

A course in camp building and camp sanitation, probably the first systematic instruction in this subject ever introduced into a university curriculum, will be given at Columbia University next Fall. The instructor will be William A. Boring, Professor of Design in the Columbia University School of Architecture. The course will be in connection with the work of the School of Architecture, and credit toward a degree will be given for it. Study of the new subject will be optional, and will be open to seniors and students in the intermediate classes.

Professor Boring will leave for Washington soon to study the needs of the Government for men trained in camp construction and sanitation. He will give the course primarily to aid the Government in the prosecution of the war. He said that he hoped to assist in the training of men who, when called into active service, would be able to carry out the plans for camp sanitation issued by the Surgeon General's Department.

This is the second war course of an unusual nature to be attempted by the Columbia School of Architecture. The first is the course in military camouflage, now being given.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

JOSEPH CATOZELLA, a ladies' tailor at 24 East 55th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,219 and assets of $1,000.

FLECKER & ALTSCHULER.—Simon Flecker and Harry Altschuler have filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as copartners, trading as Flecker & Altschuler at 889 Broadway, with liabilities of $2,712 and no assets.

Judge Mayer yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts: William Wisser, farmer, Monticello, N. Y.; Henry Freeman, dry goods, Nyack, N. Y.; William H. Kaser, salesman, Harmon-on-Hudson and Croton, N. Y.; Benjamin H. Wright, salesman, Croton, N. Y.; Arthur Sachs, salesman, 55 West 86th St.; Henry S. Morton, 121 West 10th St.; Samuel Citron, merchandise, 1,748 Washington Av.; Eli Dublin, individually and as a member of the firm of Wolchonock & Dublin, 130 West 25th St.; George Isaacs, jeweler, 124 West 115th St.; D. & G. Hirshfeld, trading as the Hirshfeld Manufacturing Fur Co., 316 West 112th St.; John Robinson Hoyt, real estate, 516 5th Av. and 18 East 41st St.; Nelson H. Waters, and Joseph Grabgall.

S. & S. ROSEN.—A composition of creditors with S. & S. Rosen, trading as Empire State Manufacturing Co., middy blouses, at 329 Broadway, has been confirmed on a 25 per cent. cash basis.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
(Amounts of $100 or over.)

Allied Holding Corp.—N. Y. Telephone Co. $311.76
Avri Chemical Co.—Stanley G. Jordan & Co. 8,081.63
Andrews, Richard & Co.—W. G. Bloodgood et al. 1,095.50
Baird-Mathew Cont. Co.—P. Mignon 5,184.93
Bienstock, Alexander, and Jacob Berner, (Bienstock & Berner)—R. Regulek 2,495.31
Bush, Abraham—A. G. Lutz 129.20
Block, Henry J.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 270.45
Burke Bros. Const. Co.—James J. Burke and Luke J. Burke—Sussman & Sussman, Inc. 994.33
Conkey, Theodore F. Jr., and Ethel L. M., (Van Alan Military Equipment Co.)—B. E. Frank 215.41
Dyckman Estates Co.—R. R. Perkins et al. 54,565.12
Favata, Luigi—A. Iorio 218.20
Feeney & Sheehan Building Co.—W. A. Ellis 7,248.78
Flaxman, Harry—Loeb Bros. 885.58
Grant, Elizabeth—Packard Motor Car Co. 108.10
Henrietta Mfg. Co.—West Shore Embroidery Co. 272.41
Hunnirad Co.—L. L. Morehouse 175.91
Helmemann, Edward—J. Blum 360.37
Haviland, Elbert G.—J. C. Smith 2,705.28
Holzwasser, Lena—D. K. De Beixendon et al. 741.21
Inguglia, Vincent and Concetta—A. Bouchet et al. 207.58
Jurgens, Harry—H. Held 141.24
Klein, Julius—Downtown Sales Co. 4,730.00
Levitt, John D.—H. Goldschlager et al. 236.10
Lovella, Salvatore—People, &c. 200.00
Morfowinaes, Peter, and Solores Sororas—D. Louris 336.91
Musson, Mary—El. Van Schassen 102.20
Mackey, Rebecca—Amco Realty; costs. 108.85
Mackey, George—Same; costs. 108.85
Mutex Export & Import Corp. of America—J. H. Avazian 301.90
N. Y. Railways Co.—M. Warrington 1,136.3
Paganonne, Fedele—P. Di Fentina 150.20
Reynolds, Helen M.—W. Bland 4,345.78
Rose, William—People, &c. 200.00
Rothschild, David—I. D. Steinhardt 900.22
Rabasco, Salvatore and Ersilia—A. Forgee et al. 138.83
Rosenblum, Esther R.—P. Ingraham, costs 114.83
Smith, Morris—G. H. Storm et al. 225.82
Somerville, Louis J.—Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y. 134.70
Smits, Johanna—People, &c. 200.00
Sterling Operating Co.—N. Y. Tel. Co. 206.11
Sheer, Ida R. G.—M. Field 829.65
Same—Same 3,046.10
Schmitz, William—W. Rohrs et al. 172.97
Teele, Arthur W., John Whitmore, Hamilton S. Corwin, and Harold F. Leeming (Leeming, Teele & Dennis)—J. B. Mayer, costs 718.55
Taussig, Felix—J. Oppenheim et al, costs 117.60
Same—M. N. Cohen, costs 121.80
Taylor, Jacob—B. B. Wright et al. 157.21
Vogt, Robert, and Edw. B. Pierce—N. Y. Independent Meat Co. 180.24
Wilkinson, Frank C.—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. 393.16
Wadler, Harry—M. Tesser 844.20
Zeller, Herman—People, &c. 200.00

In Bronx County.

Allegro, Michael—C. R. Dodge et al. 184.76
Adler, Max—S. Greenberg 141.55
Berman, Lewis—M. Rochmes 121.80
Herman, Morris—J. Stephens 202.17
Welch, Charles—F. W. Schwiers 49.18

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Greenstein, Philip—A. Rosenberg, June 28, 1918 ..... $363.56
McArdle, Katherine J.—H. Escher, Jr., Oct. 21, 1912 ..... 111.90
Hoes, William M., pub. admr.—D. Manley, June 4, 1918 ..... 2,337.20
Solomon, Adolph—R. Garlick, June 19, 1917 ..... 118.75
Moskowitz, Louis and John—H. Levinson, July 2, 1915 ..... 493.31
Sept. 15, 1913

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ASTRAKHAN or Kuritex, Salt's, Wanted.—Myer-Ganz Co.

BARRONETTE SATIN Wanted.—All shades. B. Heller, 28 West 27th St.

BEDFORD CORD Wanted.—All wool, navy, brown, or green. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

BURELLA Wanted.—Open for quantity burella, poplin, cotton, and wool velour; send swatches; quote cash prices. Chas. Kolinsky & Son, 1,209 Market St., Philadelphia.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 0310, 09057; large quantity, all colors; must be reasonable. C 47 Times.

BURELLA AND DELHI Wanted in Burgundy for cash. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

BURELLAS Wanted. — Fall shades. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 E. 32d. Mad. Sq. 1124.

BURELLA Wanted.—American Woolen Co. 09057, all colors. Farragut 4535.

CASKET CLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity; 72-inch black for cash. Chelsea 1636.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Stoney & Starkey, McKenney or Stursberg Schell. Lesser Bros., Madison Square 2844.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White; open for Flagler's or similar quality; also Jullilards 613 old rose corduroys. Gramercy 0518.

COATINGS Wanted.—McKenneys, all kinds; must be reasonable. Weil, Stuyvesant 4000.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats and suits. 43 West 33d St., 5th floor, any morning between 9 and 12 o'clock.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on medium and better grade. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted. — Looking at samples of better grade Fall coats and suits. Room 501, 33 West 34th St.

COATS-SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on Fall coats and suits; bring samples. 38 West 26th, 9th floor.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Misses', ladies'. 1601 Cuyler Building, 120 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobbers looking at coats. 11 East 31st, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Of a better kind, by jobber. 8th floor, 99 Madison Av.

CORDUROYS Wanted. — In dark colors, Jullilards, Cromptons, and Heyds; also quality 631 and 9000, green, brown, and navy. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy large quantities; must be below market price; cash no object. Call all day, P. S. Halpern, 111 West 25th. Chelsea 8870 and 8871.

COTTON Wanted.—All kinds bought for cash; drop me a card or telephone Farragut 5604, and I will call. R. Lewis, 40 West 25th.

COTTONS Wanted.—Voiles, gabardines, &c.; must be cheap for cash. Call between 12 and 2, 7th floor, 44 East 23d St.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—All colors, all makes. Rosenfeld Bros. & Rosenberg, 22 West 21st St.

COTTON GABARDINES Wanted.—White. M. Feyman & Co., 19 West 21st.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—All counts of nainsooks. Call Franklin 1174.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—We are open for several hundred pieces crepe de chine. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three threads, any quantity, white, flesh; cheap. N 181 Times.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted. — Crystal cloth, duotone, silvertone, Silberia cashmere, velour, and bolivas. Madison Square 9238.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden and Leonard. Full shades for cash. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on Fall models in serge, satin, and georgette; all grades of goods considered; samples 8:30 to 12:30. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better serge, Jersey, and satin dresses; call all week, after 11 o'clock. 4th floor, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on Fall models in serge, satin, georgette. Call with sample, 56 West 22d, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber wants better grade tailored dresses. Fifth floor, 43 West 33d St., any morning between 9 and 12 o'clock.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will buy for spot cash jobs, any quantity, wash dresses; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted. — Popular-price wash dresses for women and misses; immediate delivery only. The May Co., 37 West 20th St.

DRESSES AND WAISTS Wanted.—5,000 Georgette and silk dresses, also waists, wanted; cash. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serge, satin, and taffeta dresses. Call all week 72 Madison Av., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Silks, georgettes, and serge; placing orders; bring samples. 7th floor, 38 East 30th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on serge dresses; bring samples. 38 West 26th, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 wash and silk dresses; jobs any quantity; spot cash. 4th floor, 42 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Of a better kind, by jobber. 8th floor, 99 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on Fall goods. Call all week. Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs skirts and waists. Phone Mad. Sq. 2983.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall line of popular priced suits; snappy styles; call all week. 12 W. 32d, 9th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall suits; call with samples. 42 West 18th St., 3d floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits. 12 West 27th, 8th floor.

SUITS and Coats Wanted.—Misses', ladies'. 1601 Cuyler Building, 120 West 32d St.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—F. & H. and Reads; best prices. Chopak, Madison Square 6045.

VELOURS and Silvertones Wanted.—Large quantity of K544, 11050, 13009, 15020, 0359, 0360, 032; also Clark & Dana velour and U. S. Serge No. 233; spot cash. Vanderbilt 4239.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight American, F. & H. or Botany broadcloth; also Oxford suitings. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 1,261 Broadway. Madison Square 1478.

VELOURS Wanted.—American velours, heavy weight, any quantity; phone lowest cash price. Joseph Kreinik, Mad. Sq. 2262.

VELOUR AND KERSEY Wanted.—Heavyweight. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St. Madison Square 0935.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544 and 032, all shades, quantities; right price only. Gramercy 5156.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors, light, heavyweight; must be cheap. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

VELOURS Wanted.—3-4, 6-4, coating serges, poplins and broadcloth. Stuyvesant 3828.

VELOURS Wanted—Lightweight, all colors, at a price, for cash. Mad. Square 740.

VELOURS, CASHMERES Wanted.—F. & H. Chopak. Madison Square 6045.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Crompton Richmond quality 350 or similar grade. Franklin 1774.

VENETIANS Wanted.—32-Inch English goods, All colors. Phone price, Mad. Sq. 3313.

Contracts Wanted.

COATS.—Sub-manufacturer can make good work cheap, has large factory; a trial will convince you. Farragut 3428.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person sending an advertisement to The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATHROBES.—200 men's and women's high-grade Terry bathrobes. Manufacturer, Room 805, 210 4th Av.

BOLIVIA.—Forstman, Siberia, and cashmere, green and plum. Madison Square 4173.

BROADCLOTHS, taupe and burgandy; velours, pekin, burgundy, and taupe. Gramercy 2066.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany 355, black only, $3 net, 60 days. Mad. Sq. 4845.

BROADCLOTH.—315 botany, assorted colors, to close. Chelsea 492.

BUTTONS.—Ivory and pearl; close out at sacrifice price. Call all week. A. Grauer, 1,123 Broadway.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plush, beaver, kerami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATING.—Sell cheap; Ethan Allen style 300, Fall shades. Madison Square 1520.

COATINGS.—4 goods, cheap; good assortment. Bendit & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Have second line ready for jobbers. M. Kananack, 129 West 27th St. Chelsea 5186.

COATS for immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS, Suits, Capes.—To close out; headquarters for velvet coatees, F. & K. tweed coats. 5% Cloak Co., 1 West 32d.

COATS.—Smart styles in broadcloths, velours, plush; popular priced. Novick, 43 W. 27th.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Leading materials, $10.75 up; also job samples. Ulius Bros., 37 West 32d.

COATS.—Closing out Spring coats very cheap. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Flapper coats, hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Strong lined ready; also jobs on hand. D. David, 17 West 17th.

CORDUROYS, white, wide wale, 36 inches, 77½c.; 30 inches, 65c. net. Gordon & Cohen, 102 Bleecker St. Spring 3320.

COTTON GOODS.—Large quantities below market price. Georgia Textile Mills, 385 Broadway. Franklin 3505.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON VOILES, 19½-22½, cheap; 1 price. C 62 Times.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas on hand at a price; first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Andersons; also imported ginghams; for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES, ginghams, to close; also georgette satins, taffetas, low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, jersey, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Formerly in dress business, have 17 wash dresses to close; great sacrifice. Call today, 501 West 172d St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, satins and georgettes, a couple hundred to close out. London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th St.

DRESSES.—Job of 100 georgette and crepe de chine dresses to close out at once. Adams & Winter, 39 East 19th.

DRESSES.—Washables, jerseys, silk foulard, georgette; immediate delivery. E. Deutsch, 25 West 32d.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES and shirts to close out. Inquire Tire Store, 789 7th Av.

DRESSES.—500 crepe de chine to close out at $4.50. Standard Costume Co., 11 E. 31st.

DRESSES.—Satin and silks, to close out. H. & B. Waist Co., 186 Wooster St.

DUVET DE LAINES, F. & H. Velours, Tricotines, and Poiret Twills; Fall shades. Chelsea 2840.

EMBROIDERIES, trimmings, braids, laces, fringes, &c.; big job on hand. 8th floor. Lurie, Gordon & Lurie, 39-41 W. 29th.

FLAGS.—34, 20x30 feet, best wool, below cost. Humphry, 909 Filbert, Philadelphia.

FLAGS.—Silk, American, 2x3, 4½x7 inches. Mr. Frank, 11th floor, 920 Broadway.

GABARDINE WORSTED.—Blue, 11 ounce, double width; immediate delivery. N 171 Times.

GABARDINES.—Spot figures, 3,000 yards at sacrifice. Brown & Son, 50 West 17th.

GEORGETTE.—15,000 yards in raw, 80 square, at 92½c. net. Jackson & Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Phone 4547 Madison Sq.

GINGHAMS.—In stock, for immediate delivery, plaids, good assortment. Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

GINGHAM PLAID.—Imported, 25 pieces; assorted patterns. Mad. Sq. 9678.

GLOVES.—2,500 dozen women's chamoisette gloves to close out at extremely low prices; lots 25 dozen and upward. Room 833, 1,328 B'way.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

HAIR SEAL, Blumenthal, 5 pieces, opening price. Madison Square 6205.

JAP SILKS.—Quantity below market. Madison Square 1627.

JERSEY CLOTH.—All wool, Fall shades for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 B'way. Spring 2716.

JERSEYS.—We have all shades; immediate delivery; $2.90 net, 30. Mad. Sq. 4845.

JUILLIARDS.—For sale, 100 pieces Jullliards, 2073 khaki, $1.42½ net. 1828 Madison Square.

JUILLIARDS.—Kersey 2002, all desirable shades. Farragut 6210.

KHAKI CLOTH.—All wool and cotton warp for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 B'way. Spring 2716.

KHAKI.—50 pieces Sterzelback, No. 86. The Lester Co., 216 Greene St.

LINENS.—45-inch, French; all colors; for immediate delivery. Gramercy 3004.

LINEN.—Ramie and French, blue only. Farragut 3907.

MATALAMB, 12 pieces Dobson's; also 11050 navy. Farragut 4588.

MELTONS.—McKenney 010, B10, W98, 114; also 5006 velour. Gramercy 2523.

NECKWEAR.—There's a big lot of men's neckwear to close out, 25c and 50c and up. M. Abramowitz, 128-130 Allen St. Orchard 8536.

OFFICERS' MILITARY UNIFORMS.—Gabardine, Moleskin, and Khaki; immediate delivery. U. P. Uniform Co., 93 5th Av., New York.

OXFORDS, serges, velours for sale; reasonable prices for cash. Knickerbocker 909.

PERCALE.—Carmen blue, tan, lavender; immediate delivery; below market price. Chelsea 7098.

PLUSHES.—Mercerized, 54 in.; serges No. D, N04, 11433; cheap. Farr. 6628.

PLUSHES.—16 frames Francis 60-60, $3.95 net. Madison Square 4180.

POMPOMS, velours, broadcloth, serges; large quantities, selling reasonable. Phone Hydol, 5264 Madison Square.

POMPOM.—12075, 0816, 11050, 15020, 0360, and others; velours, all shades. Gramercy 1807.

POPLINS.—Have quantity of American 09077 and 90610 in all leading Fall shares. Call Madison Square 7617.

POPLINS.—American 90610, navy, 15 pieces, at $2.75 net cash. Chelsea 9710.

POPLINS AND VELOURS for sale below market price. Farr. 3555.

RAINCOAT MATERIALS.—Raw and rubberized materials, plaids, grosgrains, repp., &c. 15 West 18th St., 3d floor.

SATEENS, lawns, voiles, ginghams, percales, gabardine for immediate delivery. Phone Spring 8283.

SATIN.—1,000 yards, terry cloth, 3,000 yards; reasonable. Brown & Son, 50 West 17th.

SATIN, Beldings, quality 690, copen, brown, gray, $1. Madison Square 4180.

SATIN.—25 pieces, 40-inch black satin, to sell out. Chelsea 6024.

SERGES.—The best values ever offered; French and storm serges, velours; long terms or special cash prices. Call personally, Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,205 Broadway.

SERGES.—Gera 7098, 10453, W. F. X., 11464, 104, broadhead 500; also poplins and Panamas. Henry Samson, 656 B'way. Spring 2716.

SERGES, Velours, Broadcloths, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

SERGE.—To close out; Jullliard 54289, $2.50 net; Jullliard 4059, $1.55 net. Phone Farragut 4444.

SERGES.—Will sell 0609-09070 American and Blumenthal-Furmoss cheap. Farragut 90, Goldberg.

SERGES.—1210 Whitman's, SBGL tricotines, gabardines, oxfords, and velours. Canal 1720.

SERGE.—Golf's cotton warp; all navy, 56 inches wide, $1.35. Madison Square 5392.

SERGES.—11433, 6120, 4059, 4060, 54292; low prices, long terms. 2235 Farragut.

SERGES.—1210 Whitman, 150 pieces navy, 62½c. net. H. Tantuck, 251 4th Av.

SERGE.—Gera 787, sponged; price reasonable. Madison Square 6260.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 6301, black $1.82½ net, 30. Mad. Sq. 4845.

SERGES.—9, 0936, 838 navy; right price. Farragut 382.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours, and Broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 2983.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 0880.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILKS.—Forty pieces of fancy tussah, to close out. Spring 7934.

SILVERTONES.—Reasonable for cash; popular makes; Fall shades. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES.—54 inch, assorted colors. Madison Square 8930.

SKIRTS.—Assorted satin and silk plaid, very cheap; also white corduroy skirts and 500 plaid mixtures at $2. H. B. Schwartz, 127-133 West 26th. Farragut 3207.

SKIRTS.—Large selection silk and wash skirts, for immediate delivery; sleeveless jackets close out. Pioneer Skirt Co., 3 West 20th St.

SKIRTS.—Jobs of cloth, silk, and wash skirts to close out. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—Navy serge, for immediate delivery, our $10.90 and $17.50 values; cannot be beat; come and see them. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Balance of Spring suits and coats up to $30, at $10.50. I. Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

SUITS AND COATS.—Newest models in chicken styles now ready. Lee Hexter & Co., 38 West 45th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Popular prices; Fall line complete. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

SUITS to close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th Street.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, Krieger & Grosser; reasonable. Madison Square 4173.

TRICOTINE.—Garfield 4718. Phone Madison Square 2698.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, to close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

TUSSAHS and Shantungs, heavy, all-silk domestic, for raincoat, automobile, and clothing trades; 500 pieces to close out; buyers are invited to call at our showroom. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. 9380 Madison Square.

TUSSAHS.—Brocaded and also changeable muils, in all colors. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

VELVETS.—Dobsons in colors, 100 pieces assorted, 3 qualities. M. Shoenthal, 640 Broadway.

VELOURS.—American K544 brown 20 pieces, green 15, navy 15, black 10, taupe 4; price $4; terms ½ in 30 days, ½ thirty days; entire lot or proportionate quantities; American 12075, Burgundy pompom 10 pieces, price $3.60 net cash. Phone Stuyvesant 81.

VELOURS.—American, Stevens and other popular numbers, light and heavy weight; also serges, poplins and silvertones, at reasonable prices. Mad. Sq. 9087.

VELOURS, American, good assortment 0816 French and storm serges, poplins. Stuyvesant 3828.

VELOUR DE NORD, 50 pieces, 46 inch, $3.95 net. Madison Square 4180.

VELOURS.—American; all numbers; reasonable. Call A. Schulman, 1,121 Broadway.

VELOURS. — 0360, American, all shades, $3.65 net cash. Chelsea 7385.

VELOURS.—K 544, $4.10, net 3s quantity. Madison Square 1627.

VELOURS.—0360 and Stevens $3.65. Shapiro, Madison Square 3564.

VELOUR DE NORDS below market price. Farragut 3555.

WAISTS.—Quantity of georgette waists on hand for immediate delivery. Standard Waist Co., 225 5th Av.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOL.—Jerseys, chiffon, velvet, all colors; 800 yards of Oxford cloth; no telephone. 118 West 29th, 9th floor.

WOOL jersey, 30 pieces, assorted colors. Phone Madison Square 1880.

WOOLENS, tricotine, 5889, serges, broadcloths, velours, all colors. Madison Square 4180.

YARN.—Egyptian, 98-2 combed, in skeins, packed in 10-pound bundles, $2.75 per pound. Spot New York, Room 28, 4 Stone St. Phone Broad 2830.

ZIBELINE.—Have large quantity in black; reasonable. Chelsea 9867.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on high-grade dresses. Bring samples between 9 and 11. 118 West 29th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractor on serge dresses; submit samples. Tenth floor, 137 West 27th St.

Allied Industries.

MOTOR.—We offer for sale new motor, 20 horsepower, 2 phase, 60 cycle, 900 R. M. P., rails, pulleys, and compensator. A. C. Madison Square 2857.

READY FOR SERVICE; trucking and delivery, city or country. Lexington Delivery Co. Spring 5848.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Help Wanted.

ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK wanted in wholesale paper house; must be good penman; quick at figures. Apply at George W. Millar & Co., 284 Lafayette St.

CUTTER.—Experienced cutter on silk waists wanted. Kiamie Bros., 60 Washington St.

SALESMEN.—Cloak and suit trade, on new fashion money-making proposition; drawing account to good men. 353 5th Av., Room 304.

SALESMEN wanted to take side line of infants' shoes, department store trade; commission basis. Z 384 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with office routine preferred. Max Rubenstein & Co., 16 West 31st St.

WAIST BUYER.—A Philadelphia store desires a first-class waist buyer; excellent opportunity for experienced buyer in large waist department. Z 386 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, Office Man, Credits and Collections, experienced cloaks and suits; draft exempt; moderate salary. G 64 Times.

MANAGER.—Good education, executive, can handle help; adaptable, resourceful, reliable; some buying, selling qualifications; open for position where honest endeavors are appreciated. G 129 Times.

MANAGER, 25 years' experience as head of office and treasurer prominent corporation; familiar with credits in men's apparel line, Wabash, C 41 Times.

SALESMAN.—Broad road experience, good personality, seeks connection large concern. N 148 Times.

$100 REWARD

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person sending an advertisement to The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 per cent. for the best names
Saturday.....6 " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Women in Shoe Factories.

It is said in the local shoe trade that quite a few shoe manufacturers in various parts of the country are experimenting with female help for work which was done formerly by men. Just how satisfactory this will be does not seem to have been determined as yet. It was explained that various phases of the work in question require a certain amount of physical effort which, as a steady thing, might prove too much for women.

Trade in Men's Straw Hats.

Business in men's straw hats is said to be very active. Quite a few retailers are reported to have come to market for additional supplies, retail business having been on a larger scale than was generally expected. The plain smooth and rough straws of former seasons are the leaders in the general trade. It is said, however, that more new novelty weaves have been sold this Spring than ever before. Some of these novelties are quite "loud," but it seems that the more moderate effects are usually preferred.

To Eliminate Returns.

Plans for the elimination of the return goods evil are to be disussed at a meeting to be held in the Fifth Avenue Building this afternoon of the Board of Directors of the Women's Neckwear Manufacturers' Association. It was pointed out yesterday by Leo Lewek, of Lewek & Friedman, the President of the association, that every effort should be made to stop this practice, particularly at this time, when the Government is seeking the elimination of waste of every sort, whether it be wasted materials, wasted freight space, or simply wasted effort.

Wicker Furniture Selling.

Notwithstanding higher prices, wicker furniture of various sorts is said to have been in fair demand during much of the Spring season. Manufacturers report that dealers in a great many sections have been taking these goods from time to time in very liberal quantities considering present conditions. There are, of course, some sections, or a few merchants in some sections who have not done so well, but the general trade is said to have been good. Though the volume is slightly smaller, the total in money is said to be greater than that of the same period a year ago.

Pretty Well, Considering.

"I attribute our smaller sales this Spring, as compared with this period a year ago," said an authority in the men's furnishing trade yesterday, "more to the condition of the average man's pocketbook than to the comparatively small percentage of young men who have gone into the military service. What with installments on Liberty bonds, Red Cross donations, and contributions to other war relief funds, most men find themselves at the end of the week or month with very little money left with which to indulge their fancies for shirts and ties. When this fact is considered, I think we have done very well to maintain our sales on nearly the same scale as that of a year ago.'

Light Shades Better Than White.

Although many of the local retailers are showing white satin hats, they are not selling as well as the light-colored satin sport models. Last year white satin was favored, but this season white Georgette, faille, taffeta, white straw, and body straw hats have taken the place of white satins. Satin hats in pink, light shades of blue, sand, lavender, and a few red sport models, in colored or stitched effects, are having a fairly good sale. Untrimmed hats have been gaining favor in the last few weeks, including body hats in panamas, peanut bodies, natural colored milans, and a few leghorns. With these hats many bands and sashes of grosgrain ribbon, Georgette, jersey silk, and striped or figured silk are used.

Burlap Buying Handicapped.

The week opened quietly in the local burlap market yesterday, due as much to the scarcity of spot merchandise as to any lack of willingness on the part of buyers to trade. Recent good buying is said to have cleaned up all the "cheap" burlaps in the market, and not much activity is looked for until the situation is more favorable. Local prices on 40-inch goods yesterday were based on 18¾ cents for "8s" and 23½ cents for "10½s." On the West Coast the respective figures were 18½ and 22 cents. Heavy burlaps were said to be particularly scarce there. Reports from Calcutta indicated a very strong market.

Novelties Now in Demand.

With the approach of the Fourth of July there has sprung up here quite a demand for novelties of a patriotic nature. These range all the way from dinner favors to toys for children. Unusual ideas are plentiful and, with the country now taking more than a secondary position in the war, a record retail business is anticipated. Many of the things offered by wholesalers are noisemakers, and the day promises to be hard on nervous old ladies as a result. However, there has been plenty of effort on the part of the manufacturers of the merchandise in question to make "safety first" their rule in putting the goods up for market, and the possibility of accidents is said to be very remote.

Gray Goods Sales Better.

There was a little more snap to buying in the local gray goods market yesterday, not a little of which was due to the action of Fall River sellers in letting down the bars. Quite a liberal business was done in odd constructions. Among them were 27-inch 64-60s, which were sold for deliveries running into January next at 13 cents. Large sales of 38½-inch 64-56s were reported at 18¼ cents for shipment through the remainder of this month and next, and a tidy business was done on 38½-inch 60-48s at 16¼ cents for the same delivery. Sateens and twills again did pretty well, while in the sheetings there was further July business on 36-inch 5-yard goods at 17¾ cents. Printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s....	25c	38½-inch, 64-60s..	19c
39-inch, 72-78s....	22½c	38½-inch, 64-56s..	18½c
39-inch, 68-72s....	21c	38½-inch, 60-52s.	16¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....	15c	38½-inch, 64-48s.	16¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s.	19¾c	27-inch, 64-60s....	13¼c

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; W. T. Tobin, coats, suits, dresses; Miss B. L. Konrad, furs; 37 West 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—The Akron D. G. Co.; E. Glas, Fall coats, wash dresses; 37 W. 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Ferber, wash, silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; W. B. Taylor, upholstery goods; 41 Union Square; Breslin.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Adams Co.; R. E. Hollenback, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. P. Gable & Co.; J. M. Fay, white goods; I. Trudeau, linens; 230 5th Av.

ASHTABULA, Ohio—Carlisle Co.; Mr. Allen, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Fair; S. Saul, A. Oishine, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Chambers-Hardick-Parks Co.; L. B. Parks, clothing, furn. goods; Collingwood.

AUSTIN, Texas—McKean, Ellers Co.; L. Davis, domestics; 72 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, cotton piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions, corsets, leather goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; E. E. Taylor, ornaments, velvets; Union Square.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, underwear, hosiery; 212 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Maas & Kemper; J. T. Windsor, ribbons; Broztell.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; Mr. Goldstein, laces, neckwear, buttons; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, dry goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—L. Greif & Brother; D. L. Greif, woolens, trimmings; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss L. Hocheimer, Miss S. Rafalman, A. J. Fry, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 220 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; R. B. Cease, basement dept.; 212 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Miss B. Jones, art goods; 212 5th Av.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—Standard Neckwear Co.; O. Weinstein, tie silks; 1,270 B'way; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—J. Falkson & Co.; J. Falkson, woolens; Breslin.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. J. Murphy, gloves, women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.; Wallick.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; Miss E. Boas, costumes; 243 Church.

BOSTON—Rivitz Bros.; E. I. Rivitz, coats, suits, dresses; Breslin.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Haller, men's suits; basement buyers; Mr. Schroeder, corsets; Miss Darth, infants' wear, petticoats; Miss Callahan, muslin underwear; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Mr. Cooper, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.

BROCKTON, Mass.—H. Chabby & Co.; H. Chabby, H. F. Porter, ready-to-wear; Broztell.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; R. W. Forrester, rugs, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. W. Benzow, toys, sporting goods, trunks; 2 W. 37th.

CARSON CITY, Nev.—C. F. Cutts Co.; C. F. Cutts, ready-to-wear; York.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—C. Denecke, Inc.; F. J. Schroder, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. A. Stahl, Fall suits, skirts, dresses, Spring, children's wear; Miss O'Neil, waists, 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Hackner Bros.; E. Hackner, woolens; Albert.

CHICAGO—Atlas Woolen Co.; D. Warschauer, cotton goods, silks, woolens; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. L. Brethauer, curtains; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. Y. Pearce, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. Dolinig, men's clothing, woolens; Miss L. Healy, ladies' gloves; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—The Fair; H. A. Levy, jobs waists, wash dresses; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss E. Meyers, furs; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss E. Marcuson, infants', children's wear; 116 West 32d.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. Speckman, linens, upholstery goods; 350 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; M. J. Lindner, Miss H. M. Lawton, waists, muslin underwear; J. O. Sprowl, Miss F. Berger, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 1 W. 25th.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss Woldman, dresses; F. L. Hahn, skirts, coats, suits; 120 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss M. Cohen, house dresses, kimonos; J. E. Meisel, Winter coats; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND — Enterprise Manufacturing Co.; M. J. Devoy, romper materials; Imperial.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clauson & Wilson Co.; E. J. Boll, domestics, wash goods; 43 Leonard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Brothers Co.; E. H. Aymer, shoes; 220 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; Mrs. C. H. Brown, Fall suits, coats; 225 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing; 225 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; M. Morehouse, merchandise manager; T. J. McCauley, ready-to-wear, fancy goods; Mrs. M. Evans, dresses; Miss A. Ayers, waists; Mrs. Eltel, corsets; Miss M. Donovan, leather goods, hosiery, underwear, gloves; 1,170 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; coats, suits; 1,150 Broadway; Cumberland.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss M. Garlock, juniors', children's, infants' wear, petticoats; Miss D. Schumacher, corsets, muslin underwear; 225 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—L. Traxler Co.; D. A. Wolf, jobs infants', children's, juniors' wear; H. A. Green, ready-to-wear; S. O. Williamson, silks, linings, wool dress goods; 116 West 32d.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Miss McQueen, dresses; 3 W. 29th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; Miss Farrell, dresses; Miss Cassidy, basement ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss B. Bowman, dresses; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—The Emporium; Miss R. H. Fitzpatrick, waists, silk, serge, dresses, children's coats; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss I. Shull, cotton, silk dresses; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Burnham-Stopel Co.; H. Stickel, rugs; 43 Leonard.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; F. H. Allerton, women's, infants' wear; D. Richardson, corsets; 404 4th Av.; Sherman Square.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; F. W. Sanford, notions, books, stationery; 404 4th Av.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.

FRESNO, Cal.—Wonder Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Kahn, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

GALLUP, N. M.—Golden Rule Co.; P. C. Pinson, general mdse.; Breslin.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; J. C. Putt, basement ready-to-wear; E. J. Brandt, car

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Price Movements on Stock Exchange—Telephone Issue Approved.

After the substantial advances made last week it was not surprising that yesterday's stock market should develop a reactionary tone, especially since the new week opened with a resumption of the fighting on the Italian front which proved vulnerable to the pressure put upon it last Fall. The market was irregular, with the more active industrials losing considerable ground. The opening saw a general advance which in most cases was wiped out on later selling. Steel common dropped back 2⅛ points; Republic, ½; Baldwin, ⅝, and Bethlehem B, ⅝. Some of the rails were rather strong, though trading in them was on a small scale. The Marine shares made a very good advance only to move back almost to last week's final figures at the close.

Announcement of the Treasury Department's plan for selling $6,000,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness between now and next October was indirectly responsible for a lower price for the 4¼s. It was taken for granted by many people that the Secretary will not try to float a loan of the size indicated by the advance sale of certificates at the rate carried by the last issue. As a matter of fact, it seems at the moment that there is little to choose between 4¼ per cent. and 4½ per cent. On a strict yield basis the higher rate would not justify par for the bonds in the open market, and Mr. McAdoo has indicated that he will not increase the rate. It was erroneously assumed before the third loan that because certificates had been put out at 4½ per cent. the forthcoming bonds would carry that rate. The realization of the citizen's obligation to buy Government securities without quibbling over the interest return has spread so rapidly of late that bankers are confident that the Government can arrange the next loan on terms as favorable as those carried by the third issue.

Announcement of approval by the War Finance Corporation of the proposed issue of $44,500,000 7 per cent. bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company cleared the way for a decision at the meeting of the Directors in Boston today. It will be necessary for the company to secure the approval of its shareholders before the new issue can be put out, since it involves the right to convert into stock, but in the past there has been no difficulty in obtaining such sanction where proper safeguards have been arranged. It is the hope of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit management that it will be in a position to announce tomorrow that arrangements will be made for nearly $8,000,000 of notes maturing in less than a fortnight. The outcome of this problem, which is by far the largest that has been placed before the new Government agency, is being awaited with the keenest interest in financial circles, and it is expected to point the way to solution of many smaller financing difficulties.

Passing of tax day brought hardly a ripple into the Street's money markets. The highest rate commanded by call loans yesterday was 6 per cent., which has not been exceeded since the money pool took an active part in the market, and most of the day's borrowing was arranged at 5¾ per cent.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Traders Cheerful Regarding Outlook of the Situation.

LONDON, June 17.—Money was in better supply on the market today. Discounts were dull.

On the Stock Exchange, while there was no material increase in business, a cheerful and firm undertone was maintained, the market taking a confident view of the general outlook.

British and foreign funds were in good demand. Consols, war loans, and Argentine bonds were the best features. Canadian, Electric, and Oil shares were active and strong. Spanish bonds were weak on a reported plan to improve exchange rates.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 17.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 59 francs 50 centimes ex-coupon. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 15 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Rates Range from 5¾ to 6 Per Cent.—60-Day Loans at 5½@5¾.

Call money was quoted yesterday at from 5½ to 6 per cent. Time money did not show any change from conditions during the latter part of last week, and sixty-day loans were made at from 5½ to 5¾ per cent., the rate for ninety-day loans being 5¾@6, and for longer maturities, 6 per cent.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6¼
Low	5¾	Low	6
Renewals	5¾	Renewals	6¼
Last	6	Last	6¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾@5¾	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@5¾	Four months	6
Five months	5¾@5¾	Five months	6
Six months	5¾@5¾	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@4⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	6¼@5%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5%
4 to 6 months	6
4 to 6 months, Other Names	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	—.0005
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	
France—				
Demand	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	— .00⅛
Cables	5.70⅜	5.70⅜	5.70⅜	— .00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7530	$4.76⅜
5.1826	Paris	5.71⅜	5.70⅜
	China—		
	Hongkong	78.00	78.25
	Peking	118.50	118.75
19.30	Greece	111.50	111.75
40.20	Holland	19.45	19.50
50.00	Philippine Islands—	50.50	51.25
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	34.00	34.40
	Copenhagen	31.00	31.30
	Christiania	31.30	31.70
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.50	35.75
	Calcutta	35.50	35.75
5.1826	Italy	5.91	5.90
	Japan—		
	Kobe	52.50	52.65
	Yokohama	52.50	52.65
19.30	Spain	28.35	28.55
	South America—		
31.42	Rio	25.50	25.62
32.04	Buenos Aires	25.15	25.25
5.1826	Switzerland	4.90	3.95
21.46	Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	14.00	14.20
	500 rubles	13.90	14.10

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.71	$4.71⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $445,797,211; balance, $39,124,818; United States Treasury credit balance, $174,087; Federal Reserve credit balance, $21,718,700.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19.6875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¾d, unchanged; in New York, 99½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	529,153	755,576	745,600
Year to date	68,038,493	93,882,755	79,991,880

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
14	15	100	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	— ½
38⅝	35	100	Advance Rumely pf	34	34	34	34	— ½
1¾	1⅞	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
33½	33⅞	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	34¼	34½	33⅞	33½	+ ⅜
84½	85	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅜
66½	66¾	100	Am. Beet Sugar	66⅜	66⅜	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
45½	45¾	3,500	Am. Can	46⅜	46⅝	45½	46⅜	+ ⅝
66½	66¾	100	Am. Can pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
79½	80	2,800	Am. Car & Foundry	94½	94½	45½	45¾	—1
41	41½	900	Am. Cotton Oil	80½	80¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
16	16½	4,300	Am. H. & Leather	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
20	30	2,300	Am. H. & L. pf	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
48	49	200	Am. Ice	75⅞	76⅞	75½	75⅝	— ⅛
53¼	53½	100	Am. Ice pf	39⅜	39⅜	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
40½	41¼	200	Am. International	49	49	49	49	
70	80	100	Am. Linseed	54¼	54¼	53⅜	53⅜	—1
65	65½	1,500	Am. Linseed pf	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
70⅜	70⅝	2,200	Am. Locomotive	79½	79½	79½	79½	
64	65	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	65⅝	65⅞	64⅝	65	— ⅛
112	112½	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries	77¾	77¾	76¾	76¾	—1
138	138¾	7,900	Am. Sugar Ref	64⅞	64⅞	64½	64½	— ⅛
112	98¾		Am. Sumatra Tob	112	112¾	111¾	112¾	+ ⅝
100	104	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	141	141⅝	139¼	139¾	+ ⅝
	95½	20	Am. Tobacco	97⅞	98⅝	97⅜	98⅝	+ ⅝
566	98	300	Am. Tob. pf. new	160	160	160	160	
161	57	800	Am. Woolen	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+1¼
48	171½	700	Am. Zinc, L. & S	57⅞	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅞
	48½	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
62⅝	64¼	4,200	Anaconda Copper	48⅝	48⅝	47¾	47¾	— ⅞
84½	85½	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	85⅜	85⅝	85	85	— ⅛
84½	85	45	Do., odd lot	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	...
107	107½	600	At. Gulf & West I	108	108	107¼	107¼	— ¾
62	63½	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
88¼	80	26,100	Baldwin Loco	90⅞	91	88⅝	89	+1½
55	56¼	3,200	Baltimore & Ohio	55½	56	55	55	— ⅝
57¾	57	100	Baltimore & O. pf	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
88½	90	200	Barrett Co	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅜
82⅝	82⅝	28,000	Beth. Steel, class B	105½	106¼	104	104	— ⅞
104	105	900	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	83	84⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅜
41¼	41½	2,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	42	43	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
13	13½	600	Brums. Ter. & Ry.S	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	9⅝	800	Butte Cop. & Zinc	14½	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅝
23¾	24	1,200	Butte & Superior	10⅜	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	8	100	Butterick Co	25½	25½	24	24	— ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	2,900	California Petrol	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
62	63	200	Califor. Pet. pf. s 6	20	21⅜	20	20¼	
143½	147	400	Canadian Pacific	62⅜	62⅝	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
67½	68	4,500	Central Leather Co	148½	149¼	146¼	146¾	— ⅞
32½	34	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	67⅜	68¼	67⅜	67⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	57	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
43½	44	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	57	57¼	56	56	— ⅝
74½	74⅝	1,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	44⅜	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅝
51	98	100	Chi. Northwest'n	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅝
33	33¼	2,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92⅜	+ ⅛
70	70¾	500	C., R. I. & P. T.p.c.pf	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
99½	99½	700	C., R. I. & P.6 p.c.pf	70	70	69¾	70	+ ⅛
15⅞	15⅝	700	Chile Copper	60	60⅝	60	60¼	— ⅛
37½	38½	1,400	Chino Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
33	35	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	38⅝	39	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
48¾	49	5,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
48½	50	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	50¼	50⅝	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
55¾	58	300	Columbia Gas & El	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
9	9¼	400	Con. Int. Cal. Min	32½	32½	32½	32½	+1½
68	70½	100	Continental Can	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
40⅞	41¼	2,000	Corn Products Ref	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
99⅞	100½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
64⅜	65	3,000	Crucible Steel	100	100	100	100	
90⅝	91	100	Crucible Steel pf	66¼	67	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
51	51¼	1,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
7¼	8	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	31⅝	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
58¾	59¼	11,200	Distillers' Secur	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
7	7⅜	100	Dome Mines	60	60	58½	58¾	— ⅛
15½	16	3,450	Erie	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
32½	33½	1,000	Erie 1st pf	15⅝	16¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
42	42½	600	Fisher Body	33¼	33½	32¾	33	+ ⅛
30⅞	31	800	Gaston, W. & W	42¼	42¾	42	42½	+ ⅛
53½	58¾	5,088	General Cigar	31¾	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
135	135½	900	General Electric	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
7,700			General Motors	146	148	146	147¼	+ ⅝
136½	137	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	136¾	137¼	134	134½	—1
44	44½		Goodrich pf	44	44	44	44	
99⅞	100	2,900	Great Northern pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
80	80	5,700	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	80	80	80	80	—1
33½	33¾	200	Greene-Cananea	33½	33½	33	33¼	— ½
41¼	41½	100	Gulf States Steel	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	
85½	85¾	200	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	
30½	30⅝	200	Haskell & Barker	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+1⅛
43	43	100	Illinois Central	43	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
96½	96¾	2,000	Inspiration Copper	96½	96¾	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
52	52¼	100	Interboro Consol	52	52¼	51	51	—1
8¼	8¾	100	Interboro Con. pf	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
40	40	500	Int. Agricultural	40	40	40	40	—1½
18½	18⅝	2,750	Int. Agricultural pf	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
63	64	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	63	64	62½	62½	— ⅛
128	128	8,800	Int. Mer. Marine	112	112¾	112	112¾	— ⅛
30	30⅜	47,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	141	141⅝	139¼	139¼	— ⅝
104½	104⅝	500	Int. Nickel	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
27¼	27⅝	100	Int. Nickel pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	
88½	89	1,500	Int. Paper	65⅝	65⅝	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅛
37	37½	100	Kan. City South. pf	64⅞	65⅛	64½	64½	— ⅛
52	54	300	Kelly Spring Tire	77¾	77¾	76¾	76¾	—1
48	50	400	Kennecott Copper	64¼	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅛
52⅜	53¾	1,500	Lackawanna Steel	112	112¾	111¾	112¾	— ⅛
84½	84⅝	500	Lehigh Valley	141	141⅝	139¼	139¼	— ⅝
50⅜	50⅝	300	Mackay Cos. pf	97⅞	98⅝	97⅜	98⅝	+ ⅝
64	64	300	Maxwell Motors	160	160	160	160	
28⅜	28⅝	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+1¼
20⅞	21	7,100	Mexican Petroleum	57⅛	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅞
97	97	200	Miami Copper	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
27⅝	27⅝	9,700	Midvale Steel	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48¼	— ⅞
52⅝	53	2,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M	85⅛	85⅛	85	85	— ⅛
88	88	1,800	Missouri Pacific	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	...
23⅜	23⅝	100	Missouri Pacific pf	108	108	107¼	107¼	— ¾
15⅞	16½	500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
51	52	1,800	Nat. Enam. & St.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ¼
58	58	200	Nat. Lead	85⅜	85⅜	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
127	128	100	N. Y. Air Brake	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	...
72½	72¾	1,700	N. Y. Central	108	108	107¼	107¼	— ¾
41⅝	42¼	6,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
200	200	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	90¼	91	88⅝	89	+1½
103	103½	200	Norfolk & Western	55½	56	55	55	— ⅝
86	87	1,100	Northern Pacific	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅜
87½	87¾	2,300	Ohio Cities Gas	87½	87½	86	86	—1
45⅞	45⅞	1,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
125	125	2,200	Ontario Mining	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
28½	29½	300	Pacific Mail	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
43⅜	44	200	Penn. R. R.	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
42½	43	400	People's Gas, Chi	43⅞	44	43⅞	44	— ⅛
11¾	12¼	200	Pere Marquette	42½	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
82	83⅜	2,700	Pierce-Arrow	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
76⅝	76½	1,000	Pitts. & West Va	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅜
63¾	63⅞	2,600	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	34	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
110¾	112	100	Pressed Steel Car	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ⅜
53	54	500	Pullman Co	62⅜	64⅛	62⅜	63⅝	+1⅝
23⅝	24	100	Railway Steel Sp	112	112	112	112	—1
90¼	91	30,400	Ray Con. Copper	53⅝	54	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
35	37	100	Reading	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
89⅜	89⅝	26,700	Reading 1st pf	91½	92¾	90¾	92¾	+ ⅝
100	100½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	89⅝	90¼	89⅝	90¼	+ ⅝
110	112	1,800	Rep. Iron & S. pf	100	100	100	100	
12	13¼	700	Royal Dutch t p	103	117	103	110	— ⅝
7½	8	100	St. Louis-San Fran	12¾	13⅜	12¾	12⅝	— ⅝
20½	21	600	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
134	138	100	Seab. Air Line pf	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
28½	29	4,400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	135	135	135	135	— ½
28⅝	28¾	2,700	Sinclair Oil Refin	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅝
83½	84	1,200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	70	70¾	69½	69½	— ⅞
24⅜	24⅝	2,000	Southern Pacific	45⅝	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝
61¾	62¼	500	Southern Railway	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
44⅞	45	3,700	Southern Ry. pf	62	62¼	61⅞	62¼	+ ⅛
40	40¾	600	Studebaker Co	46	46¾	44½	44½	— ⅞
19	19⅛	1,500	Superior Steel	41¾	42	41	41	— ⅛
154	155	1,000	Tenn. C. & C	19¼	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
37½	38½	1,400	Texas Co	140¼	144½	139¾	144½	+ ⅝
33	35	100	Texas & Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
48¾	50	6,300	Tobacco Products	64⅞	65¼	64⅞	65¼	+ ⅜
65¾	66	5,800	Union Pacific	122⅜	123⅝	121¾	123⅛	— ⅛
40	41	600	United Alloy Steel	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
95¼	95¾	1,900	United Cigar Stores	41	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
120	120	200	United Fruit	97½	97½	95¾	95¾	— ⅝
100	100	900	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	129	129	129	129	— ⅛
122	123½	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	43⅜	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
13½	14½	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	124	124	123	123	— ⅛
57¾	58½	100	U. S. Rubber	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
40½	41⅞	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
105	106¾	142,200	U. S. Steel	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
111½	111⅞	100	U. S. Steel pf	105	106¾	103	103½	— ⅝
78	70	1,100	Utah Copper	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	— ⅛
12	13½	200	Utah Securities	80½	80½	78	78	— ⅞
48¼	48¾	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
85	90	1,800	Wabash	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
24	24½	1,000	Wabash pf A	9	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
14¼	14⅝	200	Wabash pf B	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
19	20	100	Western Maryland	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
60½	61	500	Western Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
42⅞	43¾	500	Western Pacific pf	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
97⅛	98	1,400	Westinghs. E. & M	60⅝	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ⅛
19¼	21	100	Wheeling & L. E	44	44	43	43	— ⅛
60½	61	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
97	100	1,100	Wilson & Co	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
19⅞	20	5,200	Willys-Overland	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
48	48¾	100	Worthington Pump	60	60⅞	60	60⅞	+ ⅛
				20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
				48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	81.72	81.15	81.32	+ .03
25 industrials	82.18	80.86	81.10	— .08
50 stocks	71.95	71.00	71.21	— .02

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
June 17	71.95	71.00	71.21	— .02
June 15	71.82	71.26	71.53	+ .42
June 14	71.37	70.82	71.11	— .03
June 13	71.21	70.65	71.14	— .53
June 12	70.84	70.22	70.55	— .33
June 11	70.52	69.65	69.92	— .63
June 10	69.99	68.91	69.83	— .12

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	71.95 June 17	68.74 June 1	71.21
1917.	84.45 June 13	81.11 June 20	82.31
1916.	89.60 June 12	83.56 June 26	86.63
1915.	79.25 June 22	66.43 June 1	70.41
1914.	68.04 June 9	61.82 June 25	68.10
1913.	69.28 June 2	63.09 June 10	63.44

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	74.32 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	71.21
†1917.	90.48 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	81.79
	Full Years.		
1917.	90.48 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	63.88
1916.	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	86.22
1915.	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.50
1914.	78.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913.	79.10 Jan. 6	63.09 June 10	68.09
1912.	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net change	Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	72.62	+ .05	— 1.28	— 8.00
5 industrials	86.75	— .16	— .39	— 1.99
6 public utilities	87.77	+ .07	— 2.02	— 10.00
1 municipal	94.60		+ 2.60	— 5.00
40 issues	76.69	+ .01	— 1.12	— 6.87

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June 17	76.89 + .01	June 10	76.92 — .08
June 15	76.93 — .03	June 8	77.00 + .02
June 14	76.71 — .18	June 7	76.98 — .07
June 13	76.84 — .01	June 6	77.05 — .05
June 12	76.85	June 5	77.10 — .14
June 11	76.85 — .07	June 4	77.24 — .82

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	77.81 June 1	76.85 June 15	76.89
1917.	83.74 June 8	83.12 June 29	83.19
1916.	87.45 June 17	87.20 June 28	87.35
1915.	85.09 June 21	82.51 June 1	82.60
1914.	87.59 June 10	85.56 June 30	85.56
1913.	87.90 June 2	85.78 June 11	86.88

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS

Am. Tob. Scrip "A" & "B"
Babcock & Wilcox
Carbon Steel
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
R. J. Reynolds
(Stock & Rights)

Private Wires to Boston, Wilmington and Richmond.

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CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.

The undersigned, as Transfer Agent of the 7% Cumulative Preferred Sinking Fund Stock of Clinchfield Coal Corporation, pursuant to the provision respecting said stock, setting aside a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2½ cents per gross ton, hereby gives notice that there has been deposited with it, in accordance with said provision, $26,193 51-100 available for redemption of such stock on August 1, 1918, and that it will receive sealed tenders up to 3 o'clock P. M. on July 5, 1918, for the sale to it of such Preferred Stock at a price not exceeding 120% of the par value thereof and the accumulated and accrued dividends thereon.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Transfer Agent.
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
New York, June 15, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of the KNICKERBOCKER PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given that a meeting of stockholders of this Company will be held at Woodmen's Hall, 432-434 Gifford Place, in the City of Hudson, State of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at which time and place an agreement consolidating or merging the Columbia Portland Cement Company, Inc., and the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company under the name of Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company, Inc., entered into by and between said respective corporations, and duly signed by a majority of the respective boards of directors, will be submitted to the stockholders of said Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company, and the stockholders of said Company will then be called upon to act upon a resolution or proposition to ratify, approve and adopt said agreement consolidating said Columbia Portland Cement Company, Inc., and the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company, and merging said corporations into a new corporation specified in said agreement to be known by the corporate name "KNICKERBOCKER PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, INC.," and upon any other matter or thing concerning the same, and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

The Stock Transfer Books of said corporation will close on the 26th day of June, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and will reopen on the 28th day of June, 1918.

KNICKERBOCKER PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
By ARTHUR B. DANIELS, President.
William L. Bradley, Secretary.
Dated, New York, June 11th, 1918.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FISHER BODY CORPORATION.

Detroit, Michigan, June 5th, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual Meeting of the stockholders of Fisher Body Corporation will be held on Tuesday, June 25th, 1918, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Corporation Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City. The Common Stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, June 21st, 1918, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, June 26th, 1918, at 10 A. M.

A. MENDELSON, Secretary.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
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ADD MANY MILLIONS TO INCOME TAX HERE

Tabulation of Payments Received in Windup of Drive Tests Collectors' Staffs.

$150,000,000 OUTSTANDING

Report That John D. Rockefeller Had Paid $38,000,000 Denied—Delinquents' Notices Sent Out.

Tabulations of checks and Treasury certificates of indebtedness received in the windup of the drive for income and excess profits taxes kept the clerical forces of the local Internal Revenue offices busy all yesterday and added several million dollars to the grand total New York will turn over to the Federal Government as its contribution under the war revenue law.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second or Wall Street office said last night that he believed there was more than $150,000,000 in taxes outstanding in his district. The Collector was engaged yesterday in sending out demand notices to all firms and corporations who failed to settle by last Saturday night, and these will have until June 25 to pay the amounts assessed against them. Many corporations holding certificates of indebtedness also are holding off their tax payments until June 25. No penalty will attach until after that date. A number of taxpayers presented themselves yesterday at the revenue offices to make payments, and these were accepted without the imposition of penalties.

A report published here yesterday in an afternoon newspaper from its Washington correspondent that John D. Rockefeller had paid an income tax amounting to $38,000,000 was denied by New York Internal Revenue officials.

"I only wish I had the difference between what Mr. Rockefeller was actually assessed and the $38,000,000 mentioned as his tax," one high revenue officer said last night.

It was learned last night that the computation of Mr. Rockefeller's individual income tax under the War Revenue act of last Fall proved a most complex problem, which had engaged the attention of the oil man's attorneys, as well as experts in revenue offices here.

According to information obtainable last night, it was understood that, as a matter of fact, the Rockefeller payment had not been made. It probably will be between now and June 25, the date when all such payments must be in in order to avoid a penalty of 5 per cent.

While Mr. Rockefeller's residence is in the Third, or Upper, Manhattan Revenue District, it was said last night that he had elected to pay his tax from the offices of the Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, this bringing the payment within the jurisdiction of the Second District in the Custom House.

William H. Edwards, Collector of the Second District, had said earlier in the day that he expected an individual income tax payment of $14,800,000 within the next few days. When asked last night if the expected payment was that of Mr. Rockefeller, Collector Edwards said that under the internal revenue regulations he could not discuss the matter. He would neither affirm nor deny that Mr. Rockefeller had paid or was about to pay his tax.

Elsewhere it was said that Mr. Rockefeller's income tax payment would fall far short of the amount specified in the published report.

Collector Mark Eisner of the Third, or upper Manhattan revenue office, at 1,150 Broadway, was reported to have deposited $30,000,000 in cash, checks, and certificates since Saturday. The Second District collections on Saturday, including certificates of indebtedness, were deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and amounted to $144,687,012.45.

The total excess profits tax paid by a corporation in the Second District was upward of $14,500,000, while the largest income tax paid in the same district by an individual was close to $8,000,000.

The Collector said he had deposited $62,000,000 in cash and $77,000,000 in certificates. He added that very few personal checks tendered in payment of taxes by individuals had been returned marked "without funds." Most of these checks had since been made good, it was said.

"Owing to the enormous amount of mail," Collector Edwards said, "and in order that no taxpayer may go unsummoned, a demand has been sent not only to those who have not paid, but to those who have paid, as there is no way at present of distinguishing those who have paid and those who have not paid. There have been upward of 100,000 payments during the first fifteen days of June, and the balance must be in by June 25. After that date a penalty of 5 per cent. will be automatically imposed.

"Many demands have been made upon me for extension of time and leniency, on the ground of financial embarrassment, or on the plea that money cannot be borrowed on securities, but I have had to state the law and inform such inquiring taxpayers that there is no alternative; that the Government has got to look to them for the payment of these bills."

Mr. Edwards stated that it was nothing new for people to owe the Government for taxes. He said that as a matter of fact, men were being employed, not only here, but in other districts throughout the country, whose sole occupation was to collect back taxes. In some instances, those found are paying a 200 per cent. penalty for nonpayment of taxes.

Collector Edwards yesterday stuck to his estimate made earlier that the Wall Street District would by June 30, the end of the Government's fiscal year, turn in taxes from all sources aggregating $500,000,000. He said the total collections of all classes of taxes up to and including June 15 of the present fiscal year amounted to $356,032,051.39. It was estimated that the further collections up to and including June 30 would amount to considerably more than $150,000,000, so that the total collections for the entire fiscal year would considerably exceed $500,000,000. The Collector added that the total income tax collected under the Revenue act of Oct. 3, 1917, since Jan. 1, down to and including June 15, amounted to $306,152,898.33.

Collector Edwards's office was frequently called on the telephone late yesterday afternoon by taxpayers who had received bills, notwithstanding they had paid the tax. This error was due to the fact that on account of the great number of tax payments the lists could not be checked in time to avoid the sending out of what seemed to be unnecessary notices. Taxpayers who receive such notices will oblige the Collector if they will return them with the date when they actually made payment thereon.

Incomplete figures on the income and excess profits tax payments in Brooklyn indicated yesterday that revenue to the Government from the First Internal Revenue District would aggregate approximately $40,000,000, according to estimates made in the office of Collector Henry P. Keith. This sum is exclusive of admissions, transportation, liquor, and other "ordinary" taxes to be taken in on or before June 30, the end of the Government's fiscal year.

Soldiers who are out of the country and who have not filed returns have until Oct. 1 next to do so. Where a soldier cannot be reached in time and payment cannot be made according to law, the penalty and interest cannot be assessed nor can an attempt at collection be made, Mr. Edwards said. This is a new Treasury decision which has just been received from Washington.

URGES A SOUND BASIS FOR WARTIME TAXES

Robert R. Reed, Counsel for Investment Bankers, Tells of Suggestions Made to Congress.

Robert R. Reed, counsel to the Investment Bankers' Association of America, returned yesterday from Washington where he had gone with a committee of the association to assist the Government in framing the new tax legislation. Mr. Reed said that the association had urged on the Ways and Means Committee the necessity of an absolutely sound basis on which to fix the tremendous tax levies that this country will have to make in order to meet war conditions. The association, he said, directed its efforts to two fundamental problems, first, the determination of "what is income" as the basis for an income tax; and secondly, the determination of what are the "during-war profits" that can safely and wisely be subjected to heavy war profits taxation.

"In the determination of income," Mr. Reed said, "we urged as a basis for high rates of tax, that it is essential to allow all adjustments necessary to reach the actual beneficial net income of the taxpayer for the taxable year. This includes, of course, the allowance of all losses on the sale of land, securities or other property, a profit on which if realized would be taxed as income. It also includes allowance for cases where a large stock or cash dividend is received by a recent purchaser of stock, who has in fact invested his principal in the accrued earnings and to whom the dividend is in large part or all a return of capital rather than income. We also urged the allocation of profits realized on a sale of property to the prior years of its accrual, the apportioned amounts to be taxed by reassessment as additions to the income of the prior years. We would avoid taxing any man at the war rates on what in fact was a part of his principal prior to the war.

"There have been many cases of individuals whose 1917 taxes had to be paid out of a seriously depleted principal. They had, in fact, no income for the year, and yet were taxed very heavily on a supposititous or statutory income. We tried to make it clear to the committee that, while the 2 per cent. tax of recent years might be paid without protest out of a theoretical income, yet if a man is to pay a 10 to 50 per cent. tax he has to have a real income out of which to pay it. The whole principle of the income tax is, of course, that of 'ability to pay' out of income, and any tax which does not adhere to this principle is not an income tax either in the popular sense or in a sound constitutional sense.

"On excess profits tax we reiterated what has from the first been the judgment of the investment bankers who have studied this problem, that a profits tax as such is a serious deterrent to interprise and business activity, and in normal times would gradually stagnate American industry; but we also reiterated our former indorsement of a war profits tax based on the English law as a productive source of war revenue, and recognized the fact that in applying this plan to our conditions some elastic power must be given to reach the during-war profits of concerns whose pre-war profits were so high as to give them otherwise relative immunity from the tax.

"Both the Treasury and members of Congress seem to favor a double or alternative tax plan, and opposing, as we do, the capital percentage basis as a direct discrimination against earned income and against capital which takes the risks of enterprise, we urged that the war profits tax should be the primary basis, and that there should be superimposed upon this, as an alternative, a tax on the excess above a normal "deduction," to be determined by the Treasury by comparison with the pre-war earnings of concerns in the same or allied industries and the pre-war ratio of net income to gross business in such concerns. This is a somewhat general proposition, but we believe it is capable of successful adaptation to concerns whose during-war profits are in fact such as to be taxed heavily on the existing capital percentage basis, but to be relatively immune from tax on the fixed pre-war basis. We also urged that a liberal allowance be given for capital expenditures for war construction, on the principle that such expenditures should be fully amortized before any profits could be figured upon them.

"Our very tentative suggestion that the special tax on the 'undistributed income' of corporations be waived in all cases where the Capital Issues Committee finds that the retention of such income in the business is 'compatible with the national interests,' was intended more as a war measure than as a revenue measure. Such income in 1917 undoubtedly aggregated several billions, a large part of which could advantageously be distributed for reinvestment in essential war industries instead of being retained in non-essential industries. Twenty-five per cent. of the total income should, we suggested, be excepted from the tax in any event, and the capital issues provision should only apply to amounts exceeding $100,000."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.		Aug., 1919	99½	99¾	7.40
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	96¼	97¼	7.50
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	99⅝	8.15
French Gov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	97¾	9-	6.90
Govt of N. F.		July 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101½	103	5.50
Russian Govt.	5½	June, 1919	33	38	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	33	37	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'20	33	01	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.60
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	101¼	102	8.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99½	99¾	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	97	97⅝	7.15
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99½	99¾	6.25
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98⅝	99¼	5.90
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & F.	6	July, 1919	95	97½	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98¾	99¼	6.90
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	98½	98¾	7.80
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	94	94⅝	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	99¼	99⅝	7.50
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99½	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	99½	100	6.00
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99¼	100	6.00
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98½	99¼	6.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.50
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97⅜	97⅝	5.90
Erie R. R.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99⅝	8.40
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1919	100	100⅜	5.80
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100⅜	100⅝	5.60
Gen. Rubber	6	Dec., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.75
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99	6.85
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97⅜	97⅝	6.20
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99⅜	100	6.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	99	99½	5.70
Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Louis. G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	95⅜	97⅜	8.00
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
Miss. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	78	80	9.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99	100	5.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	98½	98¾	6.70
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	96	96⅜	5.90
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99½	99¾	8.00
Phila. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	99⅛	99⅜	..
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅜	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100¼	100⅜	6.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100	100½	6.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	100	100½	6.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	100	100⅜	6.80
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	96⅜	97¼	..
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
San Diego Con. G. & E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern. Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	98¼	98⅝	6.00
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	94½	97¼	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99⅜	99⅝	6.80
Win. R. A.		Mar., 1919	99¼	99⅝	7.40
Wis. Edison.	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	94½	98½	6.75

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.12	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'23	4½@5	6.00	5.60
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.40	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chic. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.25
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@6	6.80	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'21	6	7.00	7.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.15	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.12	5.75
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.85	5.45
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.10	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'28	5	7.60	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.80
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.15	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.25	5.75
Penn. Gen. Ft.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.70	5.80
Seaboard Air L.	1918-'26	5 @6	6.75	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.70	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.70	6.00

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 17.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	June 15.	Increases.
Circulation	$4,090,000	$30,000
Loans, discounts, and investments	499,730,000	19,025,000
Individual deposits, including United States	458,431,000	17,554,000
Due to banks	125,771,000	4,065,000
Time deposits	14,785,000	*499,000
Exchange clearances	18,808,000	3,738,000
Due from banks	81,557,000	1,539,000
Cash in banks and Federal Reserve Bank	62,032,000	2,847,000
Cash excess and with Federal Reserve Bank	13,205,000	728,000

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Jenks, Gwynne & Co. have published the sixteenth edition of their booklet of revised statistics on Standard Oil securities.

Lewis G. Harriman was yesterday appointed Assistant Trust Officer of the Guaranty Trust Company.

John J. Brower, formerly of the New York Credit Men's Association, has joined the new business department of the Atlantic National Bank.

RAILROAD MEN WANT CONTRACT MODIFIED

Opposed to Charging Improvements and Additions Against Standard Return.

SEE DIVIDENDS IN DANGER

Ask for Right of Appeal from Decisions of Interstate Commerce Commission to Higher Tribunal.

Railroad executives in this city said yesterday that, although considerable progress had been made in the negotiations with the Government in reference to the form of contract between the carriers and the Railroad Administration, no agreement had yet been reached. They said that the tentative drafts of the contract were being constantly revised and that they were subject to almost daily changes.

Regarding the Washington dispatch published in THE TIMES yesterday, it was suggested that the report of certain features of the contract which were said to have been settled had evidently been based on one of the earlier drafts. Railroad officials said that at present there were still a number of important points on which the carriers and the Railroad Administration's lawyers were in disagreement.

It appears that the Government desires to reserve the right to place upon railroad property all improvements and additions and to charge the amount of such additions and improvements against the standard return. This is opposed by the railroads for the reason that this plan might result in a condition where nothing would be left for the payment of interest and dividends. It is argued that the effect of this provision would be to take from the owners all control over the rental and transfer it to the Government, in which event the Government would have both the rental and the property.

Another point of difference between the Administration and the roads is the proposal that the Director General shall have the power to deduct from the fixed standard return as much as he may deem proper to cover charges that should have been made for deferred maintenance, or for excess maintenance under Government control. It is asserted by railroad men that this plan might work out in such a way as to leave an insufficient amount for fixed charges.

The railroads likewise object to the provision of the proposed contract which would require them to release the Government of all damages that may be sustained as a result of the severing of connections and the destruction of their business, the roads to receive no compensation for the damages.

It is asserted by representatives of the carriers that the Interstate Commerce Commission should not be made the sole arbiter of questions affecting the properties, but that the companies should be given the right of appeal to the Court of Claims or to some other tribunal.

Still another objection to the proposed contract raised by the railroad companies is that under its terms the Director General would have full power in determining what betterments, improvements, and extensions should be made and what should be paid for the same. The carriers are to have no voice in the matter, but they are to foot the bills. It is contended by railroad executives that the owners ought to have some say in regard to what is done to their property during the period of the rental.

Representatives of the railroads are holding daily conferences with attorneys of the Railroad Administration in Washington. In some quarters it is believed that before a final agreement is reached it will be necessary for the carriers to appeal to President Wilson.

AGREEMENT IN TEN DAYS.

Washington Expects Changes to be Made in That Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Within a week or ten days the railroads and the Government will come to an agreement concerning operations under Federal control. It is certain, however, that there will be substantial changes from the form of the agreement published in part in THE TIMES today, which was drawn as a basis for consideration of the contract to be entered into between the Government and the railroads.

While it was said in a high quarter that the statement of some of the probable terms of agreement between the Government and the railroads as presented in THE TIMES was substantially correct, this was sharply disputed by railroad representatives, who assert that the form or agreement contained in THE TIMES has been changed and modified. According to the first named authority, the only important matter for which the railroads hold out concerns arbitration of disputes between the two parties to the prpposed contract.

All the financial problems, it was asserted in railroad administration quarters, would be handled as stated in THE TIMES today. With regard to the matter of arbitration it was explained in an informed quarter that the railroads wanted to place disputed matters before a court composed of one man named by the Government, one named by the railroads, and the third to be appointed by the first two or by a circuit court if the two failed to agree. There was objection to this, the claim being advanced that the proper body to decide was the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a paragraph to that effect has been placed in the final agreement, which requires ratification.

It was claimed, however, that there was no serious disagreement as to whether the Government should pay for certain improvements or whether they should be paid for by the railroads. These improvements are needed for the operation of the railroads during the period of the war. If it should appear that they were not required for normal traffic, the Government, it was said, was willing to assume the burden. If it is shown that the railroads benefit, the railroads, it is held, should pay for the improvements out of capital account.

This is the crux of the whole situation as regards improvement of existing lines. Federal officials expressed the opinion today that, under the agreement which would be finally adopted, the railroads would receive a 50 per cent. equipment improvement, which, it was said, would be vital to them after they pass from Government control.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$8,324,418	$170,724,012
Internal revenue: Income and excess profits tax	236,766,577	764,124,984
Miscellaneous	42,262,487	810,338,336
Miscellaneous rev.	6,102,062	275,888,191
Total receipts	$293,645,545	$2,021,075,523
Excess of ord. disburse over ord. receipts	357,188,862	5,240,230,814
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	272,098,500	74,208,247
Expenditures	650,834,418	7,261,306,337

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Hale & Norcross	.01
Alta	.03	Jacket	.07
Andes	.10	Mexican	.39
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.14
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.04	Potosi	.08
Challenge Con.	.03	Savage	.03
Chollar	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.57
Con. Virginia	.28	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.70¾

TONOPAH.

Belmont	$.00	Florence	.10
Cash Boy	.05	Goldfield Con.	.21
Halifax	.18	Goldfield Merger	.01
Jim Butler	.61	Great Bend	.01
McNamara	.19	Jumbo Exten.	.08
Midway	.04	Kewanna	.03
Mispah	.04	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.11	Big Four	.03
North Star	.07	Consolidated	.05
Rescue	.03	White Caps	.31
Tonopah Divide	1.27½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Exten.	1.35	Nevada Hills	.01
West End	1.07½	Packard	.24
West Tonopah	.19	Rochester	.49
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.23
Atlanta	.05		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Isabella	4	6
Dr. J'pot.	3	5	McKinney	5	8
Elkton	4	5	Portland	80	90
El Paso	12	20	U. Gold M.	14	16
Golden C.	161	164	Vindicator	36	40
Granite	31	36	Rose Nicol.	7¾	8¼

JULY COTTON NOW 200 POINTS ABOVE OCTOBER

Unusual Demand for August Deliveries Again Evident Because of Government Contracts.

The combination of bullish spot news and the unyielding attitude of Southern holders of cotton, with steadily strengthening prospects of a big crop this Fall, continued to dominate the trend of prices in the local cotton market yesterday. The strength of the spot markets had its effect on July contracts, which were strong nearly all day, and closed with a net advance of 14 points. On the other hand, crop expectations dominated with October and later deliveries, which closed at net declines of from 7 to 24 points.

The unusual demand for August deliveries, which is normally a very inactive month, which had appeared last week, was again in evidence, being attributed to pressure of Government contracts for full-time work in the mills all Summer. As few dealers were prepared to make deliveries in this month, such contracts as were offered were bid up to an advance of 64 points for the day. The tone of the market as a whole at the close was steady. As a result of the changes in prices, July is once more at a premium of 200 points over October.

The spot demand put practically the entire list up at the first call, the remaining old crop contracts being priced at advances of 32 to 46 points, while the new crop ranged from unchanged to 16 points higher. The remaining short interest in July, which has hung on stubbornly for some time, appeared anxious to cover, and contributed to this early strength, while there was trade buying in the new crop.

Prices at this level, however, were too tempting for speculators on the long side, who took profits eagerly and, helped by the weather and crop news, gradually drove prices down. There was no great development of selling pressure, but there was also insufficient support to hold the high levels of the morning, and the decline was slow, but steady, until the very close. No exporter were reported.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
June	....	....	....	26.41	26.43
July	26.42	26.75	26.42	26.49@26.51	26.35
Aug.	25.90	26.00	25.90	26.06@26.10	25.45
Sept.	25.30	25.30	25.30	25.05	25.12
Oct.	24.70	24.83	24.45	24.53@24.55	24.72
Nov.	....	....	....	24.28	24.52
Dec.	24.44	24.50	24.12	24.18@24.20	24.42
Jan.	24.29	24.29	24.00	24.02@24.05	24.24
Feb.	....	....	....	24.00	24.19
Mar.	24.40	24.40	24.15	24.00	24.20
May	24.25	24.25	24.25	23.95	24.15

The local market for spot cotton was 10 points higher at 30.50 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31c; New Orleans, 31.25c; Savannah, 30c; Augusta, 30.50c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 31c; Little Rock, 29c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	6,251	10,602	5,002
Exports	....	....	3,129
Exports season	3,622,086	3,597,515	5,178,000
New York stocks	161,064	150,660	51,446
Port stocks	1,258,066	1,229,547	778,117
New York arrivals	6,878	1,219	6,680

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling 9 points higher at 21.97d; good middling 8 points higher at 21.52d. Sales 2,000; American 1,000. Imports 17,000; American 10,000. Futures opened steady, 15 to 23 points higher. Closed quiet at a decline of 1 point to an advance of 10 points. June, 22.50d; July, 22d; August, 21.03d; September, 20.05d; October, 19.50d. Manchester: Yarns firm; cloths quiet.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,410 packages. Fair buying interest and most grades of creamery are ¼c to ½c higher, with a firm feeling at the present writing. Renovated doing a little better, and there is a firm tone to the market for both ladles and packing stock. Creamery, higher than extras, 45lbs., 44¾@45¼c; extras, (92 score,) 44@44¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 42½@43¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38½@42c; thirds, 36½@37½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46@46½c, extras, 45@45½c; firsts, 43@44½c; seconds, 40@42½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43½@44c; good to prime, 40@43c; common to fair, 36@39½c; renovated, extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 37@37½c; lower grades, 35@35½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 32@32½c; lower grades, 30½@31½c; packing stock current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 28@31c.

EGGS.—10,410 cases. The market has a firmer tone on high grades of eggs. Medium and low grades also selling rather better. Fancy dirties firmer. Nearby eggs of high grade still in light supply. Fresh-gathered extras, a dozen, 39@40c; storage-packed firsts, 37@38½c; regular packed extra firsts, 37@38½c; regular packed firsts, 34½@36½c; seconds, 28@33½c; fresh-gathered dirties, No. 1, storage-packed, 30@31c; No. 1, regular packed, 30@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@29c; fresh-gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 26@26c; under grades, 15@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@48c; ordinary to prime, 40@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 40@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 40@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 31@38c; duck eggs, 22@45c.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer Oil	8	9	Iron Blos	35	40
Bay S Gas	9	12	Iron S Co	17¼	18½
Begole	50	60	La Rose	35	40
Black Hawk	90	1¼	Majestic	18	20
Bohemia	90	1	Mex Metals	30	35
Boston Ely	80	85	Mojave Tung	11	12
Boston Mon	56	58	New Baltic	80	90
Butte & L	17	20	Nat Z & L	19	22
Boston & A	1	2	N Cornelia	60	74
Calaveras	..	1

WANTED

100 Bucyrus Co. Com.
83 Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd. & Com.
100 Int'l Motor Truck Com.
100 Penn Seaboard Steel
50 Poole Engineering & Machine.

FOR SALE

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COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Stocks of wheat at visible supply points are down to 509,000 bushels, compared with 20,142,000 last year. This does not mean, however, that this is all the wheat there is in the country, and, as a matter of fact, receipts at primary points yesterday were only 28,000 bushels less than the total visible supply figures, aggregating 481,000. Wheat this year is moving in a different manner from normal times, and the majority of it goes direct to the mills without finding its way to the terminal points where stocks are taken to arrive at the visible figures. The new-crop outlook continues most promising, and if no unforeseen disaster occurs the final yield will doubtless equal the last Government report figures of 931,000,000, and some think that a billion-bushel crop is easily within the realm of possibility.

RYE.

Market steady. No. 2 Western, $2.01, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market developed renewed strength on Monday, and new high records for the upward movement were made. It had been thought that a reaction would occur as a result of the Food Administration's inquiries on Saturday as to the causes for the recent advance of about 16c per bushel. Later there was a more nervous feeling, and prices lost nearly 2c a bushel from the top, but showed net gains of ⅞c to 1c. The visible supply showed a decrease of 128,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 12,720,000, compared with 3,437,000 last year. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.66¼ and No. 4 yellow at $1.56¾, cost and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.47⅛	1.45¼	1.45⅞	1.45	1.55¼
August	1.49⅛	1.47⅜	1.47⅞	1.46⅞	..

OATS.

The oats market also made new high records for the bull movement, and, while prices reacted from the top, the close was ⅛ to 1⅜c net higher. There were some complaints of the new crop shriveling as a result of the heat, but as a rule crop accounts were favorable. The visible supply decreased 1,782,000 bushels for the week and the total was 16,760,000, compared with 13,792,000 last year. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 86¼@87c; No. 2 white, 87½c; No. 3 white, 80@86½c; No. 4 white, 85½@86c; fancy clipped white, 86¼@89½c; ordinary clipped white, 85¾@86½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
June	77	76	76½	76	..
July	72½	71	71¾	70⅞	63½
August	67½	66	67	65¾	..

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products showed an upward tendency and final prices were near the top. The action of grain had a stimulating influence on values, while at the same time the hog market was firmer. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 33,000; Kansas City received 9,000, and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
July	24.90	24.37	24.90	24.52	21.57
September	25.20	24.85	25.17	24.77	21.77
Ribs—					
July	23.10	22.87	23.05	22.80	21.02
September	23.60	23.32	23.55	23.25	21.25
Pork—					
July	..	..	42.70	41.85	38.80
September	43.10	42.85	43.10	42.10	38.95

COFFEE.

Yesterday's market for coffee futures was quiet and without special feature, much of the business being in the nature of evening contracts in July. Cotton Exchange interests who held long contracts in July were disposed to liquidate, but their offerings were readily absorbed by trade shorts. The market opened unchanged from the previous close and values held within narrow limits, closing 2 points net lower to 1 point net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.97@7.99	7.98
July	8.04	8.03	8.01@8.03	8.03
August	..	..	8.06@8.10	8.09
September	8.18	8.17	8.16@8.17	8.15
October	..	..	8.22@8.23	8.21
November	..	..	8.28@8.29	8.28
December	8.37	8.35	8.34@8.35	8.35

SUGAR.

A fairly good business was done in refined sugar during the past week, orders being accepted for shipment before June 25. The orders were stimulated by the coming advance in railroad freights. Several Government allotments have been accepted by refiners, and this may restrict acceptances. Some refiners are two weeks oversold, but on the whole the situation is satisfactory. The International Sugar Committee continues to make arrangements for June shipment of raw sugars and has reported purchases of 117,000 bags of Cubas at 4.985c, cost and freight, and 2,000 tons of Porto Ricos, at 6.005c, both June shipment.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Forecast:
N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Thundershowers Tues.; cloudy Wed.
Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.
Kentucky and Tenn.—Fair and warm Tues. and Wed.
Ohio and Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Mich.—Cloudy Tues.; showers and warmer Wed.
Ark., Okla., and Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 17.—Fifty-five new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $1,383,250 were chartered today. They include:

Spencer Woolen Co., Manhattan, $100,000; S. and H. Witty, G. Spencer, 206 W. 92d St.

Prudential Knitting Mills, Brooklyn, $15,000; S. Koroboff, B. Malamud, D. Sandler, 1,845 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Madison X-Ray Laboratories, Manhattan, $5,000; M. Kesselman, M. A. and M. A. Shulman, 55 St. Mark's Place.

Shipway Estates, Inc., Bronx, marble, mosaic and tilework, $100,000; A. M. McMurray, E. F. Smith, C. H. Payne, 111 Broadway.

Chateaugay Dairymen's League Creamery, Chateaugay, Franklin County, $6,000; T. J. Ryan, M. J. McCoy, G. N. Stuart, Chateaugay.

Elmer L. Arenz, Inc., Tonawanda, decorative work and paper hanging, $5,000; L. A. and L. and E. L. Arenz, Tonawanda.

Arenz Realty Corp., Tonawanda, $5,000; same as preceding.

V. L. Jensen & Co., Manhattan, freight contracting, $10,000; I. E. A. Koenigsberg, J. M. Hendricksen, V. L. Jensen, 25 Whitehall St.

Lewerth & Culbertson Corp., Manhattan, make paper, $50,000; D. and A. H. Lewerth, D. C. Culbertson, 1 West 85th St.

Broadway Warehouses, Manhattan, $10,000; R. Levine, S. and E. H. Coller, 4,404 6th Av., Brooklyn.

Lorimer Motor Car Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; M. Kaborofsky, M. Wolf, I. Goldberg, 135 Heyward St., Brooklyn.

Yedlin Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan, $5,100; C. Shiff, J. Silverman, M. Yedlin, 36 East Broadway.

Well-Blow-Well, Manhattan, advertising business, $10,000; S. I. Hartman, L. Douglas, H. Blow, 436 Convent Av.

Long Beach Pavilion, Manhattan, $50,000; H. Barth, E. J. Kelly, C. R. MacDonald, 676 Hudson St.

The Monarch Stores, Manhattan, dry goods and general merchandise, $300,000; F. D. Benson, J. Gill, W. Metkiff, 154 Nassau St.

Nassau Storage Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; C. C. Edson, W. H. Gomersall, G. Harrigan, 184 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

Coal, Timber, and Clay Lands Co., Manhattan, $50,000; C. A. Macheny, A. Quinn, G. N. Dorney, 277 Broadway.

Boylan & Conroy Co., Geneva, farm tractors and electrical accessories, $20,000; L. H. Burdick, C. R. Conroy, W. L. Boylan, Hornell.

Medford Central Garage Co., Medford, $5,000; A. Hoffman; E. Hufschmidt, L. J. Hertlin, 454 Drew Av., Brooklyn.

Patriotic Producing Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $50,000; H. Fique, J. Pivar, C. H. Merritt, 966 East 27th St.

Caledonian Supply Co., Manhattan, chemicals and fertilizers, $10,000; C. M. Thorne, M. P. Murphy, T. F. Dougherty, 54 Wall St.

Central Mica Mining Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Segal, H. I. Breidenbach, W. Phillips, 41 Bennett Av.

Pennsylvania Terminal Garage, Manhattan, $5,000; D. M. Symes, T. F. Fay, J. A. H. Colgan, 185 B'way.

New Imperial Beef Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. Rubin, L. Russell, B. Weiss, 35 Nassau St.

Allied Textile Co., Manhattan, $150,000; M. E. Kaplan, M. Epman, B. Giller, 1,268 46th St., Brooklyn.

Triangle Toys Corp., Manhattan, 750 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $78,750; M. Stuart, S. I. Hepner, L. H. Kirk, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av.

Ocean Stevedoring Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. D. Alatary, C. Hamilton, V. Marra, 241 Union St., Brooklyn.

N. Durham & Sons, Manhattan, poultry and eggs, $100,000; P. W. Quinn, A. and N. C. Durham, 168 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

Church Auto Service, Brooklyn, $10,000; A. Devries, F. Redfield, V. Swenson, 2,167 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Standard Charcoal and Wood Co., Brooklyn, $50,000; H. Finkelstein, N. Wax, H. Carlin, 469 Christopher Av., Brooklyn.

Buffalo Bronze Die Cast Corp., Buffalo, 600 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $5,000; T. W. H. Jeacock, N. W. Meleon, A. Kendall, Buffalo.

Christian Williams Co., Queens, deal in general merchandise, $5,000; E. and H. Baerenklau, C. Williams, Howard Beach, Ramblersville.

Clark Ornamental Glass Co., Brooklyn, $6,000; F. M., and R. Y. Clark, 18 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

The Steele Realty Corp., Lockport, $25,000; A. T. Simonds, W. G. Merriman, W. A. Dickensen, 44 West 45th St.

W. L. Holahan, Manhattan, trucking and lumber business, $50,000; W. L., M. A., and L. Holahan, 404 West 58th St.

Reliance Trucking Co., Manhattan, $7,500; M., R. Y., and M. P. Clark, 459 Drew Av., Brooklyn.

Royton Cafe, Manhattan, hotel and theatre business, $10,000; T. E. and B. Fitzgerald and T. Diffin, 121 East 88th St.

B. Elsman, Manhattan, ladies' coats, $20,000; B. Skriloff, A. Brosenberg, B. Elsman, 531 Christopher St.

Marmaduke-Green Corp., Manhattan, hotel and restaurant, $30,000; H. E. Goldsmith, W. V. Marmaduke, and W. W. Green, 122 West 94th St.

Westfall-Heller Fruit Co., Manhattan, $50,000; A. S. Westfall, I. P. and M. J. Heller, 45 West 110th St.

B. Cutler Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. Levy, M. Weintraub, S. Lunevsky, 157 West 119th St.

Boreno Importing Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; H. Borenstein, M. and S. Schiller, 362 Riverside Drive.

Bennett-King Co., Manhattan, bookselling, publishing, and advertising, $10,000; F. I. Bennett, A. R. King, H. J. Kappas, 320 East 158th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Suburban Cont. Co., Great Neck, $5,000 to $25,000.

Neale, Maas & Mayer, Manhattan, $15,000 to $25,000.

Kings Transportation and Supply Co., Brooklyn, $1,000 to $25,000.

Leaf Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $7,000 to $50,000.

The International Monthly, Manhattan, $10,000 to $30,000.

Auto Hardware and Equipment Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

50 East 21st Street Corp., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

The Anndora Cigar Co., Albany, $50,000 to $100,000.

Trade Winners Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $60,000.

Little Falls Dairy Co., Little Falls, $25,000 to $50,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Warwick Knife Co., Warwick, $70,000 to $50,000.

REORGANIZATION.

Business Training Corp., Manhattan, 2,000 shares preferred stock $100 each, 4,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $220,000.

MERGERS.

Atlas Drawn Steel Corp., Buffalo, with Atlas Crucible Steel Co.

The Joyce Koebel Co., Manhattan, with the Joyce Koebel, Inc., Del.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The A. S. Heinrich Corp. to the Victor Aircraft Corp.

AUTHORIZATION.

The Joyce Koebel Co., Del., diamond and carbon toolmaking, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 300 shares common stock, no par value, active capital 20 shares preferred and 20 shares common stock. Representative, W. N. Seiligsberg, 51 Liberty St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

A. H. Graef Const. Co., Rochester.
Colonial Operating Co., Manhattan.
United Welding and Mfg. Co., Queens.
The 628-630 West 185th St. Corp., Manhattan.
Lee Hotel Fire Escape Co., Poughkeepsie.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 17.—Charters filed:
S. W. M. Trucking and Garage Co., Elizabeth, $50,000; Joseph P. Hottung, Geo. T. Wirtz, Robert J. Marer, Elizabeth.
Rapid Cleaning and Sterilizing Co. of Newark, N. J., Newark, $25,000; Edward McDonough, Wm. Halla, Charles A. Harris, Newark.
Mississippi Valley Plantation Co., Dover, $100,000; T. C. Looney, Memphis, Tenn.; A. M. Hughes, Columbia, Tenn.; J. C. Hillis, Washington, D. C.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 17.—Charters filed:
Western Securities Co., $1,000,000; J. C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.
Coahila Mining and Smelting Co., $1,000,000; incorporators same as above.
Union Oil Co., $500,000; P. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, J. D. Frock of Wilmington.
Bennington Foundry and Machine Co., $100,000; W. C. Arnold, R. E. Meredith, M. Elliott, all of Philadelphia.
The American Carburetor Co. of Omaha, Neb., $100,000; F. E. Hale, D. J. Killen, Omaha, Neb.; J. A. Abott, Kansas City, Mo.
Climax Tractor Co., $100,000; H. S. Newston, S. E. Walker, B. L. McVean, all of Chicago.
The Mutual Laboratory Co., druggists' supplies, $100,000; F. Giles, E. M. Haslam, O. N. Ryan of Wilmington.
Thomas Safety Appliance Co., $100,000; J. C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.
Liberty Reed Co., all kinds of reeds and kindred articles, $50,000; J. Alstay, M. Spencer, A. N. Eastman, all of Chicago.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO.

June 17, 1918.

The Board of Directors of South Porto Rico Sugar Company has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the preferred stock, payable in cash at the office of Messrs. William Schall & Company, 45 William Street, New York City, on July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record on June 22nd, 1918.

The Board has also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5% on the common stock of the Company, payable in "dividend scrip" on July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record on June 22d, 1918; such scrip to be dated July 1st, 1918, to be payable on July 1st, 1921, to bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum payable semi-annually and to be subject to redemption on any interest day. Such scrip will be distributed to the common stockholders by Messrs. William Schall & Company on July 1st, 1918.

F. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
Pierrepont and Clinton Streets
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont Street and 300 Fulton Street

Interest at the rate of **4** per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors July 1, 1918 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 and 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1918.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $5,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1918.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1918.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 12th, 1918.
198th Semi-Annual Dividend
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1918, at the rate of
Four Per Cent.
per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20th, 1918.
THE DIVIDEND will be credited to Depositors as principal July 1st, 1918.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 10th, 1918, will draw interest from July 1st, 1918.
WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

U. E.
"Unlimited Endorsement"
By the American's New Unlimited Co-Insurance Policy, known as the "U. E.", you do not have to wait until the termination of the policy to be paid for your abnormal credit losses.
The "U. E." Policy provides for immediate payment of all covered past due or insolvent accounts beyond the normal, that are filed with the company and not collected in sixty days.
The "U. E." Policy is also applicable to Trade Acceptances. What's more, there is a form of the policy suited for the particular needs of every line of business.
Manufacturers and jobbers, send *now* for full particulars of this remarkable *service*.
The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO. of NEW YORK
A. B. Treat, Gen. Eastern Mgr. R. S. Chambers, Gen. Agt.
91 William St. Phone John 533-534-3365. New York City, N. Y.
B64

Trustees, Executors and Administrators
You can now invest in our
Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates
Paying **5½** per cent.
ISSUED IN AMOUNTS OF $100 AND UPWARD
Trust funds may now be invested promptly in GUARANTEED MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES, in any amount, without the usual delays and loss of interest incident to finding single mortgages for funds awaiting investment.
A pamphlet containing a copy of this new law will be sent on request
New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
'Phone 6880 Cortlandt 'Phone 7100 Main

DIVIDENDS.

Commercial Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on June 7, 1918, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 1, 1918. Transfer Books to close June 19, 1918; re-open July 1, 1918.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.)
Works at Saltville, Va., and at Niagara Falls, N. Y. (Formerly Castner Electrolytic Alkali Co.)
Providence, R. I., June 14, 1918.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared upon the preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared upon the common stock of this Company, both payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 20th, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99¼
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98½	99¼
3s, registered, 1918	99⅝	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99¼	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106¼	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106¼	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97¼	98⅛
3s, Panama, '61, reg	85	88
4s, Panama, 61, coupon	85	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	99¾	100¼	99⅝
4½s June,	1965	99¾	100¼	99⅝
4½s Mar.,	1963	100	100¼	99⅝
4½s Nov.,	1957	100	100¼	99⅝
4½s May,	1957	100	100¼	99⅝
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	93⅝	94⅛	93⅜
4½s April,	1966	93⅞	94⅛	93⅝
4½s Mar.,	1964	93¾	94⅛	93⅝
4½s Mar.,	1962	93¾	94⅛	93⅝
4½s Sept.,	1960	93⅜	94⅛	93⅜
4s May,	1959	89¾	90⅛	89⅜
4s Nov.,	1958	89¾	90⅛	89⅜
4s May,	1957	89¾	90⅛	89⅜
4s Nov.,	1956	88⅝	89⅛	88⅜
4s Nov.,	1955	88⅝	90	88⅜
4s Nov.,	1936	91	..	91
4s May,	1919	99¼	..	99⅛
4s Nov.,	1918	99½	..	99⅜

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
3½s Nov.,	1955	79½	..	79⅛
3½s Nov.,	1954	79½	81	80
3½s May,	1954	79½	..	80

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.65	4.50 4.65
4½s 1921-1923	4.65	4.50 4.65
4½s 1919-1920	4.65	4.50 4.65
4½s 1918-1928	4.65	4.50 4.65
4½s 1924-1932	4.65	4.50 4.65
4½s 1940-1956	4.70	4.55 4.70
4½s 1930-1939	4.70	4.55 4.70
4½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.55 4.70
4½s 1918	5.00	4.25 5.00
3s 1940-1953	4.80	4.60 4.80
3s 1926-1930	4.80	4.60 4.80
3s 1918-1925	4.80	4.60 4.80

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Net declines from a fraction to more than 2 points were recorded at the close of an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Substantial gains made during the morning session were eliminated by the heavy volume of selling which prevailed during the afternoon. The reaction extended throughout the list, including the railroads as well as the industrials, and in the latter particularly the steel issues. Final quotations showed fractional improvement here and there in the list, but the tone of the market was uncertain and reactionary in tendency.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chalm.	33⅞	33½	33½
250	Am. Can	46¾	45½	45⅝
80	Am. C. & F. pf	80¾	79¼	79¾
160	Am. Ice Sec.	10⅞	10¼	10⅞
180	Am. Loco	65⅝	64¾	64⅞
60	Am. S. & R.	77⅛	76⅞	77
180	Am. Su. Tob.	140⅞	136⅜	137½
150	Anac. Cop.	65¼	64⅛	64⅜
20	A. T. & S. F.	85¾	85¼	75½
3,940	Bald. Loco.	91¼	88⅝	89¼
60	Balt. & Ohio	55⅝	54⅜	54⅜
1,880	Beth. St'l B.	84¼	82½	82¾
40	B'klyn R. T.	42¾	42	42¼
100	Bruns. Term.	14½	14½	14½
70	Butte & Sup.	25⅞	24	24
30	Cal. Petrol	21¼	21	21
350	Cent. Leather	67¾	67⅜	67⅜
20	Ches. & Ohio	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜
190	C., R. I. & P.	23⅜	23	23¼
40	Chile Copper	15¼	15	15
100	Chile Copper	15½	15¼	15⅜
350	Col. F. & I.	50⅜	48⅝	49½
60	Corn Prod.	41⅜	41	41
700	Crucible St'l	67	64⅜	65
150	Cuba Cane Su.	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
650	Dist. Secur.	59⅝	58⅜	58⅝
50	Erie	16	16	16
120	Do 1st pf.	33⅜	33	33
190	Gen. Motors.	136⅜	134⅛	134½
20	Gt. Nor. pf.	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜
60	Gt. Nor. Ore	33½	33¼	33¾
40	Inspir. Cop.	52	52	52
450	Int. Mer. M.	30	28⅜	29
4,690	Do pf.	106½	104	104½
30	Int. Nickel	27⅜	27⅝	27⅝
3,550	Do 1st 4s	94.22	94.08	94.08
14,050	Do 2d 4s	94.42	94.02	94.02
2,500	Liberty 3½s	99.50	99.30	99.30
2,000	Do 2d 4s	94.20	94.00	94.00
5,250	Do 4¼s	96.28	96.00	96.28
2,000	Ph. Co. con. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼
*Ex dividend.				

1,100	Ches. Motor.	132	130	130
1,800	Beth. St'l B.	84¼	83½	83½
2,800	Chile Copper	15¼	15	15
4,300	Curtiss Aero.	41½	40⅞	41⅛
775	East. Steel	5⅝	5¼	5¼
170	Grape-Ola	⅛	⅛	⅛
225	Do pf.	1¾	1½	1½
1,200	Key. T. & E.	20½	19¾	20
5,000	Maxim Mu.	½	½	½
50	Pa. C. & C.	31	31	31
125	Pa. Sea. St., v. t. ctfs.	56	55½	55½
2,200	Poul. Wire	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
100	Stand. Mot.	12	12	12
1,800	Thiogen	5½	5	5½
550	U. S. L. & H.	2⅝	2½	2⅝
3,500	Un. Motors	28½	27½	27½
3,300	U. S. S'ship	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
7,000	Virginia-Car. Aircraft	10⅝	10¼	10½
1,100	Do pf.	69	65	67

2,000	Vul. Jo.	14⅝	14½	14½
3,005	Smith M. T.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Submar. Bt., v. t. ctfs.	18	17	17
500	Pa. Gasoline	¼	¼	¼
1,000	Picardy Oil	26	25	26
6,500	Rice Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Sap. O. & R.	9	8⅝	9
1,000	Seq. O. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	Sinel. Gulf	18	17½	18
16,000	Tex. O. & R.	99	87	90
5,000	Tux. S. O.	3	3	3
300	U. W. O., new	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Vac. G. & O.	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Victoria Oil, new stock	3⅝	3½	3½

11,200	Lib. Silver, (a pros.)	47	40	47
300	Louis. Cons.	½	½	½
1,200	Marsh Min.	4	3½	4
600	Milford Cop.	75	75	75
3,000	Monster C'r	7	7	7
5,000	Mother L.	37	35	37
6,400	Nat. Leas.	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,000	Nixon Nev.	51	47	47
6,400	Ono. Mines	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛
3,000	Pac. Tung.	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1,000	Prov. M. Co	53	52	53
200	Ray M.	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Red W. M.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	Rex Con. M	9½	9	9½
900	Roch. Com	40	38	40
5,500	Roch. Mines	37	35	36
1,100	Senorito Cop.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,400	Silver F. S.	¼	¼	¼
30,000	S. K. of A.	½	½	½
200	Stand. S.-L.	¼	¼	¼
2,500	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Success M.	9	9	9
200	Ton. Belm't	3	2½	3
2,000	Troy-A	15	15	15
2,950	Un. Eastern	3⅞	3¾	3¾
1,500	U. S. L. & Z., (a pr.)	25	24	25
1,500	Ward M. & Milling	19	18	19
3,500	W. E. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	W. C. M. Co	⅝	⅝	⅝

2,000	Am. Ven. O.	21	19	20
13,500	Appal. Oil	7	6½	7
2,500	Barn. O. & G.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	Bos.-Wyo.	21	20	20
500	Cos. & Co.	7	6¾	7
800	Elk B. Pet.	6¼	6⅛	6¼
5,500	Esmer. Oil	8	7	7
500	Federal Oil	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
13,500	Glenrock Oil	4⅛	3⅞	4
400	Han. O. & R.	2⅜	2	2
8,000	Houston Oil	82⅛	76½	78
600	Int. Petrol.	13¼	13	13
6,200	Isl'd O. & T.	4¼	4⅛	4¼
500	Kinney Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	Merritt Oil	29½	28⅜	28½
1,700	Met. Petrol.	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	Midw. Oil	118	116	117
500

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 60 ft s of 142d St., 19.11x70; Elizabeth F. Sibbald to Franwal, Inc., 1,546 Amsterdam Av, mtg $15,000, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway .....$1.

COOPER SQUARE, 12, w s, 94.8 ft n of 4th St, runs w 84.7x n 17.19x e 29.4x48.8 to street x s 21.9 to beginning; Ella Heath et al to Mollie Simon, 12 Cooper Square, mtg $10,000, all liens, June 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

TOMPKINS AV, w s, 100 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Margaret Diamond et al. to Kauffman & Lewenthal Realty Co., 206 Division St, mtg $4,000, all liens, June 17; attorneys, Smith, W. & R., 44 Court St, Brooklyn $100

1ST ST, 41 East, s s, 104.8 ft e of 2d Av, 25.8x77.2x25.1x79.10; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Joseph Schafer, 754 East 6th St, b. & s., all liens, June 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

2D AV, 655, w s, 49.4 ft s of 80th St, 24.8x100, foreclosure June 5, 1918; Samuel Bitterman, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St $12,000

24TH ST, 341 East, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x94.9; Max J. Bernheim, referee, to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St $100

foreclosure June 14, 1918, June 17; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$8,000

29TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; William Lustgarten & Co. to John Trageser Steam Copper Works, 447 West 26th St, mtg $7,500, all liens, June 17; attorneys, Chedsey & R., 320 Broadway $100

43D ST, 339 East, n s, 75.9 ft w of 1st Av, 26.3x75.5, (Guiseppi Papesca to Sarah Sugerman, 354 18th St, Brooklyn, mtg $15,750, all liens, June 14; attorney, J. F. Benaim, 15 Park Row $100

47TH ST, 338 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5, foreclosure June 6, 1918; David J. Gallert, referee, to Frank M. Wells, Sutton Manor, New Rochelle, N. Y. exr., &c., June 12; attorneys, Wells & Moore, 60 Wall St $15,500

50TH ST, 335 East, n s; Sigmund Lowenstein to Harriet B. Loewenstein, 911 Park Av, all liens, June 15.....nom

68TH ST, 16 West, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.5; Harry E. Mowen to No. 16 West Sixty-eighth Street Corp., 165 Broadway, mtg $10,000, all liens, June 14; attorney, Taylor K. Hack, 165 Broadway $1

71ST ST, 435 East, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Albert W. Seaman and ano., trustees, to William T. Morgan, 258 West 123d St, mtg $4,500, all liens, May 31 .....$1

78TH ST, 302 West, s s, 75 ft w of West End Av, 21x102.2; Susan Van Wagenen to Cornelius and Evelyn J. Van Wagenen, 302 West 78th St, mtg $20,000, Oct. 30, 1915; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 297 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Cornelius D. Van Wagenen and ano, to 302 West 78th Street Corporation, 15 East 40th St, mtg $19,000, June 15; attorneys, Armstrong & Keith, 40 Wall St $1

119TH, 135 East, n s, 83.9 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.11; Esther Greenberg to Mary J. Mulvihill, 140 East 121st St, one-half part, June 13; attorney, Julius J. Michael, 115 Broadway $1

120TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; James H. Chittenden to J. Frank McDavitt, 37 West 10th St, mtg $19,000, all liens, June 14; address, 120 Broadway..$100

131ST ST, 205 West, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 17.8x99.11; Mary Burns to Charles Taylor, 205 West 61st St, mtg $3,500, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

172D ST, 570 West, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 62.8x95, Olds Holding Corp. to Edgar L. Jackson, Herkimer, N. Y., mtg $62,000, all liens, June 1; attorney, F. L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d St.....$100

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,882.4 e s, 25x100.7; William S. Evans, referee, to Thomas B. Hidden, trustee, Sharon Station, N. Y., June 8; attorney, L. S. Hulse, 66 Broadway.....$6,700

BECK ST, 765, w s, 25x100; Annie Lennstrum et al., to Harris Rosenberg, 39 West 135th St, June 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BECK ST, w s, 425 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Abraham J. Herrick to Aaron Leviton, 777 Beck St, March 30; attorney, Abraham J. Herrick, 60 Nassau St $1

GRAND AV, n e corner of 183d St, 100x50.1; Anthony Loschinger et al., to Antonio B. Camara, 41 West 183d St, mtg $9,000, June 17; attorney, C. S. M. Pfirrman, 27 Cedar St $100

GRANT AV, 1,054, e s, 25x101.11; Marie Lechnyr to Minnie Seigal, 410 East 171st St, mtg $6,500, June 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 40, Block 28, map of Morris Park; Royal Electric Motor Co., Inc., to Benjamin Schwartz, 500 West 44th St, May 27; attorney, Abraham Miles, 37 Graham Av, Brooklyn $1

LOT 41, Block 28, map of Morris Park; Royal Electric Motor Co., Inc., to Lena Katz, 145 East 114th St, May 27; attorney, Abraham Miles, 37 Graham Av., Brklyn...$1

LOT 294, Block 2,767, tax map; William H. Hatfield, Jr., referee, to Rodgers & Haggerty, Inc., 103 East 125th St, June 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

LOT 354, map of Van Nest Park; Luigi Andreotti and ano., 1,631 Garfield St, mtg $2,000, June 15; attorneys, Noier & Van D., 256 Broadway $100

MONAGHAN AV, e s, 300 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Abraham Levine to Bertha Schneidovitz, 3449 Decatur Av, ½ part, mtg $1,500, June 14; attorney, E. Greenberg, 115 Broadway $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, at n e s of Intervale Av, 94.3x100x37.5x115; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to trustees of Congregation of Shearith Israel, 843 Southern Boulevard, mtg $28,000, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, at s s of Home St, runs s w 51.10x w 91.11 to e s of Bryant Av x n 2.8x n 37.7 to Home St x e 120.6; Absar Realty Co. to Frederick Gronhoud, 211 South 9th St, Brooklyn, mtg $38,000, June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SD AV, n w corner of 173d St, 50x116.7; Benjamin Bolton to Howard Cooper, 452 9th St, Brooklyn, June 17; attorney, R. L. Scott, Jr., 93 Nassau St $2,500

150TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Fox St, 40x100; Kitsar Realty Corp. to Harted Realty Co., Inc., 290 Broadway, mtg $27,000, June 1; attorneys, Dutton & K., 198 Broadway $500

162D ST, 62 to 68 West, s w corner of Anderson Av, 100.8x100x115.11x100; R. Dulaney Whiting, referee, to Thomas H. Reynolds, 982 Anderson Av, mtg $121,000, June 11; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway $100

169TH ST, 302 East, s s, 16.8x100; Patrick Kennedy to Marg't J. Kennedy, 802 East 169th St, June 8; attorney, Marg't Kennedy, 302 East 169th St $100

184TH ST, 351 East, n s, irregular; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Vincent Petrone, 243 East 120th St, mtg $2,000, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

230TH ST, s s, 25.4 ft w of New York & Putnam Railway, runs s 136.8x w 80.5x n e 134.10x e 25; Hattie M. Hicks to Bertha O. Ferris, 42 Walworth Av, Scarsdale, N. Y., June 15; attorney, C. C. Ferris, 35 Wall St. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

102D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, June 18; Michele Masucci to Chiara Chiarella, 2,030 1st Av, due July 1, 1921, prior mtg $6,000; attorney, Pascal J. Fortmash, 302 Broadway $2,000

131ST ST, 205 West, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 17.8x99.11, P. M., June 14; Charles Taylor to Mary Burns, 112 West 65d St, due Dec. 10, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $5,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,050

172D ST, 570 West, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 62.8x95, P. M., June 1; Edgar L. Jackson to Olds Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $62,000; attorney, Julius H. Zleser, 217 B'way .$6,000

7TH AV, 2,080, w s, 75 ft w of West End Av, 21x102.2, June 17; 302 West 78th Street Corporation to Cornelius D. and Eoyin Van Wagenen, 302 West 78th St, due June 15, 1953, 6 p. c., attorneys, Armstrong & Keith, 40 Wall St $16,000

71ST ST, 435 East, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, P. M., May 31; William T. Morgan to Albert W. Seaman, Wantagh, L. I., and another, trustees, due June 1, 1923, 5½ p. c.; address, 16 Exchange Place.

COOPER SQUARE, 12, w s, 94.8 ft n of 4th St, runs w 84.7x n 17.10x e 29.4 and 48.6 to street x s 21.9 to beginning, P. M., June 6; Mollie Simon to Ella Heath et al., due June 17, 1923, prior mtg $6,250; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,500

1ST ST, 41 East, s s, 104.4 ft e of 2d Av, 25.3x77.2x25.1x79.10, P. M., June 17; Joseph Schafer to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $17,500

161ST ST, n s, 209.10 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11, June 13; Thomas J. Meehan to Thomas F. and Annie Meehan, 1715 Newkirk Av, Brooklyn, due Oct. 13, 1918, 6 p. c.; address, 99 Nassau St $2,000

42D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, runs w 270 to e s of Depew Place x n 208.4 to point 7.6 ft from s s of 43d St x e 275 to Lexington Av x s 208.4 to beginning, leasehold, with furniture, &c., May 29; Bewman Hotel Corp. to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, as trustee for bondholders, due and interest as per bond, supplemental to mortgage recorded Jan. 15, 1917, prior mtg $4,500,000; attorneys, Babbage & Sanders, 111 Broadway $1

Bronx.

156TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Fox St, 40x100; Harted Realty Co., Inc., to Kitsar Realty Corp., 852 East 172d St, prior mtg $27,000, June 1, due Dec. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Dutson & K., 198 Broadway $500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, at n e s of Intervale Av, 94.3x100x37.5x115; Bond of Congregation of Shearith Israel to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, June 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $24,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $24,000, June 14, due as per bond; attorney, same $4,000

BECK ST, 765, w s, 25x100; Harris Rosenberg to Annie Lennstrum et al., 765 Beck St, June 15, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$6,000

184TH ST, 351 East, n e s, 34.6x irregular; Vincent Petrone to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, June 15, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

4TH AV, n s, being eastern ½ of Lot 167, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Luigi Satriale to Caterina Giroiamo, 3,225 Barnes Av, June 15, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Cancchetti, 192 Bowery $1,200

SAME PROPERTY; same to Raffaele Billotti, 3,548 Holland Av, prior mtg, $1,200, June 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney $1,060

FINDLAY AV, 1,301, w s, 18x100; Samuel K. Thompson to Cornelia S. Collins, executrix, 46 Marlborough Road, Yonkers, N. Y., June 12, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Underhill, 160 Broadway $5,000

GRANT AV, e s, 157.8 ft n of 165th St, 25x101.11; Minnie Seigal to Marie Lechnyr, 2,444 Marion Av, prior mtg $6,500, June 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $500

LOTS 176 to 182, map of Undercliff Terrace, except Popham Av, w s, at n e corner of Lot 183, runs w 100x n 95x e 100x s 80; also except Popham Av, w s, at n e corner of Lot 176, runs w 100x s 50x e 100x n 50; Susan M. Eckard to Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av, prior mtg $7,000, Oct. 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.....$2,065

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

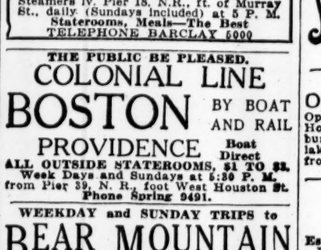
Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 72d St; corner store and the smoking room in Hotel St. Andrew; Fairfax Hotel Co. to Henry Halper, 559 West 164th St, 4 2-13 years from July 1, 1918; attorney Philip Goldfarb, 302 Broadway $3,600

Bronx.

HONEYWELL AV, s w corner of 180th St, corner store; Martha Building Corp. to George Weinstein, 3 years from April 15, 1917; attorney S. M. Rosentha1..$840 and $960

STEAMBOATS.



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LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

STANTON ST, 179; Central Trust Company of New York against Abraham L. Stone et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

2D AV, 2,457; Louis T. Lohmeyer against Antonio Marinello et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. S. Marden.

98TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.8; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. et al., executors, against Rose Jodrell et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Bolston & Horan.

48TH ST, 307 West; Christian G. Euler et al., against Kate C. Boyer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Underhill.

107TH ST, n s, 295 ft e of 1st Av, 80x100.11; George P. Ludlam against Carmela Canoro et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

Bronx.

MARION AV, n e corner of 193d St, 80.9x79.9; Josephine Mulholland against Aberholm Realty Co., Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sproull, Harmer & Sproull.

183D ST, n w corner of Boston Road, 100x137; New York Life Insurance Company against C. M. Silverman & Sons et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

LOTS 46, 47, and 48, Section 3, map of 56 lots belonging to George Huber in 23d and 24th Wards; Emma Dressner loans Nista Const. Co., Inc., to erect —— story building, 3 payments.....$8,200

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Attractively situated on lake. Modern. All sports. Booklet. $16 up. G. A. Burdick, Big Moose, N. Y.

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An ideal spot to spend your vacation; home cooking and good beds; boats free; rates $12.00, $14.00 and $16.00.

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Friend's Lake House, modern improvements; fine location; good table. Wm. Murphy, P. O. Chestertown, N. Y.

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Beautiful surroundings. Rates. JOHN J. RARICK.

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Entire Ocean Block Front

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First-Class a la Carte Restaurant. Moderate prices. Orchestra. Dancing. Grill. Opens June 29. L. WINTERFIELD, Mgr.

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OPENS JUNE 29TH. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Dance and Concert daily. Accommodates 300. Booking office, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y.

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Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y., 45 miles from New York on the Jericho turnpike, at the Nissequogue River. Canoeing, bathing, horseback riding, shooting and fishing. Rooms en suite, with private and shower baths. American and European plan.

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Freeport, L. I., 40 min.; modern; all outside rooms; boating, bathing, golf, &c.; excellent cuisine; reasonable. Tel. 2324 Chelsea.

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The Ideal Resort Hotel Directly on Ocean.

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Accommodates 500.

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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.

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The coolest spot on Jersey Coast.

NEW LEIGHTON Directly on Ocean.

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Two hours from New York. Both hotels entirely refurnished, redecorated. Private baths, safe bathing; fishing, boating, golf, tennis; music, dancing.

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Reconstructed, refurnished; cuisine, service, music, first class; 50 suites with bath, running water; phone every room, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, ocean and pool bathing.

A modern a la carte Restaurant for the convenience of motorists.

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THE NEW MONMOUTH

at Spring Lake Beach, N.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Cash Sale on Riverside Drive—Women Buyers of Apartment Houses.

Deals involving apartment houses were features of a quiet market yesterday. An important transaction concerned the seven-story structure at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth Street, on a plot 27.5 by 96.4, which was sold by the estate of Edwin G. Vail of Poughkeepsie to Joseph S. Ward, President of the Thomas Ward Coal Company. The deal was arranged on an all-cash basis through Edward N. Crosby & Co. as brokers. Guernsey & Guernsey represented the sellers as attorneys, Kelley & Connelly acting for the purchaser. The property has been held at $100,000, and this transaction marks its first sale since 1898, when the selling interests acquired it from the builder, John T. Farley.

Manhattan-Bronx Exchange.

Mrs. Ellen Ewall bought from Frederick Brown the two five-story apartment houses at 554 and 558 West 148th Street, on a plot 100 by 100, adjoining the southeast corner of Broadway. The houses show an annual return of about $20,000.

The buyer gave in part payment the five-story apartment house at 319 East Twenty-ninth Street, on a plot 35 by 98.9, and also 534 East 135th Street, Bronx, a six-story new-law house, on a plot 37.6 by 100. O'Reilly & Dahn were the brokers.

Bronx Holdings in Trade.

Another woman buyer yesterday was Mrs. Louise H. Jackson, who acquired from the Benenson Realty Company the two five-story apartment houses at 887 and 891 Southern Boulevard, each on a plot 75 by 105, near Barretto Street. Mrs. Jackson gave for this property cash and a free-and-clear tract of five acres on White Plains Road, Clason Point. Samuel Kronsky negotiated the deal, which involved about $200,000.

Tenement Sale.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company has resold 41 East First Street, a five-story tenement with stores on a plot 25.8 by 70.10, near Second Avenue, which it recently took over at foreclosure. The buyer is Joseph Schafer.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Jackson-Steinway Company sold to the Municipal Realty Corporation a plot 175 by 200 feet on the southeast side of Eleventh Avenue, 305 feet southwest of Graham Avenue, Long Island City, and a plot 40 by 100 feet on the east side of Bowne Avenue, north of Queens Boulevard, Winfield.

F. A. Shortell sold to A. Di Palma a plot 100 by 100 feet on the east side of Nineteenth Street, 800 feet north of Queens Avenue, Flushing.

M. Straub sold to J. P. Barker the dwelling and plot 50 by 80 feet on the southeast corner of 106th Street and Eighty-sixth Avenue, Richmond Hill.

S. M. Hammer sold to J. W. Ross the dwelling and plot 40 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of Ascot Place and Lynn Avenue, Jamaica.

H. J. Armstrong sold to B. Levy a plot 50 by 213 feet on the south side of Franklin Avenue, 450 feet west of Cedar Avenue, Far Rockaway.

Brooklyn.

Edith E. Books sold the six-family apartment house at 282 Cooper Street and the three-story dwelling at 345 Eleventh Street to Mrs. F. H. McComick, who gave in exchange the store property at 389 Seventh Avenue. F. C. Sauter was the broker.

Mary A. Cush sold to a client of Tutino & Cerny, the three-story dwelling with store at 7,102 Fort Hamilton Avenue.

Gross & Herbener resold, through Byrne & Baumann, 577 Fifth Avenue, at the southeast corner of Sixteenth Street, a four-story brick building on a plot 25 by 77. The purchaser is John H. Gerken, the occupant of the premises.

Chicagoan Buys Stamford Estate.

Arthur C. Sherdian sold at auction Saturday, for Arnstein & Levy and George Backer, to M. P. Cudahy of Chicago, the Sound shore estate known as Broadview at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., for $24,100. The property consists of about two acres of land and is improved with an attractive twelve-room residence which faces the new country home of John A. Harriss purchased last week from members of the Stokes family.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the estates of Tappan Zee, Inc., a plot on Broadway, Philippse Manor, Tarrytown, N. Y., to Mrs. V. C. Lockwood.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for the Owners Realty Company, A. L. Reynolds, President, the five-story brick apartment house, on a plot 50 by 150, at 78 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J.

Garage Will Replace Factory.

The newly formed 352 West Forty-first Street Corporation, Andrew D. McLoy, President, which last week bought the old Crouch & Fitzgerald trunk factory at 351 to 357 West Fortieth Street and 352 to 354 West Forty-first Street, will demolish the present buildings on the site and erect a modern two-story garage. The new building has been leased for a term of twenty-one years at $18,000 net per annum to a client of the Cross & Brown Company. The site has a frontage of 100 feet on Fortieth Street and 50 feet on Forty-first Street.

Commercial Leases.

A. A. Hageman has leased the store at 48 West Thirty-ninth Street to John Fitzpatrick.

Charles S. Kohler leased for Barbara M. Tyrrell to the Ash Removals, Inc., the two-story brick business building at 527 West Thirty-seventh Street for a term of years.

Realty Note.

The Hobart estate of San Francisco, Cal., owner of the property known as the Fishel Building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, secured from the East River Savings Institution through the Charles F. Noyes Company a loan of $400,000. The Hobart property comprises an area of about 21,500 square feet and is improved with a twelve-story mercantile building erected in 1913.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Madison Av., 778 and 780, w s, 60.5 ft n of 66th, 40x80, ten-story apartment house; A. H. Stone against R. C. Wilansky and Edmund Francis Realty Co.; G. R. Coughlan, attorney; due, $52,152.49; prior mtg, $145,000; to the 780 Madison Avenue Co., a party in interest, for $210,000.

By Henry Brady.

94th St., 87 West, n s, 510 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; Louis Marshall, administrator, against J. W. Clark et al.; Guggenhelmer, U. & M., attorneys, due, $22,522.80; taxes, &c., $489.55; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Bryant Av., 1,465, w s, 150 ft n of Jennings St., 25x100; C. H. Hughes against Silvia Falter et al.; E. D. Loughman, attorney; taxes, &c., $329.42; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

40th St., 351 to 357 West, for a two-story garage, 80x197.6; 352 West Forty-first Street, Inc., 55 Liberty St, owner; F. P. Platt, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

5th Av., nw corner of 35th St, to a six and twelve story store and loft building; Ball Realty Co., 374 5th Av. owner; Townsend, Steinle & Haskell, Inc., 1,328 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

Mercer St., 253 and 255, to a four-story police station; city, owner; T. E. O'Brien, 240 Centre St, architect; cost, $28,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

67TH AV., n e corner 53d St, 25x100; Robert Jay Carey, Inc., against Charles J. Duveen, owner; E. A. Carpenter, contractor, renewal $177

57TH AV., 1,056; Vincent De Lazzero against William E. Benjamin, owner; Sollerith Building and Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $280

387TH ST., 239 West; Mofsenson & Cohen against Laura A. Cregan, owner; Abraham Rabinowitz, contractor $135

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me, directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, June 28, 1918, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 1,247 Ampules Neo Salvarsan and 803 Ampules broken N. C. V. The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, June 27, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, June 11, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

58TH ST., 10 West; George Dress against Alice Stearn, owner; Restaurant De La Fontaine, Inc., contractor $1,014

77TH ST., 208 West; Max Berliner against Charles W. Chapen, owner; James Henderson and A. Lerner, contractors $103

123D ST., 439 West; Eugene Glucksmann against Chalmers Realty Co., owner; Joseph F. Benaim, contractor $103

124TH ST., 401 to 413 West, and 125th St, 418 and 420 West; Charles M. Gray Marble and Slate Co. against Julia E. and Adam S. Cameron, owners; Steen & Symes, Inc., contractor $59

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST., 216 to 220; Alessandro Guastalla against Emme M. Golding et al. April 11, 1918 ..... $313

BLEECKER ST., 216 to 226; same against Henry L. Meyer et al. Feb. 7, 1918 ..... $313

43D ST., 124 West; Superior Skylight Co. against Henry W. Miller et al. May 11, 1918, by bond $245

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 37th St; Broadway 1,882, and 38th St, 114 West, 2 mtgs $500,000; Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees, will of Moses Taylor to East River Sav. Institution, 291 Broadway; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $400,000

MONROE ST., 95, mtg $1,000; Mary Foley to Charles Wynne and another, 321 ft s of 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St. $1

ST NICHOLAS AV., 712, mtg $16,500; Florence S. Koshland to M. M. Sternberger, trustee, 117 West 74th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

SAME PROPERTY; Maurice M. Sternberger, trustee, to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

43D ST., 102 and 104 West, mtg $39,000, on installments of $600; Bronx Security and Brokerage Co. to Max N. Natanson, 780 Riverside Drive; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Augustus H. Schmidt to Irving I. Lewine, 221 East 71st St; attorney, same $100

68TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av; U. S. Title Guaranty Co. of Brooklyn to Dime Sav. Bank, 9 De Kalb Av, Brooklyn; attorney, U. S. Title G. Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn. $55,000

Bronx.

PLOT begins 475 ft n of White Plains Road and 274.6 ft w of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Alice E. Leonard, Ware, Maass, to North Side Mtg. Corpn., 391 East 140th; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. ..$1,250

TREMENDOUS BARGAIN IF SOLD NOW

PRICE COMPLETE ONLY $12,000. ON YOUR OWN TERMS.

A charming old-time mansion, beautifully situated on a hilltop, 800 feet elevation, overlooking a magnificent inland lake, with large, beautifully planted grounds, fine old trees, shrubs and flowers. Its land and water views are unparalleled near New York. In select section of beautiful country estates. Ideal commuting to New York City. Twelve large rooms, three tiled baths. Living room 30 ft. long. Huge open fireplaces, hardwood trim, parquet floors, expensive plumbing. This house is nearly new and handsomely finished throughout, has every modern convenience and is in an ideal location for access to all outdoor sports, including golf and boating, and several exclusive country clubs nearby. **No dangers of the seaboard here.**

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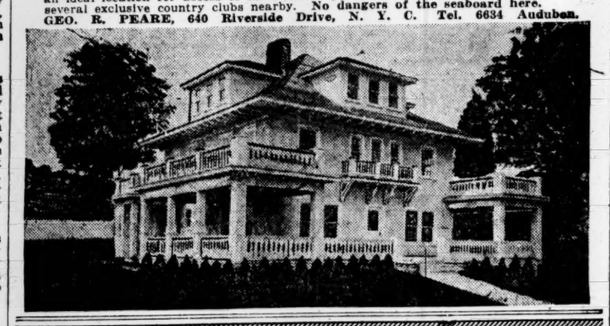

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Easy Commutation to N. Y. C. Express Service.

13 big rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, big open fireplaces, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, old ivory and mahogany trim; fine tree covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; 5 min. walk to R. R. sta.; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lake and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets. Write or phone O. R. FRANCIS, Room 636, Marbridge Bldg., W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 4646 Greeley.

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Let us send you information and photos about our $5000 to $7000 7-Room Homes—with or without garage. Easy terms. We have something to tell you.

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Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
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FOR SALE—198 WOODLAND AVE.
8 ROOMS, BATH; EXCELLENT CONDITION.
Hardwood floors; plot 47x140.
Bargain; easy terms; immediate possession.
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for sale at Colonial Heights, Westchester's ideal villa colony; 30 minutes out Harlem Division N. Y. Central; all improvements installed, including sewers, gas, and electricity; 8 rooms, 2 baths; large garage.

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CHEQUIT POINT,
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238 Feet Water Frontage.
Superb views, fine old trees; convenient to ferry landing.
Fully furnished modern Cottage, piazzas on three sides, six master's bedrooms, two bathrooms, two servants' rooms.
Will be sold at a great bargain.
J. N. Kalley & Son, 150 B'way, N. Y.

FINE OLD HOMESTEAD

With grand old shade and fruit trees; eight rooms and Summer kitchen; handsomely decorated; beautiful electric fixtures; large barn and garage; fine cultivated land; corner property, 205 ft. on trolley, 467 ft. road frontage within few minutes of large town; 50 minutes out. Worth $8,000; must sacrifice $5,700.

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Lots 9-10-11. East Side of Dover St., near Bay.
Owner anxious to sell.
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46 WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.

All-Year Semi-Bungalows
NEAR THE BAY.

6 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, open fireplace, beam ceilings, double floors; hot water, heat, gas, electricity; 40 minutes from Penn. Station; $250.00 down, rest monthly; good title. Fisher, 248 West 34th Street, New York City.

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5-room bungalow, large plot, improvements, 50 minutes from heart of city; $500 cash, balance easy terms; good title. B. Stephenson, 161 W. 34th St., Greeley 4365.

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Exceptionally comfortable house, fully furnished, at MERRICK, L. I.; easily accessible to the Bay and also to the Depot.
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in Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City, 41 minutes from Penna. Terminal. House 7 rooms, bath. Large living room, open fireplace, etc. Price $6,200, on easy terms. O. L. SCHWENCKE, Jr., 277 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 4657 Worth.

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Large grounds, vegetable garden, and fruit. Eight master's bedrooms, three baths, garage, and stables. Full particulars of
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Beautiful new 8-room house, every modern improvement; located best section Jamaica, near subway, trolleys and L. I. R. R.; plot 40x100. This is a real bargain. Come and see. B. H. Sweet, 324 Fulton St. Phone 476 Jamaica.

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In Northern New Jersey, 35 minutes out; splendid transportation. Price $9,500, worth $12,500. Only $1,000 cash required. House has 9 large rooms, den, large piazza, sun parlor, breakfast and sleeping porches, instantaneous water heater, screens, shades, etc.; lived in two years, now being renovated inside and out. Near station, schools, golf club, etc.; high elevation. This is a lifetime chance. Can be seen by appointment any day except Sunday. Full particulars.
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Price $5,500. Only $500 required. Seven large, airy rooms; cozy inglenook with fireplace; sanitary gas kitchen. Living and dining rooms are spacious and handsomely finished. Piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath. Built by owner by day's work for own occupancy. Must sell owing to removal. Good transportation, schools, clubs, etc. Full particulars mailed upon request. This is a bargain.
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BRICK FACTORY, Jersey City, for sale; 25,000 sq. ft.; bargain.
Stable, with storage, for sale, cheap.
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Week Beginning June 16th
We Are Offering
NEW SUBURBAN HOMES
at less than 9% increase over 1912 prices.

1. Many prospective purchasers have hesitated to obtain a moderate priced home this spring, due to misunderstanding in regard to "war prices" of materials.

2. While some items of material and all building labor has increased in cost 20% to 47% (average 32½%), this Company has produced 16 houses (and sold nine) on 50 ft. to 75 ft. plots, at prices less than 10% over cost of the same home, with plot, if built in 1912, (before the war).

3. The prices range from $8,000 to $12,500 (with garages), and the monthly carrying cost (including payments on mtge., taxes, interest, insurance and water), $70 to $130 per mo.

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Housekeeping Apartments
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14 *to* 17 ROOMS
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$8,400 to $14,000
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APPLY ON PREMISES, TO YOUR OWN BROKER, OR TO
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

299 Madison Ave.
Corner 41st Street
A FEW DESIRABLE
OFFICES
all very light; rent reasonable.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
ON PREMISES.
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SUBLET FOR OFFICE
1,500 SQUARE FEET
Berkeley Arcade Bldg.
Light, desirable office, well partitioned.
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4,500 Square Feet
Suitable for offices or show rooms.
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A new semi-fireproof building, now being completed, 80x100; 2 story, 15,000 sq. ft. Capacity about 100 cars.
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Four story, corner Broadway and Reid Av., 45x100; passenger and freight elevators; will lease, sell or exchange.
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FACTORIES — 50,000 sq. ft.
5-Story Mill Construction; Sprinkler.
40,000 sq. ft., New Building; Sprinkler.
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Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J. Tel. 6500 Market

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

OVERLOOK, Washington Heights.
802 West 181st St.
A delightful combination of city and country; located midway between subway express station and Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Exceptionally desirable Apartment to sublet; immediate possession; rooms are large, light, well arranged and beautifully decorated; the Overlook is a modern, high class elevator building, with uniformed night and day service; under ownership management. Apply premises or 'phone—9818 St. Nicholas.

310 WEST 94th
Bet. Riverside Drive and West End Ave.
8 LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS. $1,600

166 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus—7640.

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181st St., 802 West.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. $1,200
Tel. St. Nicholas 9818.

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540 West 189th St.
Near 191st Subway and 5th Av. Bus.
An Exceptional High Class Apartment.
4 & 5 ROOMS, $43 & $51.

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270 WEST END AVE.
Corner of 73d St.
Attractive apartments of 10 rooms and 4 baths.
This building is nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy July 1st.
Apartments can now be seen by applying to Superintendent on premises or to
J. AXELROD
200 W. 72d Street.
Phone: Columbus 1957.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
One Apartment, 3 Rooms & Bath...$1,000
4 Rooms & Bath.....$840 to $1,200
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Unfurnished or Furnished
12 Rooms and 4 Bathrooms
667 Madison Av.
S. E. Cor. 61st St.
This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city as to location, outlook, surroundings and furnishings.
Every Modern Improvement to Facilitate Easy Housekeeping.
Inquire of Supt. on premises OR YOUR OWN BROKER.
Telephone Plaza 3524.

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EXQUISITE 7-ROOM APARTS.
of the Very Highest Class.
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR
Small Families
Large Living Room, Dining Room, Foyer, Kitchen, 2 Master's Chambers & Baths, and 2 Maids' Rooms & Bath.
815 Park Av. S. E. Cor. 75th St.
Agent on Premises. Rhinelander 499.

Doctor's Office to let, three rooms, with gas and electric light; with the privilege of hotel physician. HOTEL LEONORI, Madison Av. and 63d St.

640 MADISON AV.
Heffman Arms. Corner 59th St.
3 to 8 Large, Light Rooms.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Possession—Sublet 5 or 8 Rooms.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

51st St. Apt.-Hotel

Offers desirable rooms and apartments for Summer; bath with each room; references required. 33 West 51st St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

A. Schermerhorn residences, 68th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.; Lexington Av. subway station, 68th St.; houses decorated; electric light; hardwood floors; rents $1,000-$1,200; possession.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
25 Liberty St., and 3d Av., corner 68th St.

549 West 159th St.—Three story, basement; electricity; parquet floors; suitable private residence, doctor, school, or business; rent $70.

Private houses, 10 to 12 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, electricity, &c.; rent $75. Inquire 10 West 130th St., or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

New law, 6-story, 24 families; steam, hot water; rents $8,052; price $56,000; cash required $10,000. K 189 Times.

Harlem.—12-room house for sale or rent very reasonable. N 227 Times Downtown.

For sale, private house; steam, electricity. 140 East 19th St. Kling, owner.

Queens.

Craftsman house in the woods, 27 minutes from city; 6 large rooms, bath; large grounds, sewerage, water, gas, electricity, privilege of bathing beach, dock, and anchorage; $1,500 cash needed, balance easy terms. B. Roberts, 161 West 34th St., Greeley 4365.

Bargains in houses with modern improvements; near Murray Hill station. H. Ramme, 34 Murray St. Phone 1419 Flushing.

Long Island.

FOR LARGE FAMILY.

Lifetime chance to own modern 12-room cottage; highest elevation in Flushing; all convenience; restricted neighborhood; 8 bedrooms, bath; 10 minutes railroad station, 3 blocks trolley; bearing fruit trees, grapes, hedging, large plot, 203 feet; two fronts; room two more houses; cost $13,000, my price $8,000; reasonable terms. Trustee, 547 Sanford Av., Flushing.

Do you want to own a home on a large piece of ground in a manufacturing town, where you can get plenty of work of every description, for $1,500 by paying a small amount cash and balance $10 monthly? Call at once to see this place. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Cozy little bungalow, not far out, just the place for a small family to have a nice country home; A1 condition, ready to move in; only $200 cash and easy monthly payments; plenty of ground for planting. Write to Cozy Bungalow, N 251 Times Downtown.

A lovely home at Kew, 10 rooms, 2 baths, plot 110x150, is offered at a bargain by non-resident owner; the location is choice. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

WATERFRONT HOME.

Handsome stucco house; garage for 2 cars; ideal location at water; owner going to France; must sacrifice. B. Fisher, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westbury.—Newly completed real California bungalow, 6 rooms; steam heat; $4,750; 7-room cottage, $4,500; near station; latest decorations; easy terms. Pierson, owner, Westbury.

Semi-bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; 40 minutes from city; refined neighborhood; bargain for quick buyer; terms. B. Kerr, 161 W. 34th St., Greeley 4365.

New Jersey.

A MOUNTAIN HOME BARGAIN.—Will sacrifice new, artistic cottage; only $1,800, on easy terms, almost like rent, buys it, balance can remain on mortgage; has six large rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, running water; every convenience; beautifully situated on plot 100x150 feet; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion; within stone's throw of pretty lake stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets, school and churches near by; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated at less than $7,500; ideal commutation to N. Y. City. Address Owner, 210 Times Downtown.

An ideal home in select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors, every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly, payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 50 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

A Summer Home by the Sea.—Business reverses compel sacrifice; choicest location on Jersey coast; plot 50x200, beautifully wooded, near ocean beach; seven bedrooms, two bathrooms, sleeping porch, two fireplaces; fully furnished, electric light, sewer, water, gas; bargain price; terms like rent. Address T 208 Times Downtown.

New semi-bungalows, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, plot 45x150, nice location; convenient to station and school; terms. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; open Sundays.

Rutherford, N. J.—Twenty minutes from Jersey City; six-room house, bath; plot 40x125; price $8,750; terms to suit. Room 715, 165 Broadway. Telephone Cortlandt 7475.

Connecticut.

Attractive country residence, New Haven vicinity; high location; nearly new; seven-room house; large living room; open fireplace; all improvements; hot-water heat, electricity; oak finish; large barn and garage; large orchard; will sell reasonable. Hayden, Whitneyville, Conn.

Houses Wanted.

Unfurnished 8 or 9 room house wanted on Long Island or in New Jersey; rent $50 to $70; must be up to date and have all modern improvements. T 324 Times Downtown.

Want to rent modern house, 8 to 10 rooms; commuting distance; rent $50 to $75. H. Schack, 119 West 23d. 9250 Chelsea.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

47 WEST 88TH ST.

Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 14 rooms, two-story extension; all improvements; 8 baths; rent $2,500 yearly. OTTO DENCKER, 503 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 8977.

Edgecombe Av., 68.—Corner, private house, facing Morningside Park, 10 rooms, 3 baths, elegantly furnished, private garage, reasonable, for Summer months. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Tel. Academy 1647.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Ten-room house; fine shady grounds; 10 minutes from station; house has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large maid's room, gas range, gas hot-water heater, electric light, extra large rooms, fine porches, all hardwood floors, open fireplaces, newly papered and decorated; small garden planted; rent from July 1 to Sept. 15, $150 per month. Address David Lamb, 400 West End Av., N. Y., or phone Bronxville 383.

TARRYTOWN.—Country place, furnished, altitude, grand view, $900 for the season. Telephone 4870 Beekman.

Larchmont.—Seven rooms; shaded, screened porch; garden; $150 monthly. Telephone Stuyvesant 1470.

Long Island.

PATCHOGUE.—Rustic Bungalows, four and six large rooms, neatly furnished; boating, bathing and fishing; season, $150 and $200. Dimmerling, Corona, N. Y. Phone Newtown 202.

House in Douglas Manor; large porch, sleeping porch, 3 baths, 5 master's, 2 maids' rooms; two blocks from bathing beach. Telephone 3004-M Bayside.

Cottage, strictly high class, all conveniences, exclusive environment; spacious lawns; right on Great South Bay; sailing; commute. W. Riley, Bonaire, Patchogue, L. I.

Goodground, L. I.—Always cool, waterfront house, fourteen rooms, three baths, garage, vegetable garden. Nugent, Telephone Lenox 692.

Freeport, L. I.—Beautiful 7-room house; garage; nicely furnished; large grounds and garden; July 1-Nov. 1, $450. Kenyon, 126 West 73d. Telephone 4500 Columbus.

Small bungalow, three adults, salt water bathing; commuting; reasonable. N 271 Times Downtown.

New York State.

FOR RENT, TO A SMALL FAMILY, A DETACHED MODERN SIX OR SEVEN ROOM COTTAGE; FAIRLY LARGE ROOMS, TILE BATH, OPEN FIREPLACE; LOCATED AT PORT CHESTER, N. Y., IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD AND NEAR LONG ISLAND SOUND; FURNISHED FOR SEASON FROM JULY 1, OR WILL CONSIDER UNFURNISHING IT FOR LONG-TERM LEASE. ADDRESS C. L. MARTIN, BOX 483 11TH ST. STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

$200 for season, five-room bungalow on lake near New York, two boats included; ideal vacation spot. M., 147 East 38th St. Murray Hill 7148.

9-room cottage; garage and chicken house, with 6 acres of ground and fruit trees, in Sullivan County. Inquire R. Guigelin, 508 West 132d.

Connecticut.

Westbrook, Conn.—13-room furnished cottage on Quotonset Beach; three-car garage, laundry, lighting, running water; season $650. N. S. Seeley, 52 Broadway, New York City.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Beautiful home in Caldwell, Adirondacks of New Jersey; safely inland; one hour from New York; four acres, garden planted, fruit, forest trees, lawns; views; perfect water; 17 rooms, verandas, hardwood floors, wainscoting, open fires; season or year. Telephone Caldwell 2-J. Owner, 64 Wall St., Room 1003.

Fully furnished house, best residential section, 12 rooms, 4 baths, sun parlor, flower and vegetable gardens; terms reasonable. Address Mrs. Howard Colby, 1,405 Evergreen Av., Plainfield, N. J. Phone 1048.

ELEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE.

One block from boardwalk; well furnished; splendid location; reasonable rent. R. Wesley Miller, 718 Mattison Av., Asbury Park.

Miscellaneous.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOME.

For season, near New York. Apply Room 63, 206 Broadway. Telephone Cort, 1372.

Country houses everywhere. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

New Jersey.

For Rent, Westwood, N. J.—Six rooms, all conveniences, garden, $23. Barclay, 45 Wall. Hanover 490.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange your real estate, see Scoble, Fordham Road and Webster Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

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Furnished—West Side.

104TH, 115 WEST, (Apt. 35.)—Attractively furnished apartment; elevator; 5 rooms complete.

108TH ST., 241 WEST.—Beautifully furnished five rooms, two baths; reasonable. See Superintendent.

108TH, 208 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; Summer, $55 month. Gurney.

109TH, 107 WEST.—"Capitol," 1611 Academy; 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway, "L"; $30 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; references essential; inspection Sunday and evenings.

110TH, 809 WEST.—½ block Broadway, very handsome, fine outside rooms, very low rental. Apartment 92. Phone Academy 187.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Six rooms, outside; 2 baths; Apt. 35; subway. Cathedral 6398.

118TH, 517 WEST.—Apartments of 2, 4, 5 rooms; wonderfully furnished, high-class elevator apartment house. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Charming five-room apartment, light, breezy, artistic, accessible. Moody.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Furnished seven rooms, overlooking Columbia College; to Sept. 25; immediate possession; $90 month. Phone Morningside 1417. Apt. 62.

114TH, 611 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; piano, library; June 20 to Sept. 20; $90 monthly. Telephone Morningside 2896.

115TH, 600 WEST.—Private Apartment 61; 4 light, cool, complete, newly decorated.

119TH, 435 WEST.—2 rooms, kitchenette; entirely south front; 9th floor; newly furnished; immediate possession. Hildreth, Apart. 9F.

127TH, 600 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive and Subway Station.)—Attractive newly furnished apartment; living room; two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; topless.

135TH, 601 WEST.—2-3 front rooms; kitchen privileges; conveniences; reasonable. Clayton.

141ST, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished 4-room apartment for Summer months; low rate reliable party. Apply Superintendent.

144TH ST., 560 WEST.—Beautifully furnished elevator apartment; piano, Victrola; sublet Summer months; references required. Apt. 47. Audubon 3615.

152D, 465 WEST, (Apt. 56.)—Beautiful three-room apartment till Oct. 1; fully equipped; references; subway; elevator; bus.

163D, 349 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 8-room and kitchenette elevator apartment. 1D, or see tenant topless.

190TH ST., 815 WEST.—My comfortably furnished four-room apartment; all outside; southern exposure; $50 month. Hess, Apt. 43.

181ST ST., 875 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room apartment, elegantly furnished, situated above the Hudson; cool, clean, and comfortable; references exchanged. Goldman.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments a synonym of HOMES. She has on her books a few choice APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th St. Telephone Circle 3090.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS. Two, three, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $80 monthly, completely furnished; telephone and elevator service; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and most delightful location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; conversations, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.
Weekly rates if desired.

Attractively furnished four rooms, bath; all light and airy; near Riverside, 137th subway; low rental responsible party. Morningside 3018, Apt. 1.

ATTRACTIVE west side apartments at attractive prices. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th. (Broadway.)

ATTRACTIVE rooms, 3 windows, kitchen, $25 monthly. Audubon 4186. Apt. 33.

ATTRACTIVE, two rooms, bath, near Biltmore, reduced $65. Lenney, 51 East 42d.

BROADWAY AND 69TH ST., (Spencer Arms, Apartment 101.)—Attractive apartment to sublet furnished July and August; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent or phone Plaza 7049.

BROADWAY, 2,534, (95th, The Martha.)—2-3 rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; all latest improvements; maid service; $60 to $70.

BROADWAY, 2,469, (91st subway.)—2-room, bath, kitchen; complete housekeeping; linen, silver; high-class elevator apt. Engel.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (Corner 97th St.)—Four rooms, front apartment, completely furnished; sublet for season; $100 per month. Call Supt., on premises.

CLAREMONT AV., 29.—Completely furnished 7-room apartment, 2 baths, to sublet to Sept. 30. J. Collins.

CLAREMONT AV., 35.—Sublet for Summer at great reduction to careful tenant, 7 rooms, 2 baths; attractively furnished. Superintendent, or Tel. 9525 Morningside.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 38, (160th.)—Corner; 6 rooms; July to Sept. 15. Conway.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and non-elevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Apt. 64, with free rent, until Oct. 1; will sell furnishings, desirable 6-room apartment, $900; all very best.

OUTSIDE 7-room elevator apartment, furnished; player piano, vacuum. Byrne, Morningside 3786.

PROFESSIONAL on tour wishes to let apartment 9 months; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; most desirable. G 108 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet, a desirable furnished apartment for the Summer; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6045. Apartment 83.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 410.—Rent, July and August, elegantly furnished 8-room apartment; eastern exposure; tenth floor; Victrola, piano, &c. Seen by appointment. Phone Morningside 3029.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Enormous 2-room kitchenette apartment; facing river; beautifully furnished, with balcony. Phone Academy 188. Hagemeyer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116, (corner 84th St.)—Beautiful ten rooms, three baths; most artistic. Telephone 908 Circle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125 (84th.)—Eight and ten light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547.—Six attractive rooms, perfect for Summer; piano, books, unsurpassed views.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (109th.)—7 handsomely furnished rooms, 2 baths; lease.

Sitting Room, Bedroom, and Bath, with and without Kitchens. Completely Furnished.
TWO DOLLARS DAILY UP.
Complete Hotel Service, Including Maid Service, Gas, Electricity, etc.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
307 West 98th St. Telephone Riverside 6100.

TWO exceptionally attractive furnished rooms with baths; telephone appointment only. Chelsea 5886 until 7:30 P. M.

WEST END AV., (Near 79th St. Subway.)—For Summer, beautiful studio, fully furnished; private entrance on the avenue; kitchenette, bath; all conveniences; unusual; $65. Schuyler 7208.

Furnished—Westchester County.

Apartment, seven large, airy rooms, all outside, two baths, veranda, for rent, furnished; for July and August; $150 per month; references. C 42 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

90TH, 62 EAST.—7 rooms, elevator apt.; electricity; modern improvements; $48-$75.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—Two and three-room apartments, modern; rents reasonable.

Unfurnished—East Side.

PARK AV., 606, (64th St.)—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $65.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Apartments of distinction; elevator, telephone, electric lights, tile baths, hardwood floors, &c.; five and six rooms, $50 up.

47TH ST., 28 WEST.
Two and three rooms and bath. L. Law.

54TH, 65 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply superintendent.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

125-127 WEST 58TH.—Seven rooms, bath, $1,260-$1,700; fireproof; standard service.

200 WEST 58TH, CORNER 7TH AV.
Apartments, 3 rooms and bath to 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,100-$3,000. Rent includes refrigeration. Owned and operated by the DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5TH AV.

67TH ST, 50 WEST.—Sublet, greatly reduced rent for remainder of lease, three-room apartment, from July 15; leaving for Europe. Apply Mrs. Hitchcock; also Superintendent.

70'S TO 100TH ST.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Seven, eight, nine rooms, two bathrooms; living room, 16x22; no dark rooms; modern elevator house; unusual transit facilities; rents, $1,200-$1,600; worth investigating; also other desirably located apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Jepson Office, 308 West 97th St. Telephone Riverside 7830.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four rooms and bath housekeeping apartments, $1,300-$1,500. Inquire Superintendent on premises or G. E. Beaumont Co., owners, 286 5th Av.

50'S TO WASHINGTON SQ.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $65-$110. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70; ground floor, $55.

87TH ST., 63 WEST.—Desirable apartment, seven rooms, bath, $70. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 105 Broadway. Tel. 7475 Cortlandt.

87TH ST. 150 WEST.—Five rooms and bath; southern exposure; light rooms; sublet, unfurnished, July 1. Lee, 2,327 Schuyler.

97TH, 316 WEST, (near Riverside Drive)—Elegant 6-7-room apartment; every improvement; $75.

3 AND 5 WEST 104TH ST., $50.
Beautiful elevator apartment, white enamel, four large rooms and bath; possession at once.

110TH, 137 WEST, (Opposite Central Park.)—Six-room apartment; every improvement; $65.

605 W. 111TH ST.
6 rooms and bath,
$780 to $960 per annum.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Apply on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 W. 72d St.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 27.)—To sublet light apt., three rooms, kitchen and bath; reasonable rental. Cathedral 8280.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Seven rooms; all outside; sunshine; $75. Apply Apartment 23.

120TH, 434 WEST.—4 rooms, 10th floor, sacrifice till October. Overman.

414 WEST 121ST ST.
4 and 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements, near Columbia University, $55 to $70 month. Apply premises, or L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

121ST, 420 WEST, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—Corner apartment; 6 rooms; college neighborhood; desirable renting rooms or family.

124TH ST., 533 WEST.—Choice seven-room apartment having bath, heat, electric light, telephone, elevator service; rent $55; immediate possession.

126TH, 660 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautiful 4 and 8 room apartment; modern bldg.

BENNETT AV., 31.—Five-room apartment to sublet from July 1; cool and attractive; privilege of leasing from Oct. 1; reasonable rent. Superintendent.

BROADWAY, 2,128.
Two and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 205.—Parlor suite, kitchenette, bath, toilet, $50; Summer rate.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 435.—Beautiful nine-room corner apartment; immediate possession.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 47 (Corner 161st St.)—Modern apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; $75.

LORING PLACE, 2,226.—Four large, light, cool rooms to sublet until October, furnished or unfurnished; very reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner of 161st St.)—Six rooms in modern elevator apartment; reasonable Summer rates below actual rental. Kermer, 5-G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (corner 161st.)—Sublet 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—Five rooms, two baths; immediate possession; $1,300 yearly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—4 rooms and bath, July 3; $80 monthly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Studio and bath; very attractive; $90 monthly.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 946.—Elegant location for doctor or dentist, parlor floor, private house.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 121, (Corner 116th St.)—Magnificent corner apartment, 8 rooms; high class; every modern improvement.

WASHINGTON MEWS, 46.—To let, unfurnished for six months, studio cottage, 4 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Italian garden in rear. Inquire H. F. Girard, Superintendent, 26 East 8th St.

WEST END AV., 495.—Sublease, unfurnished, 11-room apartment, 3 baths, $2,300 if taken July 1, saving $400 yearly to Oct. 1, 1919. Blake, Schuyler 4024.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted.—On a yearly lease, a well furnished apartment, from Oct. 1, containing six or seven rooms and two or three baths, between 90th and 98th Sts., on west side. Apt. 8A, 105 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 1792.

Unfurnished.

SIX or seven room apartment with two baths wanted for term of years in first-class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location 90th and 96th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address Z 882 Times Annex.

Six or seven room apartment, ground floor, suitable for doctor, between 96th and 106th Sts., west side. C 58 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Pleasant large and medium rooms.

15TH, 103 EAST.—Large, airy, well furnished room, every convenience; private house; reference.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service; $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, bright room in elevator apartment; southern exposure. Apartment 9.

39TH ST., EAST.—Furnished room and bath; private family. Murray Hill 585.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Delightful 2 rooms; private floor; bath; electricity; gentlemen only.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Small, large rooms; Summer rate, single or suite. Plaza 2328.

62D ST., 24 EAST. — In high-grade private residence; bachelors only.

65TH ST., 32 EAST.—Cool and spacious rooms; private house; references.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, every convenience; elevator block; 72d subway; gentlemen.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

PARK AV., 70, (38.)—Large and small rooms, bath; gentlemen. $12-$5.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large and small rooms; bath; gentlemen; $7, $5.

West Side.

23D ST., 215 WEST.—Rooms for young men; join Y. M. C. A. and make building your home; low rates.

27th St., 17 West, one door east of Broadway; upper three floors small building, baths, &c., or could be arranged for business; rent reasonable.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Second floor, two large rooms, bath; would divide; quiet home.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large, airy room, also suite; gentlemen; permanent.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, handsomely furnished; single, double rooms with bath.

52D, 47 WEST.—Attractive cool rooms, large, small; running water; telephone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, private bath, every convenience; $6, $7, $8.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms, table board; references.

57TH ST., 322 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, lavatory, electricity; gentlemen only. Thompson, 5E.

68TH, 64 WEST.—Delightful large rooms, private bath; moderate; near subway.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished room with private family.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive large room; three windows, lavatory, closets; electricity; charming apartment; exclusive neighborhood; reference; $8. Rouza.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Rear parlor, private bath, kitchenette; other large room; maid service.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Overlooking Broadway, large front room, attractively furnished, running water; also single room; elevator; Summer rates; business people; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, suites, single rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; business couple.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Large furnished room, private bath; also other large rooms, electricity, telephone service; convenient to subway.

71ST, 29 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished residence; rooms, electricity; telephone; $6-$8.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Excellently furnished double rooms, private baths, electric light; unique house.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Clean room, single and double; all conveniences; best location.

72D, 244 WEST.—Single, double rooms, some with private bath; desirable; elevator; one minute from subway; refined surroundings.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful cool, airy, front room, near bath; quiet; electricity.

73D, 257 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, well kept rooms, private bath; small room; all conveniences; breakfast optional.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Large rooms, private baths, small rooms; board.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room, bath, electricity, with refined private family; special Summer rate; references.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity; parlor, with connecting bedroom; $10; telephone.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Delightful, large rooms, private baths; first-class service; Summer rates.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private bath; board optional; Summer rates.

74TH, 252 WEST.—Large, cool front room; very attractive; Gentile home; Summer rates.

74TH, 153 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, bath, kitchenette; all improvements. 8497 Col. Lewis.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms with private bath, electricity; private phones; board optional.

75TH ST., 54 WEST.—Beautiful double, single rooms, with or without bath; hot water day and night; electricity, phone; table board adjoining house; exceptional opportunity; Summer rates.

75TH, 75TH ST., 105 WEST.
Large, cool front rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated and furnished; baths, electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, single, double rooms; electricity; select residence; $4.50-$8; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Large, small rooms, front, rear; private baths, electricity; Summer rates.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths; electricity.

75TH, 5 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; electricity; reasonable.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Two-room suite; exclusive house; service; near park.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable room adjoining bath, $4, $6, $8; electricity; artistic home.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor, running water; also other rooms.

76TH, West End Av., 344.—Select house; second floor; beautifully furnished; private baths.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms in newly renovated private residence, $4 to $12 weekly; references.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; also medium room; electricity; artistic home.

76TH, 248 WEST.—Large light rooms, neatly furnished; convenient to all cars.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Two-room suite; elevator; electricity; telephone; $7. Savage.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water; single room.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Very large room, private bath, nicely furnished; telephone.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; cool house; near Riverside, subway.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Single and double rooms; $2.50 to $10; telephone; reception room.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; kitchenette privileges if desired.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful, cool front room; running water; also smaller room; reasonable.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms, with, without bath; piano; kitchenette; electricity.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; running water; also small room; reasonable.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Very desirable large room, private bath; Southern cooking; single room.

79TH, 131 WEST.—Beautiful, extra large room, with or without bath; smaller room.

79TH, 209 WEST.—Large front corner parlor, three windows, elevator. Bostick.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive large room, electricity; single front room; phone; reference.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large and small beautiful rooms, private bath; Summer rates.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, baths; breakfast optional; phone, reception parlor.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Attractive suite, main four rooms; reception hall; park view.

82D, 250 WEST.—Attractive room, elevator apt., delightfully cool, congenial atmosphere. White.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable single room, adjoining bath; references.

82D, 118 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, use of piano; single rooms; private house.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double rooms; every convenience; electricity; board optional; references.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautiful furnished double rooms; excellent cuisine; every convenience; electricity; reference.

84TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive front room, $5; also suite. Stevens.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, electricity; also single, board optional.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large, cool rooms, bath; near Drive; references.

87TH, 340 WEST. — Exceptional rooms, single, en suite; reasonable; owner; private house. Schuyler 9532.

87TH.—Room, also use of apartment if wanted; high-class house; 12th floor; couple preferred. Mornings, Schuyler 4178.

89TH ST., 73 WEST.—Exceptionally large, clean room; gentlemen or business people. Reed.

93D, 270 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; other room, bath adjoining.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, bath, electric light, private family.

95TH, 171 WEST.—nusually attractive, large, small rooms; convenient location. Lawrence.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

100TH ST., (826 West End Av.)—Superior, cool accommodations, single or suite, baths; breakfast; Summer rates.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; elevator, telephone, electricity; $4. Howley.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Corner and smaller room, adjoining bath, well furnished, Apt. 45.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Quiet room; business man; telephone; $4. Rogers.

108TH, 301 WEST, (Broadway.) — Desirable outside room; shower bath; good service. Apartment 5B.

111TH, 532 WEST.—Charming small room, adjoining bath; conveniences; call evenings. Apartment 3.

112TH, 542 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; overlooking Hudson; cool, airy; best surroundings. Cathedral 6390.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private family; references; board optional. Apartment 2.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Suite, kitchen; refined business woman, couple, 2 ladies. Apt. 83.

116TH, 600 WEST.—Nicely furnished, cool, and sunny rooms; private family. Apt. 73.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Cool, high, large room, $7; smaller, $4; near park; business people. Apartment 43.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive room; running water; elevator apartment; reasonable. Brockway.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable room; private house; bath, &c.; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool, attractive Summer location, near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures, one to five windows, some suitable for three persons, some with alcove, some with kitchen, $4 to $12 weekly; showers; sitting rooms; attractive social life; dancing; Broadway subway, elevated, surface, Riverside bus. Hostesses: Mrs. Young, Mrs. King, Mrs. Anderson, housekeeper. Telephone Morningside 4886.

123D, 112 WEST.—High-class house, desirable rooms; near subway.

128TH, 104 WEST.—That better room, location and neighborhood; see it before renting elsewhere; two gentlemen or couple.

136TH, 530 WEST, off Broadway.—Attractive outside rooms; elevator, electricity; two in family; moderate. Apartment 65. Morningside 4866.

142D, 605 WEST.—Double room; southern exposure; shower; smaller; running water. Scott.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (Bet. 107th and 108th St.)—Beautiful room, newly decorated; running water; new furniture; elevator apartment; private family. Rebollar.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (Near 107th.)—Attractive room for one or couple, apartment. Croner.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 436, (104th.)—Large, well furnished front rooms, kitchen privileges, $3.50 and $4; business woman, student, nurse. Barnwell, Riverside 6426.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.)—Airy rooms, suites; river view; conveniences. Cushman, Apt. 62.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

EXCEPTIONALLY CLEAN, ARTISTIC suite for two gentlemen; living room, two connecting bedrooms, bath adjacent; apartment; small adult family. Phone Schuyler 4208.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms by suite, with or without service. 6290 Riverside.

LADY, alone, having elegant apartment, would rent room to young lady or couple; accommodations the finest; near Riverside Drive and 86th. 4341 Schuyler.

NICELY furnished front room, second floor, private house; piano, Victrola; all conveniences. Telephone Schuyler 5204.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Delightful suite fronting Hudson, piano, $85 monthly; rooms, $7, $15 weekly; private baths; elevator. Hale.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Facing Hudson, large, medium, Southern Christian family, home freedom for refined person; moderate. Apartment 22.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Delightfully cool suite, overlooking Hudson; exclusive house; service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Large, handsome room, overlooking Hudson, with kitchenette. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120, (corner 84th.)—Attractive room next bath; gentlemen. Cleveland.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 946.—Large or small room, private house; elegant location; subway and L.

TWO-ROOM SUITE.
Private family, Broadway-110th. Cathedral 9088.

WEST END AV., 790, (98th St.)—Large, small rooms; cool, airy; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 411.—Exceptionally well furnished large room; absolutely first-class. Ross.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Large, cheerful rooms, $8; with private bath, $12.50.

WEST END AV., 794.—Two rooms, private bath, service; bachelor, business couple.

Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished rooms, all conveniences, near 8th Av.; telephone Sterling 1499-W.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 794.—Two rooms, private bath, service; bachelor, business couple.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Bachelor desires large outside room, between 34th St. and 96th St., in private family; proximity to bath necessary; breakfast desired but not necessary; refined, quiet surroundings a desideratum; particulars in first letter and phone number; permanent. H 7 Times.

Young man wants room, between 70th and 96th, west of Amsterdam, where there are no roomers or children; permanent if reasonable; state rate, full particulars; apartment house preferred. G 136 Times.

Couple wants quiet room and bath, furnished or unfurnished, in good locality; describe, stating rent. L 137 Times.

Young man, in Government service, desires comfortable uptown room with private family; state location, phone, terms. N 179 Times.

Young man, Jewish, desires room, one facing street preferred, west side, below 100th St.; state price. N 182 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

47TH ST., 42 WEST.—Rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, large room, bath, single room; good cooking; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Double rooms, bath; also single rooms.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome furnished rooms, private bath; electric light; Southern cooking.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Handsome suite or room, American home; table personally supervised.

72D, 207 WEST.—Desirable front parlor suite, private bath; single room; table guests.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

72D, 157 West.—Large room, adjoining bath, well appointed house.

72D, 269 WEST.—Very choice room with bath; table guests; Summer rates.

73D, 251 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, continuous hot water, electricity; references.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room, with bath; near Park; electricity; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; electricity; excellent table, optional; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST, (second floor.)—Large room, private bath, electricity; single room.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—Rooms, delightfully convenient, Summer location; delicious home table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suite, private bath; good home table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites; singly; board optional; kitchen privileges; cool; moderate; permanent; references.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front room, southern exposure; bath; parlor dining; reasonable.

86TH, 549, (West End Av.)—Private family offers attractive single room congenial gentleman.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable large, medium rooms; bath; electricity; central location; table guests.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Rooms, with or without bath; refined small boarding house, near Riverside Drive; references. Riverside 8511.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining baths; table guests accommodated.

93D, 128-130-134 WEST.—Rooms, parlor, dining rooms. Telephone Riverside 2260.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious, private residence; suite overlooking Hudson; double, single room; really exceptional table; moderate.

126TH, 162 WEST.—Suite, single; private bath; excellent cuisine. Telephone Morningside 2766.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 820, (corner 104th St.)—Superior accommodations, hotel service, elevator, roof garden; refined Hebrew surroundings; Fall bookings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740—Apartment 6B, single room; suitable for a gentleman.

WEST END AV., 515.—Private family; beautiful room; bath; unexcelled table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall. Main 1159-W.

BOARD WANTED.

SWISS-FRENCH gentleman desires room, two meals, with family preferred; west side; $10 a week. N 169 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Large, light, cool furnished room; no other roomers; business couple or two business women preferred; private use of screened-in porch; particulars. Z 813 Times Annex.

MISS WORDEN'S School for Happy Children, 77 High St., Yonkers; yearly, season, thorough instruction, outdoor life; moderate. Phone 4679.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, L. I.
Gaston Av. Station, 108 Beach 66th St.; ocean bathing; 30 minutes' from Penn. Sta., N. Y., or Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn; bountiful table. Tel. Hammels 415.

Camp Grange, Bellport, L. I.—Girls and small boys; 50 acres; all sports; $175; no extras; references; catalogues. Miss Hagedorn.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Private, Jewish adult family, with large house, accommodate one gentleman; references exchanged. Z 325 Times Annex.

Far Rockaway, exclusive cottage, 234 Grandview Av.; bathing, tennis, excellent cuisine. Phone Far Rockaway 980, formerly Deassau cottage.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 113TH.
Comfortable front rooms. balcony, facing ocean; special season rates. Phone Hammels 1688.

New Jersey.

South Orange, 151 Scotland Road.—Pleasant rooms, with board; beautiful location; references.

Connecticut.

Among the hills, 62 miles from New York; accommodates a few guests; improvements. A. Weber, Bethel, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

Few accommodations in private home, 24 minutes Grand Central; also 2 comfortable detached houses, rent unfurnished; fireplaces, porches, garden; attractive woods surrounding. Lesley, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil; 104 Kingsbridge.

Staten Island.

Beautiful mansion, renaissance period, located lovely park; wonderful view open bay; can accommodate refined people; excellent cooking; all conveniences; tennis, beaches; sunshine, fresh air. See Barrett Manor, Arrochar, Staten Island.

New York State.

BLANCHE VAN LEUVEN BROWNE, professional mother, will receive a limited number of convalescing or crippled children into her home at corner of Washington and Welcher Avs., Peckskill, N. Y. Rates very reasonable.

Massachusetts.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes several young women to join her at camp in Northern Mass.; golf, tennis, swimming, riding. Phone 3850 Madison Square, Room 511, Tuesday and Wednesday morning, or write H 493 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted—Large room and bath and board for family of three, consisting of man, wife, and daughter, 6½ years old, within one hour's commuting distance of New York on Long Island; highest references. Y 359 Times Annex.

THREE adults with respectable plain people, no other boarders; farm or exclusive mountain house; distance about 2 or 3 hours; state terms. G 197 Times.

Married couple desire comfortable room and board, Montclair or Glenridge; state particulars. Stokes, 189 8th Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience, double entry, can do accountant's work, desires to connect with reputable concern. A. Greenspan, 1,764 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thorough; entire charge; trial balance; excellent stenographer, correspondent; credits, collections; highest references; $25-$30. N 177 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office assistant, high school graduate; 1 year's experience. Orchard 2073.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience double entry, controlling accounts; salary, $20. T 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, modern methods, college education, 222. Abramson, 329 Williams Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, Elliott-Fisher; best references; salary $25. H 10 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; salary, $18. G 178 Times.

CLERICAL position desired; typewriting; good penman. T 283 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored, young woman, reliable, wishes position private family; perfect fitter; best reference. Write K. P., care of McDowell, 2,247 7th Av.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place a well-bred young gentlewoman as governess or companion to one or two young children. Phone 1313 Far Rockaway.

HOUSEKEEPER for private family, in country, during Summer months; first-class cook; small family; no washing; references. Telephone Chelsea 8238. K., 270 West 23d.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, take wash home by dozen; open air drying; references. Address Ada White, 54 West 99th.

NURSE. — Experienced, hospital trained, wishes position daytime only, attending invalid or in doctor's office. M 257 Times Downtown.

NURSE, refined, undergraduate, wishes to take entire charge of very young infant; the very best of references; salary $35 per month. 854 Lexington Av.

NURSE, GRADUATE,
22, hospital and private experience, desires position in gynecologist's office. H 11 Times.

NURSE to child over 3, or as attendant to elderly lady; references. Willet's bell, 73 East 88th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, 2½ years' experience; good penman; accurate; $14. B 395 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; high school education; willing worker; $12. G 176 Times.

SECRET

Four o'Clock Saturday

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in the Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERK.
Christian firm; young lady, accurate and rapid at figures, to assist in accounting department of large manufacturing company; good opportunity for advancement; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. B 151 Times.

CLERK.—Wanted, experienced woman in accounting department insurance company. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected, B 899 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATES
for clerical work; no experience necessary; salary dependent upon ability.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

COMPANION.—Wanted, refined, active woman, not over 35, as companion to two girls, 10 and 14. Write, stating full particulars, E., Room 1500, 31 Nassau St., N. Y., or phone Cort. 3844 regarding appointment.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS UNEMPLOYED, TO WORK FOR US. CALL AT ONCE. JOHN E. RANSON, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

DRAFTSWOMEN.
Experienced on mechanical drawing, preferably with knowledge of electrical work; high pay, short hours, fine working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAPERS Wanted on silk dresses; good pay. Goldstein & Schneider, 139 West 19th.

DRESSMAKERS wanted; experienced hands only need apply; come ready for work. Jeanetton, 38 West 47th.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR.—Middle-aged woman preferred; room and meals. Inquire Hotel Bonta, Broadway at 94th St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS
wanted for
GOVERNMENT WORK.
Salary commensurate with ability. Apply
WRIGHT-MARTIN AEROPLANE CO.,
NEW BRUNSWICK.
Phone Barclay 7315 for particulars.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—EXCEPTIONAL PLACE FOR AN EXCEPTIONAL WOMAN; 3 ADULTS; ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES; BEAUTIFUL SPOT IN THE COUNTRY; NO FARM WORK; WAGES TO START $40; FINE HOME FOR HEALTHY, EXPERIENCED, CHEERFUL WOMAN. WRITE OR APPLY 3 WEST 38TH ST., CITY.

GIRLS.
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
We need girls who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics (high school graduates preferred) to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners, higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRL.—In mailing department of an old established, wholesale house, a girl, not necessary; experience not necessary; excellent opportunity to grow in business, position permanent; hours, (at first,) 8 to 5:30, Saturday, 12:30 P. M.; apply in own handwriting, giving particulars and salary desired. T 316 Times Downtown.

GIRL, 16 YEARS OR OVER, AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN. N 275 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS, 16 years and over, to begin as filers in large corporation office. Mrs. Tillinghast, 346 Broadway, 2d floor.

GIRLS for office work. Grosset & Dunlap, 526 West 26th St.

GOVERNESS, nursery, for one girl of six years; references required. 1,208 Madison Av., near 92d St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Home in country for Summer is offered to woman of refinement, capable and willing to help with housekeeping and care of two babies. Address Mrs. R. J. Flaherty, Redding, Conn.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, a girl, white, who can cook and assist, for the country July and August; no washing or ironing; city reference required. Z 295 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER.—General houseworker in small family; Summer on Long Island; $40 monthly; references essential. 611 West 114th, Apartment 11.

HOUSEWORKER wanted; must be good cook, to go to Vermont for Summer with family of three; wages $40. Apart. 82, 527 West 110th.

INSTRUCTOR.
Large New Jersey manufacturer, located near Newark, requires the services of a well-educated woman, about 30 years of age, with at least 3 to 5 years' machine shop experience; must be tactful, patient, and thoroughly capable of acting as instructor to young girls on machine work; in replying give full details as to age, experience, and salary desired to I. N., Box 244 Times Downtown.

MAID.—General house maid, part time, afternoons, or full time; two in family; no laundry; good wages. Apartment 9A, 525 West End Av.

MILLINERY ASSISTANT FOREMLADY ON MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HANDMADE HATS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN CUTTING AND GIVING OUT WORK; STEADY POSITIONS. B SIMMS, 57 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY. — EXPERIENCED COPYISTS, PREPARERS; PIECE OR WEEK WORK; HIGH-GRADE HATS. VOGEL BROTHERS, 29 WEST 36TH ST.

MODELS. (SIZE 16.)
intelligent, to wait on customers; good opportunity to the right party; steady all-year round. Apply S. & J. Barnett, 15 West 28th St.

MODEL WANTED, FOR LADIES' COATS; MUST BE PERFECT 36; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. APPLY ALL WEEK BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M. C. KENYON CO., 200 5TH AV., ROOM 526.

MODELS.—Attractive young ladies to show ladies' size 36 cloaks and suits; good salary; long season. Litt & Kunsberg, 30 West 32d St.

MODEL. — STYLISH ATTRACTIVE MISSES' SIZE 16; APPLY ALL WEEK BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M. C. KENYON CO., 200 5TH AV., ROOM 526.

MODELS, experienced, to try on coats; sizes 16 and 18. Apply all week, Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d St.

NURSE.
Experienced infant's nurse, country, 1 hour from New York; state former experience and references; high salary paid. R. F., 217 Times Downtown.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane, for work in a sanitarium 30 miles from New York City; pay $30 a month. Call for a personal interview at 146 East 28th St. today at 2 P. M.

NURSE or governess, experienced, for two children, age 2 and 4 years, for Woodmere, L. I., either until September or, if satisfactory, permanently. Apply 134 East 61st Tuesday, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

NURSE.—Doctor requires experienced office nurse; resident position; permanent. 62 West 87th.

NURSEMAID.—Neat, pleasant dispositioned young woman to assist with care of two children and light chamberwork; give age and references. P. O. Box 884, Great Neck Station, L. I.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for general office work, large establishment; good chance for advancement. Write full particulars, experience, age, salary desired. Box 221, 163 East 125th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be capable of handling large volume of detail work quickly and accurately; knowledge of typewriting essential; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. N 257 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young woman, 19 to 25 years, for office in large downtown bank, to take charge of the detailed sales work and a small clerical force; position will require high school education, good appearance, and ability to meet people. N 217 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady; state age, salary, experience. B 391 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR on Fisher billing machine wanted; young woman; must be competent, familiar with office routine and duties, and able to furnish good references; salary to start, $14-$16. Call Interborough News Co., 406-408 West 45th St.

SALESLADIES. — Experienced saleswomen wanted for seashore department store, competent to sell women's and children's apparel and millinery; good position. Nebenzahl, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

SALESLADY.—Sharp, alert, and active, to sell kimonos in showroom; one with good form preferred, but good selling qualities are the most essential. B 176 Times.

SALESLADY, experienced; in retail jewelry store; knowledge of this line not required. Address Theodore A. Kohn & Son, 321 5th Av.

SALESLADIES wanted for specialty work shop; steady position, good salary; apply all week. 866 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESLADIES wanted; hours 8 to 6; no Sunday work. Apply Huyler's, 219 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN.
50 EXTRA SALESWOMEN WHO MAY WISH TO WORK ONE, TWO, OR THREE DAYS EACH WEEK, OR FROM 11 O'CLOCK TO 5 EACH DAY; PERMANENT POSITIONS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN wanted, experienced, who can sell a well-known and nationally advertised brand of food products to the retail grocery trade; salary and commission. B 400 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN, experienced on gowns; position permanent; good pay. Bernard, 531 6th Av.

SERVICE AND CLAIM CLERKS.
We are in need of a number of bright, intelligent young women, high school or college education; those who have had business experience preferred; must be capable of handling correspondence and detail work.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

STENOGRAPHER.
RAPID TYPIST, WITH FAIR KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; STEADY POSITION, WITH GOOD CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT. HECHT BROS., 53-57 WEST 14TH.

STENOGRAPHER, age 21-40, for permanent position, by a long-established concern in Jersey City; must be capable and have had two years' experience; state age, race, school education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Z 301 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted in large manufacturing concern; must be capable of composing own letters from facts furnished; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. N 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American, beginner, Isaac Pitman writer, willing to learn telephone switchboard and dictaphone; state age and full particulars, otherwise not considered; salary $8 to begin. T 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—English, able to translate Portuguese, is wanted by large export and import house; state experience, education, positions held, references, and salary expected. T 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Christian firm; thoroughly accurate and rapid stenographer, also capable of assisting in a clerical capacity; state age, experience, and salary desired. B 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fine, steady position, with advancement, for one competent; excellent opportunity; refined business; state experience, age, and salary. Box 222, 163 East 125th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, good appearance, must be good operator and transcribe notes correctly, for large corporation; state age and experience; salary $75 month. T 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST wanted; accurate, correct English, rapid worker; high school graduate at least; neat appearance; good references; no others need apply. Call Room 4102, Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER
experienced in office of manufacturing concern, South Brooklyn; state references and salary desired. T. B. K., 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER OR TYPIST.—Beginner, with good education and willing to do other office work; state religion, experience, if any, and salary desired. T 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in wholesale butter house; wages to start $16 per week. Call with references, after 9 A. M., 201 West St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, rapid, accurate; permanent position; some office detail; refined surroundings. Babcock, Perfumer, 116 West 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in large resident buyer's office; one with experience in this line preferred; state age, salary expected, and experience. C 59 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 17-22; college or high school education essential; state age, experience, and salary expected. T 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, capable of handling rapid dictation, as assistant to editor; accuracy and good English essential. W. C. Howe, 119 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, well educated, accurate stenographer; state experience and salary expected. Z 393 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Bright, accurate, dependable; advancement; Christian firm; $15; give full particulars, age, experience. T 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced advertising department large publishing house, modern salary start, with advancement. McCall, 230 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; thoroughly experienced; steady position is offered. Apply Pioneer Warehouse, 41 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted with knowledge of bookkeeping in wholesale establishment; bring references. The Arkay Co., 240 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity for experienced stenographer with ability. Call Millard Supply Company, 11 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, office assistant; competent, experienced, rapid; cotton goods concern 171 Greene St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with office routine preferred. Max Rubenstein & Co., 16 West 31st St.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner acceptable; one year high school; 16 years of age; filing and general office work; $8. N 183 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; closed Saturday, open until 2 Sunday. Phone Orchard 6342.

STENOGRAPHER, general assistant oil corporation; answer own handwriting, stating experience. T 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable and neat worker; state experience and salary. J 612 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, with some experience in bookkeeping. Braunsdorf, 430 East 53d St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and accurate. Chas. A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St., City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent beginner; references. Fish, 33 East 10th St.

SWIMMING COUNSELLOR in Summer camp for girls; preferably college graduate; must be strong swimmer, good athlete, and trained leader of girls. Z 385 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD.—Young lady to operate Monitor switchboard; permanent position. E. & J. Weinberg, 43 West 34th.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 364 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—One with the knowledge of typewriting preferred, but not absolutely necessary; write, stating age, experience, and salary desired. T 304 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE switchboard operator wanted in law office; state qualifications and salary desired. T 294 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE operator, operate Monitor board and do general office work. Apply Room 2933, Equitable Building.

TRACER for architectural, mechanical, and electrical work; good lettering and line work essential. C 207 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING TEACHER wanted by first-class commercial school; apply by letter, stating experience, references, salary desired, &c. Heffley Institute, 248 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.
Some experience necessary; must be accurate and a good speller; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TYPIST, with some experience at small switchboard preferred; opportunity for advancement; answer in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and salary expected to start. T 305 Times Downtown.

TYPIST-INVOICE CLERK.—Accustomed to routings, duplicating forms, and billing from customers' orders. Babcock, Perfumer, 116 West 14th.

TYPISTS for addressing envelopes, filling in letters, &c., $1.65 per thousand; state age and experience. P. O. Box 1395 Manhattan.

TYPIST.—Young lady to operate Underwood machine. Grosset & Dunlap, 1,140 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPEWRITER AND STENOGRAPHER.—COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN CAN HAVE GOOD POSITION, WITH PROSPECTS OF ADVANCEMENT. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER, DU PONT POWDER, HASKELL, N. J.

WAITRESSES with hotel experience; salary $30, room and board. Apply Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

WAITRESSES, experience, at the Sunset Hotel, Sea Gate, New York Harbor.

WOMEN
TO WORK AS
SURFACE CONDUCTORS
AND
SUBWAY GUARDS,
AGES 21 TO 40;
APPLY DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY,
2:30 TO 4 P. M.,
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.,
40 STATE STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WOMEN TO ACT AS PACKERS AND STOCK CLERKS, MUST BE STRONG AND HEALTHY, AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

YOUNG LADY,
knowledge of bookkeeping, to handle remittances, balances and claims; steady position and good opportunity for some one looking to future; salary start $12. Call 829 East 184th, Bronx. See Mr. Callahan.

YOUNG LADY.—Act as assistant to purchasing agent large Christian manufacturing concern; must be typist and understand general office work; $10-$12 start, according to experience. C. J., Box 155 Times.

YOUNG LADY, rapid, accurate in figuring, assist on factory pay roll, large manufacturing concern; write details, stating experience, salary expected. Ambitious, 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY
to do general office work in large publishing house; salary to start, $12; good opportunity. G. L. S., 118 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN
wanted to train for positions as automatic telegraph operators; $40 to $45 monthly, payable weekly, during training period of from six to ten weeks, with immediate increase to $50 and $60 upon graduation; permanent positions, with advancement, included semi-annual bonus; both day and night work. Apply between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, 25 to 28 years of age, for general office work with some knowledge of typewriting and stenography; state age, experience, and salary wanted. C 54 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, about 20, by downtown bank; must be quick and correct at figures; $50 monthly to start. C 212 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Hear Horatio N. Drury, B. S., author of Pace Standardized Course in English, lecture on "Making Good English Pay" on Thursday, June 20, 6-15 P. M. Send for card of admission and complimentary booklet, "Your English." Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

INCREASE YOUR EARNING POWER!
Competent secretaries needed everywhere NOW at good salaries. Write for details of complete secretarial course, also other commercial courses. Ask for Bulletin 20. Central Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Av., N. Y.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; visitors welcome. New York School of Filing, established 1912, Singer Building, New York.

ATTENTION, GIRLS, LADIES!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 157 Decatur, Brooklyn.

$12
this week, Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions, Day School $15. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHY — TYPEWRITING.—Full or part time; day-evening. Start, now. Fitting for position September-October. WALDO, 280 Madison Ave. Telephone 1889 Murray Hill.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, $25. Commercial, $22, $20, $18, $15. Beginners, $12. Bookkeepers, stenographers, $25. Bookkeepers, $22, $20, $18. Assistants, $15. Office assistants, good figures, $15. Others, $12, $10. Beginner, $8. Filing clerks, $12, $10. Telephone operators, $12. Typists, (6,) Brooklyn, $15. Downtown, uptown, $12, $10, $8. Dictaphone operator, J. C., $20. Addressograph, $13; hours 9-5. Billing clerk, typist, $12. Burroughs adder, $18. Hand billers, $95 monthly. Ledger clerks, $18.
No registration fee.
DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
BOOKKEEPER.—Advertising house; double entry; controlling accounts; $100 month.
Several others at salaries ranging from $18 to $25.
Call 9 to 1. Room 725.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; typists, $12-$15; bookkeepers, $15-$30; clerical people of every description; get placed immediately; better yourself; free registration. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway, (entrance 1 Park Place.)

10—STENOGRAPHERS!
$100 MONTHLY INCREASE OF $16 WITHIN NINETY DAYS; TO GO TO WASHINGTON; BOARD ARRANGED. REGISTRATION FREE. WALL STREET AGENCY, 20 BROAD STREET.

SECRETARIES, stenographers, clerks, typists, placed immediately.
MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU,
41 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4240.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$30; stenographer-bookkeeper, $20; typists, $15; clerks, $10-$20. Business Opportunities Co., Agency, 208 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $12. Owens Agency, 165 Fulton, or Times Building, 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, (English-Spanish,) $30; bookkeepers, typists, ledger clerks; others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, $25; Stenographer, $25. Atlas Agency, Room 512, 132 Nassau St.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av., 93 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT, $40-$4,000; bookkeepers, stenographers; others worth while investigating. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN ON HIGH-CLASS PROPOSITION; WITH WASHINGTON CONNECTION; LIVE LEADS FURNISHED MAN WHO WILL WORK; CAN MAKE AT LEAST $150 PER WEEK COMMISSION; ROOM 1514, ASTOR TRUST BUILDING, 501 5TH AV.

ARTIST.—Commercial, A1 letterer and layout man for large mail order advertising agency; state experience and salary expected. T 323 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT FOREMEN. — Chemical plant needs two experienced men immediately. Apply by letter, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary expected. United Oil and Chemical Corporation, 44 Lewis Av., Jersey City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, age, nationality, reference, and salary wanted; good chance for advancement. N 263 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK wanted in wholessale paper house; must be good penman, quick at figures. Apply at Geo. W. Millar & Co., 284 Lafayette St.

AUTOMATIC.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR FIRST-CLASS SET-UP MEN AND OPERATORS ON B. & S. O & OO, ACME, CLEVELAND, AND GRIDLEY. HIGHEST RATES TO FIRST-CLASS MEN.
APPLY AT ONCE.
INTERNATIONAL ARMS & FUZE CO.,
BLOOMFIELD AV. & GROVE ST.,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

BANK ACCOUNTANTS.—Two, with experience; large downtown bank; excellent opportunities for energetic, ambitious men; salary about $2,500. Write for interview, stating age and experience, R 387 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS WANTED; EXPERIENCED RECEIVING TELLERS AND ASSISTANTS. APPLY 11:30 A. M. TODAY. 4 EAST 44TH ST.

BANK CLERK, BOOKKEEPER AND ASSISTANT TELLER. R 197 TIMES.

BATTERY MAN WANTED.
A growing and progressive storage battery company, located 2 hours from N. Y. City, requires the services of a capable and well-equipped man for factory superintendent; experienced men only need apply. N 120 Times.

BILLING CLERK, experienced on Elliott-Fisher machine, cloak, suit experience. C 55 Times.

BILLING CLERK who can run machine; state references, experience. T 307 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-EXECUTIVE.
Large mercantile house wants a man between 28 and 40, draft exempt, who has personality, tact, energy, and can handle men and women successfully; education, good appearance, and thorough knowledge of mercantile accounting necessary; salary $35; give age, experience, nationality. L 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
Man with sufficient experience to handle full set of books, with knowledge of typewriting. In building material concern in Bronx; hours from 8:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.; good opportunity to man who wants to work; draft exempt; state previous experience and salary expected. J 613 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPERS AND GENERAL CLERKS, EXPERIENCED, WANTED FOR POSITIONS WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN LOCATED FIFTY MILES FROM NEW YORK; REPLY, STATING FULLY EXPERIENCE, SALARY, AGE, AND REFERENCE, T 207 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, draft exempt, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and accounting, to manage branch house accounts for large exporting house; knowledge of Spanish desirable; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. T 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be 35 to 50 years old, thoroughly experienced and come well recommended; an unusual opportunity for a high-grade man to secure permanent employment; apply immediately by letter to N 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, over 40; hours 11 P. M. to 7:30 A. M.; $75 per month and meals; must be strictly sober and able to furnish good references. Apply C. D. Steele, Hotel Algonquin, 59 West 44th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, thoroughly conversant in every phase of accounting, to take complete charge of busy office; must be well recommended and immediately available; kindly call. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.
COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED LEDGER CLERK ACCUSTOMED TO LONG HOURS; SATISFACTORY COMPENSATION.
JOHN S. SILLS & SON,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, intelligent young man, American citizen, good penman, quick and accurate at figures, familiar with regular office work; state experience and salary wanted. N 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ledger clerk, rapid and accurate at figures, capable of taking care of stock ledgers of large manufacturing company; Christian firm; state age, experience, and salary desired. R 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in downtown insurance brokerage offfice; state experience, reference, age, and salary. N 264 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-Ledger Clerk, draft exempt; excellent opportunity for advancement; permanent position. Address Jersey City, R 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced man to take full charge of books and office; state age and salary desired. C 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for carpenter, general contracting business; state experience, &c. O 604 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER; must have experience; state age and previous employment; permanent position. A. P., 238 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years or over, for messenger and mail service; MINIMUM SALARY, $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOY AS ASSISTANT MAIL CLERK IN OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; EXCELLENT CHANCE TO LEARN BUSINESS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE; SALARY $8 TO START. ADDRESS H. E. P. O. BOX 97, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK.

BOYS
for errands; excellent opportunity for public school graduates; 48-hour week; good pay. Slocum, Avram & Slocum Laboratories, Inc., 531 West 21st St.

BOY, bright, Brooklyn resident, for a Brooklyn life insurance office; write a good hand and be excellent in figures; to start as an office boy, with progress of promotion; write, stating age, grade of schooling, previous employment, if any, and salary expected, to J. H., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

BOYS.—LARGE ADVERTISING AGENCY REQUIRES SEVERAL BRIGHT BOYS TO RUN ERRANDS; GOOD WAGES; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; CALL AT 9 A. M. TUESDAY. FRANK PRESBREY CO., 456 FOURTH AV.

BOY
for general office work and errands for editorial department of large magazine; $7 start; splendid opportunity for advancement. See Miss Lee, Pictorial Review, 222 West 39th.

BOY wanted for stock quotation (chalk) board in stock broker's office. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. N 226 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in large office; opportunity to learn the operation of a multigraph and addressograph machine; also telephone switchboard. Call at 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. N 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted in laboratory of large Brooklyn chemical company; high school graduate possessing knowledge of chemistry preferred. T 300 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, neat boy in large real estate office; experience unnecessary; excellent future for ambitious boy; hours 9 to 5. F 377 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work; must be public school graduate; good opportunity for advancement. J 600 Times Harlem.

BOY wanted in insurance broker's office to do general office work; call before 12 o'clock. John D. Wyeth & Co., 91 William St.

BOY, over 14, for office work in large corporation. Mrs. Tillinghast, second floor, 346 Broadway.

BOY for office and errands; good chance for advancement. Call 9 A. M. McClure Newspaper Syndicate, 120 W. 32d.

BOY for office of importing house; intelligent; good penman. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th.

BOY WANTED, learn the business; good chance for advancement; good salary. Wall St. Financial Bureau, 15 William St.

BOY, colored, to run errands and assist in office; salary $12. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av., 50th St. entrance.

BOY, 15 to 18, for office; an opportunity to a real live worker. Call Room 501, 221 4th Av.

BOY, with talent for drawing, good opportunity to become a commercial artist; salary small. Room 327, 116 West 39th.

BOY wanted to learn the business; reference required. Address C 201 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MEN WHOSE PARTICULAR LINE HAS BEEN ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE WAR WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGEOUS TO TAKE UP LIFE INSURANCE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. SYSTEM OF SUPERVISION AND TRAINING FOR BEGINNERS MAKES PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. APPLY ROOMS 918-920, EQUITABLE BUILDING.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BRIGHT BOY, 16-18 years of age, to do office work; must write good hand, be good at figures and furnish best of references; state salary desired. T 308 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOY wanted for Wall Street banking house. B 397 Times Downtown.

BUYERS—EXPORT.
The export purchasing department of a prominent firm of importers and exporters is in need of a man capable of being its head; experience in buying varied lines for export for some of the well-known export or commission houses is essential.
This advertisement is intended for some one who, though he may at present be located, is desirous of making a permanent and profitable connection. T 223 Times Downtown.

CABINET MAKERS.
High wages.
GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS;
MUST BE CITIZENS.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CARPENTERS & MILLWRIGHTS.
APPLY AT ONCE.
INTERNATIONAL ARMS & FUZE CO.,
BLOOMFIELD AV. & GROVE ST.,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR WANTED, MARRIED, WIFE AS COOK, FOR SMALL FAMILY, LONG ISLAND; GOOD ALL-YEAR POSITION OPEN FOR COMPETENT MARRIED COUPLE. HUSBAND AS CHAUFFEUR, WIFE AS COOK AND HELP WITH LAUNDRY; MUST HAVE GOOD REFERENCES, EXEMPT, AND NO CHILDREN; GOOD SALARY, FINE LIVING QUARTERS; STATE NATIONALITY AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS COMPETENT, T 278 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR WANTED. — MUST BE SMOOTH-FACED, POLITE, ABSOLUTELY SOBER AND HONEST, WELL-RECOMMENDED AS AN EXPERT DRIVER OF PANHARD, RENAULT, AND MERCEDES CARS; HIGH WAGES, PERMANENT POSITION. ONLY THOSE ABLE TO MEET THESE REQUIREMENTS MAY APPLY WITH REFERENCES TO ROOM 1419, 25 BROAD ST., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR.—Above draft age or exempt; must be good mechanic, careful driver, wear uniform; city and country; board himself. R. F. Tiedemann, 351 4th Av.

CHAUFFEUR for electric and gas auto truck, familiar with city streets and all shipping facilities; state age, experience. Commercial, 217 Times Downtown.

CIGAR CLERK and cashier, experienced, in large restaurant. Call Hotel Shelburne, Brighton Beach, Brooklyn.

CLERKS.
Stock, production, general clerks, experienced and efficient; those who make good are advanced rapidly; splendid opportunity; draft exempt; state experience, salary, age. N 274 Times Downtown.

CLERK in large publishing house, neat handwriting and good at figures essential; salary $10; permanent position, good chance for promotion; write age and experience. C 56 Times.

CLERK wanted, American, by Christian firm; draft exempt; familiar with the export business and metal and steel products; give full particulars and salary. N 269 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Stock record; preferably one who has had sheet metal experience; apply own handwriting and detail experience; state salary expected. Z 390 Times Annex.

CLERK, general work in office of corporation. Address, with full particulars, N 202 Times Downtown.

CLERK for night duty in apartment hotel; must be over 31; $75 per month; write. G 194 Times.

CONTRACT SUPERINTENDENT wanted to take charge of outside work in shipyards and buildings; permanent salaried position; in return state experience in handling men. N 266 Times Downtown.

COUPLE wanted; chauffeur, wife as cook, for small family, Long Island; good all-year position open for competent married couple, husband as chauffeur, wife as cook and help with laundry; must have good references, exempt, and no children; good salary, fine living quarters; state nationality and references. Address Competent, T 277 Times Downtown.

CUTTER wanted, experienced on silk waists. Klanie Bros., 60 Washington St.

DELIVERY SUPT.
FOR DEPARTMENT STORE.
A man of proven ability, who knows Brooklyn and New York, is wanted for Superintendent of Delivery by a large department store; must be A1 man, who by past performance and experience can qualify; the position is a responsible one, and commands an excellent salary; state age, experience, and salary expected in reply. C 215 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.
HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN A LIVE, GROWING ORGANIZATION. WE WANT MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF LIGHT MACHINERY AND TOOLS, FIXTURES, AND GAUGES, FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SAME. ONLY CLEAN-CUT, AMBITIOUS MEN WANTED, WHO ARE NOT AFRAID OF WORK. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. S. W. M., 123 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN.
MACHINE AND TOOL DESIGNER FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY; ADVANCEMENT.
AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS,
THOMSON AV. & ORTON ST.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

DRAFTSMEN.
Wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMEN, A1, THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH FLAT PATTERN AND TEMPLET WORK; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY OR WRITE, CURTIS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN
wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, first class, on ornamental iron; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Richmond Structural Steel Co., Richmond, Va.

DRAFTSMAN
with knowledge of machine shop practice; permanent positions; state experience and salary. P. O. Box 72, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, detail and layout, by Christian concern; state age, experience, salary. R 113 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Ornamental bronze and iron works; state experience and salary expected. W. S., 178 Times.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT.,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

ELLIOTT-FISHER
BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS
Wanted for immediate engagement. Thoroughly experienced men only. Good salaries. Apply Employment Department.
THE WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
Experienced men wanted as
DEPARTMENT HEADS,
ASSISTANTS,
CLERICAL.
Good salaries

Take or send want advertisements for publication in The New York Times to an office of The Times to eliminate possibility of errors by telephone.

Times Building, Times Square
Times Annex, West of Broadway
Downtown, 7 Beekman St.
Wall Street, 2 Rector St.
Harlem, 2,109 Seventh Ave., near 125th St.
Brooklyn, 397 Fulton St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—Stock brokerage house can use services of three or four salesmen regardless of previous selling lines; good opportunity to learn security salesmanship; salary and commission. Security, 298 Times Downtown.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, automatic for Brown & Sharpe machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Capable man wanted as secretary for treasurer of large Christian corporation; exempt from draft, and understand stenography; state full particulars, salary, references, &c.; all applications treated confidential. C 209 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERKS wanted; experienced men only, who thoroughly understand routing and are willing to take care of packing, need apply; good wages. Call Arden Manufacturing Corporation, 450 East 148th, Bronx.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced young man wanted; must not be afraid hard work; good chance advancement; best of references required; state full particulars. T 296 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be thoroughly experienced all branches of shipping, including export; state experience and salary expected. S. A., 187 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted young man between 16 and 19 years old as shipping clerk; short hours; references required. C 58 Times.

SHOEMAN.—Salesman for seashore department store; good position and excellent opportunity for experienced, energetic man. Nobensahl, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

STATIONMEN
AND
TRAINMEN.
AGES 21 TO 55.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
APPLY ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Not over 20 years of age, in advertising department of large manufacturer; good opportunity for advancement; state experience, qualifications, and nationality; salary $75. Box 294 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Spanish, experienced. Apply Direct Export Co., 67 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED, MALE, BANK EMPLOYMENT. R 190 TIMES.

STOCK SELECTORR.
Strong, healthy young men, ages 21 to 35, for selecting work in warehouse; steady. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

STOCK MAN, experienced in electrical manufacturing concern; take full charge of stockroom. M. C., 208 Times Downtown.

STOCKMAN.—Experienced in electrical manufacturing concern, take full charge of stockroom. 200 Hudson.

TEACHER of domestic science for regent high school of institution; full maintenance and $40 monthly. See optician, 2 West 125th St., 9:30 A. M.

THREE CHAUFFEURS WISHING TO WORK IN COMMERCIAL LIFE; MUST BE COURTEOUS, NEAT, CAREFUL, INDUSTRIOUS, AND EXEMPTED FOR MILITARY DUTY. BOX G 188 TIMES.

TOOL DESIGNERS WANTED,
FIRST-CLASS ONLY. APPLY
COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS
MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN
PLANT, MERIDEN, CONN., EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

TOOLMAKERS,
MACHINISTS,
FIRST-CLASS, COMPETENT
MEN, SCREW MACHINE, GRINDER, MILLING, BORING MILL, SHAPER, BENCH AND PLANER HANDS; IF YOU ARE NOW EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE; IF NOT, WRITE OR WIRE US. IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT.
THE BILTON MACHINE TOOL CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

TOOLMAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS TOOLMAKERS ON JIG, FIXTURE AND GAUGE WORK; 65c TO 70c PER HOUR; TIME AND ONE-HALF OVER EIGHT HOURS; 59-HOUR WEEK. APPLY AT ONCE.
INTERNATIONAL ARMS & FUZE CO., BLOOMFIELD AV. & GROVE ST., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

USEFUL MAN wanted on gentleman's estate in Westchester County to care for cows, several hundred chickens, clean lawn and roads around estate, look after furnace and make himself generally useful; only one who has occupied a similar position and who has highest references required; accommodations for wife, without children, available, but wife will have to look after cottage and board gardener; one acquainted with care of dogs preferred. Address, giving full details, Room 3044, 120 Broadway, or call in person, with references.

WAIST BUYER.
A PHILADELPHIA STORE DESIRES A FIRST-CLASS WAIST BUYER; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPERIENCED BUYER IN LARGE WAIST DEPARTMENT. Z 386 TIMES ANNEX.

WORK
OR
FIGHT
?
YOU CAN DO YOUR PART BY WORKING FOR AN ESSENTIAL WAR INDUSTRY. WE ARE MAKING WAR MATERIALS FOR THE ARMY, NAVY AND MARINES, AND NEED THE HELP OF THE SORT OF PEOPLE LISTED BELOW.

OFFICE AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS:
6 MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
15 BOYS
for mail and messenger service; minimum salary, $9.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT OPEN FROM 8 TO 5.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WELFARE MEN.—CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED MEN WANTED FOR LARGE CONSTRUCTION JOB. JAMES STEWART & CO., FOOT OF 50TH ST. AND NORTH RIVER.

WOOLEN SALESMAN Wanted; married man or a man above draft age to cover cutting-up trade; commission basis, with drawing account. Z 379 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN.
The New York Telephone Company requires the services of several young men, age 18 to 21, to operate telephone switchboards at office buildings and railway terminals throughout the city; experience not necessary; hours from 4:45 to midnight; excellent chance for advancement; salary to start $10. Apply by letter only, Public Telephone Dept., Room 202, 24 Walker St., N. Y. City.

YOUNG MEN, FINE CHANCE TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; $10 TO $12 PER WEEK TO START; PERMANENT POSITIONS; ADVANCEMENT ACCORDING TO ABILITY; GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATES, 17 TO 20, DESIRED. APPLY BY MAIL TO BOX L 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN to learn retail sporting goods business; inside and outside work; private school trade; good future; one having experience in selling preferred; apply in own handwriting; state salary. J 13 Times.

YOUNG MEN
for messenger and mail service; minimum salary, $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MAN wanted; a bright, capable young man, draft exempt, to take charge of desk handling details of large funeral business; must be accurate, quick in arranging details; need not have had experience in this particular line, but must be familiar with detail work; good opportunity for right man. Apply by letter to Frank E. Campbell, 1,970 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN.—To enter orders and take care of special orders, in a large jobbing cloak and suit house; must be familiar with this line of work; reply by letter only, in own handwriting, stating experience and salary wanted. Superior Garment Co., 1,333 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, wholesale fancy goods house requires capable young man for their silverware department; exceptional opportunity is offered to one who has good education and some business experience; state salary and experience. P. O. Box 426, Madison Square Station.

YOUNG MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 AND 20; AMBITIOUS, MECHANICALLY INCLINED; BY A LARGE CONCERN; GOOD CHANCES FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. C 208 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in writing and figuring orders and doing statistical work; must be draft exempt; state experience and salary expected; highest references required; address Manufacturer, M 849 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, between 17-19, general assistant; advancement; state age, wages, reference, previous occupation, religious preference, nationality. Woolens, Box Z. S., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, to run errands and assist order clerk; in a large jobbing cloak and suit house; must have been employed previously in this line. 1,333 Broadway, 5th floor.

YOUNG MAN wanted for position of map work; good opportunity for one with proper ability; experience, age, and salary asked should be stated. T 200 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, STOCK CLERK.
Young man, 16 or 17, stock clerk and general work, household furnishing department; good opportunity. 48 Murray St.

YOUNG MAN to handle correspondence, must be draft exempt; salary $75 a month; good chance for advancement for a live wire. C 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN to work on docks; trucking experience necessary; good chance for advancement. Republic Bag Co., 200 5th Av., New York.

YOUNG MAN to take plaster casts in dispensary; 1 to 5 daily; medical student preferred. Call Tuesday at 10 o'clock, New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 West 59th St.

YOUNG MAN to make himself useful in office, run errands, &c.; $10; reliable references required; state religion and previous experience. C 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, in credit department; below draft age; opportunity for advancement. Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc., 101 Fulton St.

YOUNG MAN wanted in retail clothing store; steady position; references. Harry Rosen & Co., 2,912 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN for office; excellent opportunity for bright young man. T 291 Times Downtown.

YOUTH, 17, learn wholesale line, advancing from stock clerk to buyer. T 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for custom house work; under 21 or over 31 years old. T 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, under 18 years of age, as office assistant. T 319 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-la-ble Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Hear Horatio N. Drury, A. B., author of Pace Standardized Course in English, lecture on "Making Good English Pay," on Thursday, June 20, 6:15 P. M.; send for card of admission and complimentary booklet, "Your English." Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice; no book study, short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now for our students. Write for free Booklet "C."
Hodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44 St., N. Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

EARN $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction; day or evening; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "P." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Short concentrated course.
Specialists in training expert men.
Best radio course in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in a profession paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class now forming; write for Booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 W. 34th St., N.Y.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
Office hours, 9 to 2.

BOOKKEEPER, hospital, $25 and keep; bookkeeper positions, $35; bank office assistant, $20; cost assistant, $20; bookkeepers, $20-$30; comptometer, $20; collectors, $15; Jersey City, $20; stock ledger, pipes, $25. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway.

MEN for clerical positions, $15-$35; must be well educated, of good appearance, draft exempt, and Americans; free registration; others. Brody Agency, 289 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917 Little Six limousine, exceptional condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1488.

CADILLAC VICTORIA,
THREE-PASSENGER,
LIKE NEW.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

CADILLAC 1917.
Five-passenger roadster; first class condition; must sell this month; owner leaving country; bargain. T 295 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC TOURING, 1915; newly painted, slip covers, excellent mechanical; run small mileage; bargain. Mr. Mead, 325 West 66th St. Tel. 2044 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 SALON
5-passenger in A1 condition; just thoroughly overhauled; fully equipped. W. A. Trock, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING CAR,
like new; fully equipped; mechanical condition A1. W. A. Trock, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC, 1917, 7-pass. touring; ran 6,000 miles; looks and runs like new. Phone Audubon 8596. Apartment 30.

CADILLAC, 1917.—7-passenger touring; condition new throughout. Bargain. Phone Circle 5092.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, 7-passenger; very good condition; four tires; will sacrifice same. Phone Mr. Russell, 5470 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 brougham and 1916 touring. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.

CADILLAC touring, 1916, seven passenger, 305 West 59th. Columbus 1488.

CADILLACS 1917-1916-1915.
Touring, Victoria, Limousine. 107 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN; BARGAIN.
805 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1488.

CHALMERS roadster, 1917, excellent condition, run 6,500 miles. Room 304, Hotel Ennis.

CHANDLER 1917, four-passenger enummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

CHANDLER.—Brand-new coupe; cost $2,527; want $2,200. J. E. Clarey, Jr., Madison, N. J.

CROW-ELKHART De Luxe Roadster, brand new but shopworn; special price. Crow Motor Sales Co., 1,690 Broadway. Phone Circle 3025.

CROW ELKHART, 5-passenger, late 1917, excellent condition; will sell cheap. Phone Worth 2410, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

DETROIT electric brougham; late model; new batteries; newly painted; splendid car, a bargain. R. J. Howson. Columbus 8725.

DODGE Sedan 1918, run 3,500 miles; extra shoe, tubes, bumpers, new horn; make offer; no dealers. N 165 Times.

FORD 1916 touring, $290. Telephone Midwood 202 for appointment.

FRANKLIN 1917, five-passenger touring, Series 9; exceptionally reasonable. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

HUDSON, Sedan, 1917; all Silverlown Cord tires; runs and looks like new car; time payments. Empire, 1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six, seven passenger; run less than 5,000 miles; practically new. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1488.

HUDSON 1917 touring, L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.

HUPMOBILE 1916, Victoria top; like new. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727.

HUPMOBILE, 5 passenger, '17; excellent condition; reasonable. W. D. Marshall. Phone Morrisown 808.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI, 120 H. P., 16 valves, 5-passenger touring; latest importation; excellent mechanical condition; reasonable. N 265 Times Downtown.

KING 8, roadster, like new; must be sold quickly. No reasonable offer refused. Will demonstrate. MacLearn, Decatur 1000.

LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LEWIS VI. Touring, at public auction today, 12 o'clock noon, at Van-Tassell-Kearney's, East 13th St., near 3d Av.; electric starting-lighting system.

MARMON 1917 CLUB ROADSTER, MILEAGE 4,500; BEAUTIFUL CONDITION. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MARMON 1917 touring, 1917 limousine, 1916 sedan; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1916 Town Car; good mechanical condition; will sell cheap.
BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

MAXWELL 5-passenger touring, (1916;) excellent condition; recently overhauled; mileage 5,000; owner going abroad. Apply A. P. Fox, Hotel Alexandria, 250 West 103d. Tel. Riverside 10421.

MAXWELL, LATE 1917; PERFECT CONDITION; MANY EXTRAS; $400 CASH. S. L. SAMUELS, 150 MADISON AV.

MERCEDES 18 H. P. 4-pass. Special Runabout; shaft drive; electric lights and starter; two new extra shoes; car like new.
BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

MERCER LATE 1917, FOUR-PASSENGER.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MERCER, 22-70, SIX PASSENGER, EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION. PRICE RIGHT.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

MERCER, 22-72 horse power, seven-passenger touring, sport model; wire wheels; in excellent condition; any inspection or demonstration; no dealers. Telephone Broad 7061. Mr. Wentz.

OAKLAND little six touring; almost new; $700. G. Harris, 146 West 39th St.

OVERLAND 1917.
Three-passenger roadster; exceptional engine. Phone 86, Nicholas 9567.

OWEN magnetic, late 1917, 7-passenger touring; mileage 4,800; extras. Circle 1253.

PACKARD 1917 four-passenger roadster; condition excellent; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD twin six, 1-35, 1918, perfect, $1,600. Fisher, 140 East 58th St. Phone 4373 Plaza.

PACKARD, 1917, touring, seven-passenger; very fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PIERCE-ARROW (C 3-88) Landaulet.
PIERCE-ARROW (C 3-88) Collapsible Tour. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "B-4" Touring; absolutely in first class condition. Clark-Kendrick, 143 West 51st. Circle 1786.

PIERCE-ARROW 1916, four-passenger. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.

RENAULT touring, absolutely perfect running order, for sale or rent; owner drives. Blauer, Grand Garage. Columbus 7606.

REO Six 1916 Roadster.—First-class condition. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. at 205 West End Av.

SIMPLEX, 38, clover leaf body; beautiful car; price reasonable. Phone Mr. Russell, 5470 Columbus.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
There is no better car for the conservative purchaser seeking economy and quality; ready for immediate delivery; 1917 Light 4 touring, 1917 "8" Cloverleaf, 4 pass.; 1916 "6" Limousine and 1915 "4" Limousine. These cars overhauled, newly painted and guaranteed. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

STUTZ 1917 speedster; wire wheels; many extras; like new; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

STUTZ 1917 touring, also roadster, 1916 bulldog; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 bulldog and 1916 bearcat. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th.

VELIE 1917, five-passenger touring car, in good condition. F. J. McKee, 485 Washington St., near Canal.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS,
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS.—Bargain; prettiest car in New York must be sold at once; 1918 Willys six; only run few thousand miles; fully equipped; car runs and looks like new; excellent reason for disposing; want cash buyer. Welch, 840 East 182d St. Phone 1560 Tremont.

WINTON six, 7-passenger touring car, electric lights, self-starter, overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON Model 33, light six, touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON $3,000 light touring, paint, mechanism like new, good tires, sacrifice, $790. 1,881 Madison Av. Tel. 3783 Harlem.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
1918 CHANDLER touring, 7 passenger.
1917 OWEN MAGNETO chummy roadster.
1918 CHANDLER sedan.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 CADILLAC landaulet.
1917 HUDSON sedan.
1917 BUICK Little "6" sedan.
CHALMERS landaulet, brand new; big discount.
1916 WHITE touring, 4-45.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 CHALMERS town cars, little "8;" almost new.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH chummy roadster.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster.
1916 MERCER, sport model, 22-72.
1916 HUPMOBILE sedan.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
BABY STUTZ speedster.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

TAXICABS.—8 White landaulets, thoroughly overhauled; guaranteed; time payments. Seen at 335 West 40th St. Wheeler. Phone 4308 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1916 touring, 7-passenger; like new; fully equipped; mechanical condition A1. W. A. Trock, 411 West 55th.

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Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks.
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White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS.—Bargain; prettiest car in New York must be sold at once; 1918 Willys six; only run few thousand miles; fully equipped; car runs and looks like new; excellent reason for disposing; want cash buyer. Welch, 840 East 182d St. Phone 1560 Tremont.

WINTON six, 7-passenger touring car, electric lights, self-starter, overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON Model 33, light six, touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON $3,000 light touring, paint, mechanism like new, good tires, sacrifice, $790. 1,881 Madison Av. Tel. 3783 Harlem.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
1918 CHANDLER touring, 7 passenger.
1917 OWEN MAGNETO chummy roadster.
1918 CHANDLER sedan.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 CADILLAC landaulet.
1917 HUDSON sedan.
1917 BUICK Little "6" sedan.
CHALMERS landaulet, brand new; big discount.
1916 WHITE touring, 4-45.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 CHALMERS town cars, little "8;" almost new.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH chummy roadster.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster.
1916 MERCER, sport model, 22-72.
1916 HUPMOBILE sedan.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
BABY STUTZ speedster.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

TAXICABS.—8 White landaulets, thoroughly overhauled; guaranteed; time payments. Seen at 335 West 40th St. Wheeler. Phone 4308 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917 Little Six limousine, exceptional condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1488.

CADILLAC VICTORIA,
THREE-PASSENGER,
LIKE NEW.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

CADILLAC 1917.
Five-passenger roadster; first class condition; must sell this month; owner leaving country; bargain. T 295 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC TOURING, 1915; newly painted, slip covers, excellent mechanical; run small mileage; bargain. Mr. Mead, 325 West 66th St. Tel. 2044 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 SALON
5-passenger in A1 condition; just thoroughly overhauled; fully equipped. W. A. Trock, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING CAR,
like new; fully equipped; mechanical condition A1. W. A. Trock, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC, 1917, 7-pass. touring; ran 6,000 miles; looks and runs like new. Phone Audubon 8596. Apartment 30.

CADILLAC, 1917.—7-passenger touring; condition new throughout. Bargain. Phone Circle 5092.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, 7-passenger; very good condition; four tires; will sacrifice same. Phone Mr. Russell, 5470 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 brougham and 1916 touring. L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.

CADILLAC touring, 1916, seven passenger, 305 West 59th. Columbus 1488.

CADILLACS 1917-1916-1915.
Touring, Victoria, Limousine. 107 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN; BARGAIN.
805 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 1488.

CHALMERS roadster, 1917, excellent condition, run 6,500 miles. Room 304, Hotel Ennis.

CHANDLER 1917, four-passenger enummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

CHANDLER.—Brand-new coupe; cost $2,527; want $2,200. J. E. Clarey, Jr., Madison, N. J.

CROW-ELKHART De Luxe Roadster, brand new but shopworn; special price. Crow Motor Sales Co., 1,690 Broadway. Phone Circle 3025.

CROW ELKHART, 5-passenger, late 1917, excellent condition; will sell cheap. Phone Worth 2410, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

DETROIT electric brougham; late model; new batteries; newly painted; splendid car, a bargain. R. J. Howson. Columbus 8725.

DODGE Sedan 1918, run 3,500 miles; extra shoe, tubes, bumpers, new horn; make offer; no dealers. N 165 Times.

FORD 1916 touring, $290. Telephone Midwood 202 for appointment.

FRANKLIN 1917, five-passenger touring, Series 9; exceptionally reasonable. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

HUDSON, Sedan, 1917; all Silverlown Cord tires; runs and looks like new car; time payments. Empire, 1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six, seven passenger; run less than 5,000 miles; practically new. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1488.

HUDSON 1917 touring, L. G. Duquet, 146 West 39th St.

HUPMOBILE 1916, Victoria top; like new. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727.

HUPMOBILE, 5 passenger, '17; excellent condition; reasonable. W. D. Marshall. Phone Morrisown 808.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI, 120 H. P., 16 valves, 5-passenger touring; latest importation; excellent mechanical condition; reasonable. N 265 Times Downtown.

KING 8, roadster, like new; must be sold quickly. No reasonable offer refused. Will demonstrate. MacLearn, Decatur 1000.

LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LEWIS VI. Touring, at public auction today, 12 o'clock noon, at Van-Tassell-Kearney's, East 13th St., near 3d Av.; electric starting-lighting system.

MARMON 1917 CLUB ROADSTER, MILEAGE 4,500; BEAUTIFUL CONDITION. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MARMON 1917 touring, 1917 limousine, 1916 sedan; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1916 Town Car; good mechanical condition; will sell cheap.
BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

MAXWELL 5-passenger touring, (1916;) excellent condition; recently overhauled; mileage 5,000; owner going abroad. Apply A. P. Fox, Hotel Alexandria, 250 West 103d. Tel. Riverside 10421.

MAXWELL, LATE 1917; PERFECT CONDITION; MANY EXTRAS; $400 CASH. S. L. SAMUELS, 150 MADISON AV.

MERCEDES 18 H. P. 4-pass. Special Runabout; shaft drive; electric lights and starter; two new extra shoes; car like new.
BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

MERCER LATE 1917. FOUR-PASSENGER.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MERCER, 22-70, SIX PASSENGER, EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION. PRICE RIGHT.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

MERCER, 22-72 horse power, seven-passenger touring, sport model; wire wheels; in excellent condition; any inspection or demonstration; no dealers. Telephone Broad 7061. Mr. Wentz.

OAKLAND little six touring; almost new; $700. G. Harris, 146 West 39th St.

OVERLAND 1917.
Three-passenger roadster; exceptional engine. Phone 86, Nicholas 9567.

OWEN magnetic, late 1917, 7-passenger touring; mileage 4,800; extras. Circle 1253.

PACKARD 1917 four-passenger roadster; condition excellent; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 four-passenger roadster; condition excellent; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD twin six, 1-35, 1918, perfect, $1,600. Fisher, 140 East 58th St. Phone 4373 Plaza.

PACKARD, 1917, touring, seven-passenger; very fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PIERCE-ARROW (C 3-88) Landaulet.
PIERCE-ARROW (C 3-88) Collapsible Tour. F. Turner

'LIGHTS OUT' ORDER IS NOW RESCINDED

Broadway Brilliantly Illuminated Again Until Further Orders.

POLICE AND ARMY AGREE

Former Insist Brig. Gen. Mann Wanted City Dark, but Both Hold All Danger Past.

Police Commissioner Richard Enright rescinded the "lights-out" order yesterday, and last night the theatrical and hotel districts were illuminated as brilliantly as before the order was promulgated. After a telephone conversation with Brig. Gen. William A. Mann of the Department of the East at Governors Island, Commissioner Enright announced that he had sent the following order to all police precincts: "Resume normal lighting throughout the city until further orders."

The "lights-out" order went into effect on June 5, two days after it became known that hostile U-boats were operating along the Atlantic Coast. When the order was made public the impression was given out at Police Headquarters that the ruling was at the suggestion of the War Department. Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, was asked whether the order had been drawn up at the suggestion of the War Department and he said:

"The War Department never regarded the order as necessary. We did not think there was much danger of hostile airplane raids at the present time. We were in ignorance in regard to the order until Deputy Police Commissioner Allan A. Ryan came to Washington, and told us of it. Mr. Ryan said General Mann had given out the order, and asked us what we thought of it. We said that if General Mann gave the order it must be all right; that if he wanted the lights turned out he had the authority to put such an order into effect."

At Police Headquarters last night it was said that the reason for discontinuing the "no lights order" was a request from General Mann. Commissioner Enright said that a meeting had been planned to take place at 11 o'clock this morning in the Police Headquarters gymnasium, to which all Deputy Commissioners and Inspectors and Captains have been invited. The purpose of the meeting will be to formulate definite working plans by which workers in large office buildings can be sent to the street in the shortest possible time and with the minimum of danger from panic in cases of great emergency.

The Commissioner said he felt certain that the police could educate office workers and others to keep their heads on hearing a pre-arranged alarm in the event of an air raid or shelling of the city and to leave buildings by designated stairs and elevators. Employes, he said, would be requested to leave the vicinity by certain streets and thus avoid stampeding on the sidewalks. To obviate danger of panic and needless loss of life, Commissioner Enright said he desired the co-operation of superintendents of the structures and managers of large companies. He said he also planned to have the co-operation of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, by which, on the signal of an air raid, the electric current will be turned off in the subways.

PLEAD GUILTY IN OLEO SUIT.

Vermont Concern Is Charged with Evading 10 Per Cent. Tax.

Frank W. Tillinghast, Leonard L. P. Barber, and Samuel A. Fenner, composing the Vermont Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I., pleaded guilty yesterday before Federal Judge Learned Hand to an indictment charging them with defrauding the Government by failing to pay the tax of 10 per cent. on oleomargarine. The defendants are accused of having used coloring matter so that the oleomargarine so closely resembled butter as to deceive internal revenue collectors. A civil suit is pending against the defendants for $1,200,000, which is said to be the amount out of which the Government was defrauded.

Action against the Vermont Company was begun early in 1915, and in September of that year the indictment was found. Sentence was deferred until the defendants prepare answers to the statement of facts in the case on which the civil suit will be pressed.

Bank Wins $74,232 Verdict.

Judge Haight in the Federal Court, Newark, yesterday directed a verdict of $74,232 in favor of the Hudson Trust Company against the Mutual Trust Company of Orange, N. J. The Mutual Company was wrecked by Edwin S. Hatch, now serving a term in State prison. The Hudson Company held raised certificates of the Mutual Company and sued for the amount. The National City Bank of New York recently obtained a judgment in a similar action.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Given by mistake, silver fox scarf from coat room at the Ritz-Carlton at luncheon on Monday last. Kindly return to Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St. $200 reward, and no questions.

LOST—Gold meshbag and contents, at Ritz-Carlton June 14; reward, including cash contents and $100; no questions. Marcus & Co., 544 5th Av., New York City.

LOST—Black purse containing large papers, department store credit slip, and small amount of money; return to Mrs. A. Waldman, 35 West 96th, or phone Riverside 4582 and will call for same.

LOST—Gold wristwatch dropped from automobile on the way to New Rochelle, on Pelham Road; reward if returned to 26 West 88th St.

LOST — Between Bronxville and Hudson Park, small silver change purse, marked "Christmas, 1917, Anninha Carber Unduch." 199 Park Av., Yonkers. 3810 Yonkers.

LOST—From 5th Av. bus, grip, containing books and army Captain's commission; return papers by mail; will be much appreciated. Finkelstein, 578 West 143d St.

LOST—Gold coin brooch, Edward VII. chain attached; between 34th St., Penn. Terminal; reward. Captain Luckhurst, Supt. American Line Pier, 62 N. R.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, initials R. P., between 9th, 15th Avs., Culver line; an engagement gift; liberal reward. Mrs. R. Pines, 531 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Michelin tire, 35x4½, rim, between Butler-Glen Ridge; reward; finder communicate W. C. Spring, 23 Forrest Av., Glen Ridge.

LOST—Liberty Bonds, Friday, Pine Street, near Broadway; $150 in Liberty Bonds; reward. 1846 Equitable Bldg., Rector 6080.

LOST—$7 on Park Av., between 90th and 91st, Monday afternoon. Finder please return A. M. Stoller, 55 East 93d.

LOST—Man's Japanese signet ring, with small diamond; initials H. S.; reward. Silverman, 1,605 University Av. Tremont 2114.

LOST—Fox fur scarf on train, Bronxville to New York, or downtown on subway; reward. Phone Rector 4920.

LOST — Wednesday, old-fashioned broach, 3 amethysts, pearls; reward. Flatbush 6800, Apartment 41.

Found.

FOUND—Edward Shay, call and identify property. L. B. Adams, 24 State St., N. Y.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Red Pekingese dog, cream-colored tail, white foreclaw and breast, black on ears; good reward. Return to Bogart, 245 West 103d St.

LOST—Black chow, answers name of Veko, in Central Park, near 79th; reward. Phone Lenox 7334, Minton.

SCHWAB STIRS WORKERS.

Men Who Built the South Pole in 40 Days Pledge Better Record.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at the launching of the steel refrigerator ship South Pole, built in forty days by the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, stirred the enthusiasm of the hundreds of shipyard workers when with a sweeping gesture toward them he turned to Bainbridge Colby, saying: "These are the type of men, Mr. Colby, who make up America. These are the type of men who never lose."

"I am one of you," he told the men. "I am doing for the Government what I can best perform, and it is every man's duty to do the same. You men can build ships better than you can do anything else, and it is up to you to build them. If there is any one thing which the Government needs at this time it is ships, and you have got to give them to us. Stand by me and we will win. Now go to it, boys, and give 'em h——!"

"You boys want to get out and build another ship in forty days," Mr. Schwab added.

"We'll do it in thirty!" shouted several of the workers who were directly in front of him.

In his general address at the ceremony Mr. Schwab said:

"The Emergency Fleet Corporation is 'saving up' for the Fourth of July, when it will launch between fifty and sixty big vessels. Those launchings will be heard around the world. The echo of them will get even to the Kaiser's ears, and the noise will continue until the Kaiser suffers from deafness caused by the blast of American vessels taking the water. I hope the ladies present will pardon me for saying it, but the Kaiser is in for the d——dest licking of his life. He is going to make us lose more ships—that's why we are building so many—but, by God, we are not going to lose this war!"

In beginning his talk Mr. Schwab smilingly remarked that his wife had said: "We ought to have more talking and less talking."

16 NEW SHIPS DELIVERED.

Tonnage of Steel Vessels Completed This Month Totals 89,162.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Deliveries of steel ships to the Shipping Board in the first two weeks of June numbered sixteen, with a total deadweight tonnage of 89,162. Five of the sixteen were vessels built on contract for the Shipping Board, and were one-third of the total contract steel vessels built to date. Eleven requisitioned vessels had a tonnage of 55,662, and the five contract vessels 33,500.

Atlantic Coast shipyards turned out three of the steel ships, totaling 17,100 tons; great lakes yards eight, of 26,362 tons, and Pacific Coast yards five, of 45,700 tons.

Officials of the Shipping Board disclosed today that the ten fastest built steel ships of the war program have been constructed in an average time of 99 9-10 days, or slightly more than three months, compared with twelve months before the war.

MRS. GARY TO NAME SHIP.

First Vessel, the Liberty, Will Be Launched at Federal Yards.

At the Federal Shipyard on the Hackensack River near Kearny, N. J., tomorrow afternoon, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, wife of the Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, will name a new steel cargo vessel, the first to be launched from this yard for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Mrs. Gary will name the vessel "Liberty," a name suggested by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

The keel of the Liberty, a ship of 9,600 deadweight tons capacity was laid on Nov. 15 last. The steel for it was rolled in the Homestead Mills, at Homestead, Penn. The launching of the vessel will be considered record-breaking in view of the fact that ten months ago the first spile was driven toward the construction of the Federal Shipyard, in a region which formerly was meadowland.

DANIELS DEFENDS PADGETT.

Says Hawley's Air Defense Criticism of Chairman Is Baseless.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary Daniels today came to the defense of the House Naval Committee and its Chairman, Representative Padgett of Tennessee, answering a statement made by Allan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America. Mr. Hawley was quoted as saying blame for successes of the German submarines off the American coast must be placed upon Mr. Padgett, because he had blocked the construction of adequate coastal air defenses.

"I cannot say whether the stations are there or not there," said Mr. Daniels, "because that is military information. I can say that Mr. Padgett has co-operated with the department in the most perfect way. Mr. Hawley has been misinformed as to Mr. Padgett's attitude."

The House Committee, the Secretary said, has never failed to act in accordance with the recommendations of the naval experts.

DROPS ONE EMERSON CASE.

Court Dismisses the Indictment Against William A. Morgan.

The indictment against William A. Morgan, one of the defendants in the prosecution by the Government of the Emerson Motors Company, its officers and selling agents, for using the mails to defraud, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Manton because no evidence that he had been a party to the alleged frauds had been presented.

George Gordon Battle, in opening the case for the defense, said that the $20,500 which had been sent to Boston by the company was for the payment of legal fees and not for the purpose of preventing a Grand Jury investigation of the company's activities, which had been alleged by the prosecutor. Mr. Battle said that no evidence had been submitted by the Government to sustain the accusations of fraud. As a matter of fact, he said, the company had been organized as a genuine commercial undertaking. The taking of testimony for the defense will begin today.

BERTHELOT MEETS WILSON.

Famous French General Calls at the White House.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—General H. M. Berthelot, the famous French soldier who was with Marshal Joffre at the Marne and who afterward headed a military mission to Russia and Rumania, was presented to President Wilson today by Ambassador Jusserand. There has been no announcement as to the mission of General Berthelot in Washington, but official denial was given to reports that he had urged the President to favor allied military intervention in Sibera.

Ambassador Jusserand introduced to the President later M. Maicel Delanney, the new French Ambassador to Japan, who is on his way to Tokio.

Charged with Stealing Bales of Silk

David Macca and Wesley Thurston of 439 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, pleaded not guilty in the United States Court at Newark yesterday to a charge of having in their possession ten bales of china silk, part of 110 bales said to have been stolen en route from Seattle to New York. The silk was worth $1,000 a bale. The men were arrested in a house in Hoboken. Pleas of not guilty were also entered by Nicholas Johns of 79 Neptune Avenue and William Cannon of 15 Lembeck Avenue, Jersey City, to a charge of stealing brass journal bearings intended for the American Expeditionary Forces. The material was stolen from a railroad car at Jersey City, May 14.

FEW TEUTON WOMEN REGISTER FIRST DAY

Seem Reluctant to Call at Police Stations Until Novelty Has Worn Off.

MANY FEAR EMBARRASSMENT

Women Volunteers and Police Explain Purpose and Requirements of the Law.

Although only about 3,000 enemy alien women of the estimated 50,000 in the city had completed their registration last night under the law requiring the finger-printing of all German subjects above the age of 14, about 19,500 had filed affidavits in the preliminary steps of the registration. Federal and police officials in charge of the registration expressed satisfaction with the results of the first day set for the registration and said that the numbers indicated that the majority would be enrolled before the last day, Wednesday, June 26. The figures as given out by the police when they ceased the work of registration last night were:

Borough.	Completed.	Affidavits Filed.
Manhattan	1,208	9,018
Bronx	389	3,055
Brooklyn	825	4,787
Queens	471	2,307
Richmond	38	272
Total	2,991	19,439

The registration was in charge of the police in every precinct. Some of the police stations were thronged with German women who were anxious to comply with the law as soon as possible, although the registration is to continue for a week in all police precincts. Registration blanks were handed out to all applicants several days ago. Under the proclamation of the President, dated April 19 last, only German women were required to register. Women who are subjects of Austria-Hungary do not register unless they have acquired German citizenship by marriage.

A comparatively small number of German women, including girls over 14 years old, who are compelled by Federal law to register at police stations, took advantage yesterday of the first day of the registration.

Police Sergeants, charged with the duty of finger-printing and enrolling the German women, and volunteer interpreters, were on duty at all police stations to complete the record of Germans in this country, but the German women seemed reluctant to go to the stations and decided to wait until later in the week, when the novelty should have worn off.

From some of the stations, policemen were sent out to assure timid women that there was not the slightest chance that they would be embarrassed, or held up to ridicule, and that they were called upon merely to comply with a form which was for their own protection as much as for the protection of the Government. Many of the women who did come to register were accompanied by husbands or brothers, who had already been through the experience.

Few Brought Photographs.

Some of the women who came to register had not learned that they were obliged to bring with them five unmounted photographs of themselves, not more than three inches square, and were sent away to comply with the law in this respect. Others did not understand that they were to have their thumb-prints taken, and were inclined to hesitate over this ceremony. Many old German women acted as if they thought their thumbs were to be pressed against something hot to put distinguishing marks on them, and it was necessary to explain that the operation was a painless one before they would consent to it.

The women who did register were instructed to warn their German women friends that they were in danger of being placed in internment camps until the end of the war if they failed to comply with the law by registering and placing their photographs and thumb-prints on record.

On duty at many of the stations were women from the National League for Women Service, and from the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who explained what it was about to the German women.

EXPRESSMEN COMPLAIN.

Assert Present Tax Law Discriminates in Favor of Parcel Post.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Complaint that the present tax law discriminates in favor of the parcel post system was made by Frederick E. Jennings of Boston, counsel for the Expressmen's League, today when the House Ways and Means Committee resumed its hearings. Jennings asked that the private companies be exempted like the parcel post up to the point were the carrying charge for bundles is 25 cents.

A. W. Shorthill of Omaha, Neb., representing the National Council of the Farmers' Co-operative Association, primarily organized to handle grain, asked tax exemption for such co-operative organizations on income actually returned in cash to members of the organization as a part of the purchase price of commodities received.

Raising of four or five hundred million dollars by a tax of $2.50 on dogs and cats, with the primary idea of taxing out of existence curs that prey on sheep and other livestock, was proposed by Hank Reid of Chicago, publisher of The Shepherd's Journal. Mr. Reid approved the zone system of rates for second class mail, saying it would distribute the publishing field instead of leaving it largely in the hands of downtown New York City.

The American Bottlers' Protective Association, through a committee, urged a tax on the retailer rather than the bottler, saying the bottlers have absorbed all the taxes so far and cannot stand any increase.

Frank P. Glass, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, will testify Friday.

HOTELS CHANGE MENUS.

To Conform to Latest Food Regulations Affecting Meats.

The Food Administration's new meat regulations, requiring a decreased consumption of beef, went into effect in all public eating places yesterday. Inspectors of the Federal Food Board toured the city to see that proprietors of hotels and restaurants made the required changes in their menus. No report was received by the Federal Food Board from the Hotel Division yesterday, but it was said that the hotels were busy working out a uniform menu to conform with the beefless regulations.

Under the new regulation restaurants and hotels shall not place on their menus or serve boiled beef more than two meals weekly, beefsteak more than one meal weekly, and roast beef more than one meal weekly. Fresh pork, bacon, hams, and sausage should be served as substitutes. Householders, clubs, and others are asked to aid in this new call for the conservation of meats.

FISHER BODY REPORTS GAIN.

Final Profit Is $2,854,481, $75,673 Larger Than Last Year.

The Fisher Body Corporation, which is handling airplane orders as well as automobile business, reports a profitable year in the fiscal period ended April 30 last. The final profit of $2,854,481 was $75,673 larger than in the preceding year, but this showing was after the management had set aside $1,294,485 for the United States and Canadian war taxes. The income before meeting interest charges was $4,852,078.

The balance of $2,528,176 available for common stock dividends was equal to $12.60 per share. The balance sheet showed current assets amounting to $12,219,547, including 2,951,361 in cash, and $6,333,396 in inventory. Current liabilities totalled $6,679,953 at the end of the year. The profit and loss surplus when the year closed was $4,309,568, compared with $1,902,244 twelve months before.

ARMY MAIL RULES RIGID.

Effort to Reduce Quantity of Useless Matter Sent Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The War Department today authorized the statement that it was making every effort to reduce the quantity of unnecessary parcels sent to American soldiers in France by relatives and friends. Notice was given by the Adjutant General's office that it would no longer pass upon requests for shipment of parcels which had not been approved in the required manner by the military authorities in France.

"Hereafter," said the official announcement, "no exceptions will be made to the rule that parcels when presented to Post Offices, express companies, or freight stations for shipment must be accompanied by a written request from the soldier, approved by a Major or higher command officer. Persons connected with the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, or other organizations in France must make a request for articles in a similar manner, the approval of an executive officer of the organization being necessary in such case.

"About 1,000 letters in which requests are made for permission to send parcels to France have been received daily recently by the Adjutant General's office. Up to this time it has been possible for relatives and friends to submit to the Adjutant General's office for approval requests from France made prior to May 1 which did not bear the signature of a Major or higher commanding officer. Sufficient time now has elapsed to withdraw this privilege.

"In the future letters will be returned to the sender without action. Parcels with the proper approval by the authorities in France will be received at Post Offices, express companies, or freight stations without any reference to the Adjutant General's office.

"The original order provided that a regimental or higher commander should approve a request. This has been modified so that a Major or higher command may do so. The approval of a company commander is not sufficient."

The statement explains that congestion of soldiers' packages reached such a point that French railroads were unable to move them. An official board examined 5,000 sacks of parcel post mail and found that the articles therein not only were in the main "absolutely unnecessary, but very undesirable." The investigation developed that the amount of such mail had reached the total of 500,000 pounds a week.

It is suggested that relatives and friends will find they often can do a greater service to soldiers by sending them money for the purchase of articles in France than by forwarding the articles.

The restrictions governing the shipment of parcels do not apply to newspapers and magazines.

HOLD NUN FOR INQUIRY.

Reported as Saying Kaiser Would Beat America.

Sister Elizabeth Bennholdt, a nun connected with a charitable organization at 600 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and said by the police to have been formerly a food taster in the Court of Frederick of Germany, was arraigned in the Jersey Avenue Court yesterday charged with seditious utterances in a Canarsie shore restaurant.

Mr. and Mrs. Smalley of 1,101 East Ninety-fifth Street, Canarsie, employed in the restaurant, said that the woman entered there and after soliciting subscriptions for charity, started a dissertation on the world war, in which she said:

"The Kaiser will beat America, and the Americans will have to pay for the ammunition with which they are beaten. Kaiser Wilhelm will eventually be in Wilson's chair."

The nun was sent to Kings County Hospital for observation, and will be examined by United States Marshal Power.

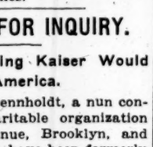
Ex-Gov. L. B. Prince Critically Ill.

L. Bradford Prince, former Governor of New Mexico, is critically ill at the old Prince homestead at Broadway and Lawrence Street, Flushing. Mr. Prince, who is in his seventy-eighth year, is a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford of Colonial fame, a grandson of Governor Bradford of Rhode Island.

SOFT COLLARS

Designed by EARL & WILSON, made at their own factory in Troy, and sold by the better class of merchants here.

E&W
EARL & WILSON



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MURDERS ACTRESS; COMMITS SUICIDE

John Mansfield Slays Mrs. Elsie Orr in Woods in New Jersey.

SISTER NEAR THE TRAGEDY

Victim, Known on the Stage as One of Carr Sisters, Was Married but a Short Time.

Mrs. Elsie Orr, who until her marriage a few weeks ago to Edward Orr, member of the Canadian Flying Corps, was Miss Kuntzler, an actress living in Brooklyn, was murdered on Saturday in the woods near Metuchen, N. J. Her slayer, Edward Mansfield, a theatrical manager, committed suicide by taking poison and cutting his throat. The murdered woman and her sister, Mrs. Helen Stolte, were known on the stage as the Carr sisters. Besides possessing good voices they were expert swimmers and divers. For two years, and up to last February both were members of a water carnival show managed by Mansfield. After that they were in the chorus of "Very Good, Eddie."

The two women lived with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Kuntzler, at 1,719 Seventy-eighth Street, Bath Beach. Mrs. Stolte is separated from her husband, who objected to her continuing her stage career after their marriage. Mrs. Stolte told yesterday the circumstances surrounding the killing of her sister. Mansfield is said to have been infatuated with Mrs. Stolte, and it was because of this fact that Mrs. Orr went with her sister to New Jersey to meet the theatrical manager on Saturday.

According to the story told last night she said that on Saturday morning she received a telephone message from Mansfield, who asked her to go to New Jersey with him. He said that he was going away and he had two automobiles over there, one of which he desired to give her. She refused to go unless Elsie accompanied her, and to this Mansfield finally consented.

They met at the Pennsylvania Station in the afternoon and went to New Brunswick. Mansfield hired an auto there, explaining to the two women that the automobile he intended to give to Mrs. Stolte was being guarded by a small boy in the woods about a mile and a half from Metuchen. When they arrived at the woods where he said the automobile was kept, Mrs. Stolte said, he suggested that, as she had thin shoes on, she remain in the car while he and Elsie went to get the other one.

She said that after they had been in the woods a little while she got nervous and called to her sister. There was no answer, but a few minutes later Mansfield came out. She noticed that his hand was cut and then said, he came about through trying to crank the automobile. He walked to a stream a little way off and said he was going to get a drink of water. She followed a very few minutes afterward and found that he had taken poison and cut his throat.

"Where is my sister?" she asked.

"Where she will never go on the road again," he replied.

In her fright, Mrs. Stolte said, she did not seek her sister, but ran most of the mile and a half to Metuchen, where she notified the authorities. They returned and took Mansfield to the New Brunswick Hospital, where he died. The body of Mrs. Orr they found in a clump of bushes. Her throat had been cut. Mrs. Stolte was locked up in the Metuchen workhouse over Sunday. Yesterday she came back to her home in Brooklyn. All that is known about Mansfield, her family said, was that he came from New Lexington, Ohio.

BROKERS' CLERK GUILTY OF $1,000,000 FORGERIES

Employe of W. R. Craig & Co. Used Name of Rich Friend in His Speculations.

Robert Moore, former manager of the commodities department of the Stock Exchange house of W. R. Craig & Co. at 25 Broad Street, who had been on trial since June 10 before Judge Nott and a jury in General Sessions, was convicted yesterday of forgery in the third degree, resulting from entries he caused to be made to conceal his speculations, which caused a loss to the firm of approximately $1,036,000. He was remanded for sentence, which may reach a maximum of five years in prison. Two indictments against him for larceny were not submitted to the court for trial.

Mrs. Moore accompanied her husband to court yesterday, but when the jury came in with a verdict court attendants requested her to retire to the corridor. Assistant District Attorney Neilson Olcott said that Moore had caused a single false entry to be made in the books of the firm some days before his arrest a year ago that amounted to $901,000.

It was charged that the larger part of his speculative losses and the entries made to conceal them took place during the eighteen months prior to May, 1917. Some time previously Moore, who is 34 years old, had obtained permission from a schoolmate, F. C. Zabriskie of Hackensack, N. J., a son of a wealthy financier, to carry an account on the firm's books in the name of F. C. Zabriskie for Moore's benefit. At that time the firm had about nine or ten millions of dollars in commodities accounts, with some 200 customers, so that Moore was able to handle the account to suit himself.

Moore had told Zabriskie that the rules of the financial district and of his firm prohibited him from carrying an account and speculating in his own name. A number of checks, which Zabriskie supposed represented the profits of the account, were turned over to him by Moore, but Moore got all of this money returned to himself through checks from Zabriskie, who got nothing for the use of his name.

According to Mr. Olcott, withdrawals of cash by Moore, aside from his speculative losses, averaged $1,000 weekly for one period of six months. W. R. Craig & Co. had to pay out more than $1,600,000 to make good the losses. The firm had paid Moore a salary of $5,000 annually for nine years. Moore owned a home at Rutherford, N. J., but for several years he had lived with his wife and children at 1,533 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

PLEADS FOR WINE GROWERS.

Prohibition Would Cost Californians Millions, Kahn Tells Senators.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Representative Julius Kahn of California told the Senate Agriculture Committee today that enactment of prohibition legislation at this time would bankrupt California wine growers and result in loss totaling millions of dollars. Anticipating final ratification of the Federal Constitutional amendment, Mr. Kahn said, many now are liquidating their property.

"I have been told," he added, "that the banks in California have been asked to loan growers $10,000,000 in anticipation of this year's crop. To pass this legislation simply would make every dollar of this investment a total loss, besides making this vintage a total loss."

Many California wine growers are converting their lands into orchards and grainfields, believing prohibition eventually will come, Mr. Kahn said, but they believe they should have two or three years additional time to complete liquidation of their property. He argued that the Federal Government had "held out the hand of hope" to wine growers through the extensive experiments the Department of Agriculture had conducted in the growing of grapes, and pointed out that to the armies of Italy and France wine was rationed daily, while rum was rationed to the British soldier, without any drunkenness being shown.

Prohibition legislation also was opposed by John J. Kearney of Boston, business agent for hotel and restaurant employes and bartenders' unions.

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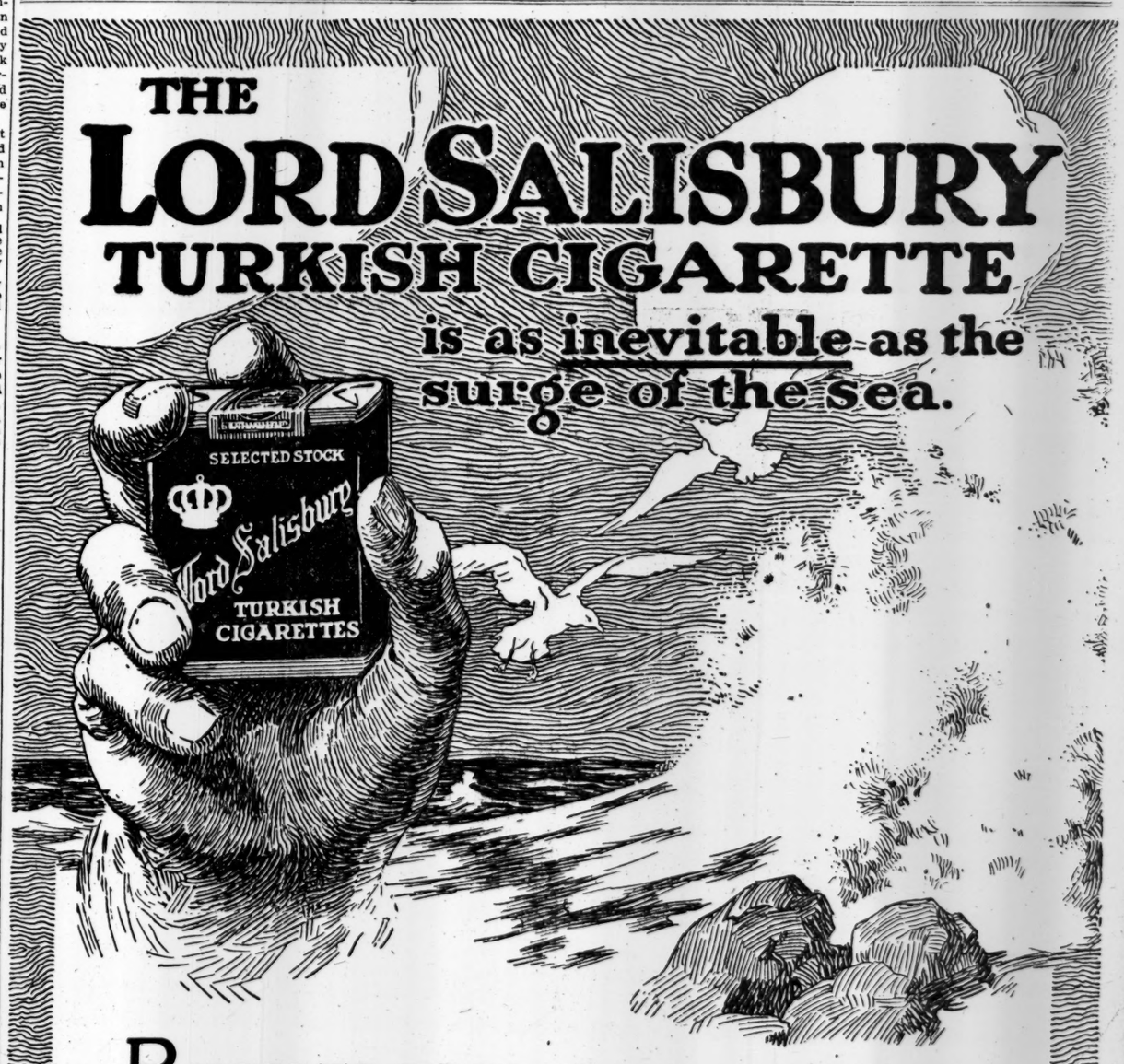

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